

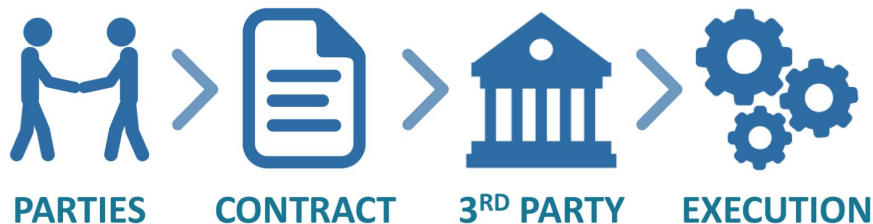
Towards Automated Safety Vetting of Smart Contracts in Decentralized Applications

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Smart Contract

TRADITIONAL CONTRACT



Physical
contracts

Trusted 3rd
party

Slow speed

High cost



Smart Contract

SMART CONTRACT



Spontaneous

Fully
automated

High speed

Secure



Security and Safety Issues

- Everything comes with a price!
- Syntactic-level security issues:
 - reentrancy vulnerability
 - transaction-ordering dependence
 - timestamp dependence
 - mishandled exceptions
 - etc.
- Existing detection techniques:
 - Static analysis
 - Symbolic Execution
 - Fuzzing





Security and Safety Issues

- Semantic-level Safety issues:

```

1 function bidOnAuction(uint _id) public payable {
2     uint256 ethAmountSent = msg.value;
3
4     // owner cannot bid on his/her own merchandise
5     Auction memory myAuction = auctions[_id];
6     if(myAuction.owner == msg.sender) revert();
7
8     // check whether auction has expired
9     if(block.timestamp > myAuction.deadline) revert();
10
11    // check whether previous bids exist
12    uint bidsLength = accepted[_id].length;
13    uint256 tempAmount = myAuction.startPrice;
14    Bid memory lastBid;
15    if(bidsLength > 0) {
16        lastBid = accepted[_id][bidsLength-1];
17        tempAmount = lastBid.amount;
18    }
19
20    // check if bid price is greater than the current
21    // highest
22    if(ethAmountSent < tempAmount) revert();
23
24    // add the new bid to auction state
25    Bid memory newBid;
26    newBid.from = msg.sender;
27    newBid.amount = ethAmountSent;
28    accepted[_id].push(newBid);
29    emit BidSuccess(msg.sender, _id);
30 }

```

```

31 function cancelAuction(uint _id) public isOwner(_id) {
32     Auction memory myAuction = auctions[_id];
33     uint bidsLen = accepted[_id].length;
34
35     // refund the last bid, if prior bids exist
36     if(bidsLen > 0) {
37         Bid memory lastBid = accepted[_id][bidsLen - 1];
38         if(!lastBid.from.send(lastBid.amount)) revert();
39     }
40     auctions[_id].active = false;
41     emit AuctionCanceled(msg.sender, _id);
42 }

```

```

31 function cancelAuction(uint _id) public isOwner(_id) {
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40     auctions[_id].active = false;
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```

**Owner can cancel
at ANYTIME.
Safety risk!**

Security and Safety Issues

- Semantic-level Safety issues:

- more challenging
- need semantic information about c... terminate a bidding process

```

31 function cancelAuction(uint _id) public isOwner(_id) {
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36     if(bidsLen > 0) {
37         Bid memory lastBid = accepted[_id][bidsLen - 1];
38         if(!lastBid.from.send(lastBid.amount)) {
39             // refund failed
40             auctions[_id].active = false;
41             emit AuctionCanceled(msg.sender, _id);
42 }
    
```

terminate a bidding process

prior accepted bids

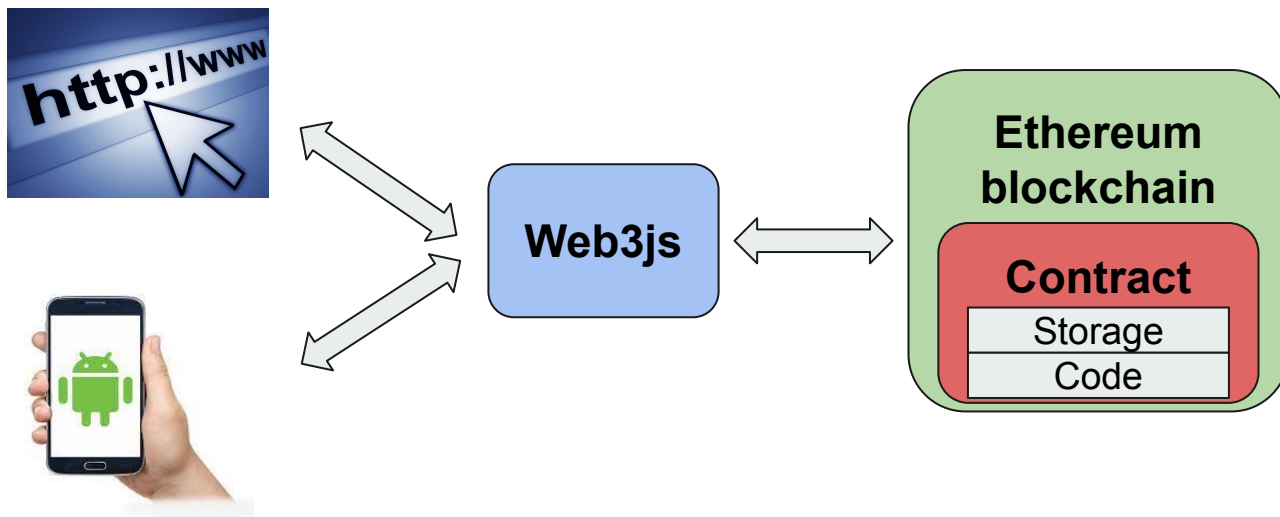
auction state

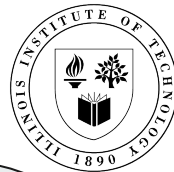
Security and Safety Issues

GUI Front-end

middleware

backend





Security and Safety Issues

- Existing detection techniques
 - Formal verification,
 - Zeus [NDSS'18]
 - VerX [Oakland'20]
 - SmartPulse [Oakland'21]
- Limitation:
 - understanding of source code
 - manually crafted safety specifications for every contract
 - do not consider DApp scenario

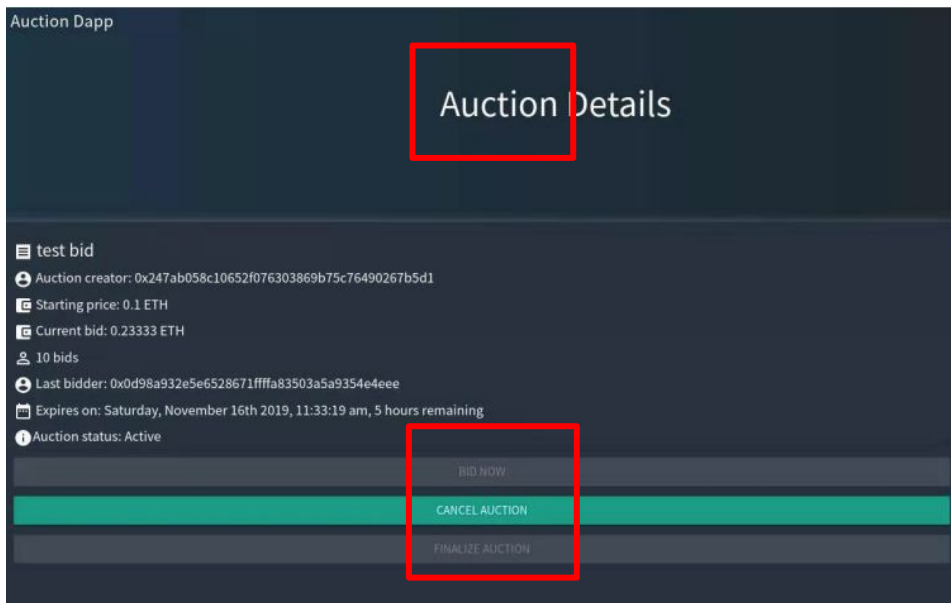
● unreliable
● tedious and error-prone
● maybe unavailable

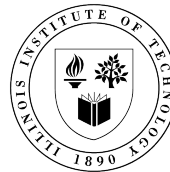


Our Insights

- Front-end UI contains semantic information

=> may help with code understanding





Our Insights

- Limited categories of business models
 - auction
 - voting
 - trading
 - lottery
 - wallet
 - crowdsale
 - etc.

=> may help automate safety spec crafting



VetSC Overview

**Model
Extraction**

**Semantic
Recovery**

Safety Vetting



DApp



**Building Business
Model Graphs**



Collecting UI Info



**Checking
Business Model**



**Applying Exact
Safety Rules**



VetSC - Model Extraction

- Generate business models based on a given smart contract
- Our solution
 - Business Model Graph (BMG)
 - A directed graph $G = (V, E, \alpha, \beta)$ over statements Σ and relations R
 - V : statements in Σ
 - E : causal dependencies between statements
 - $\alpha: V \rightarrow \Sigma$
 - labeling function that associates nodes with labels
 - $\beta: V \rightarrow R$
 - labeling function that associates edges with labels

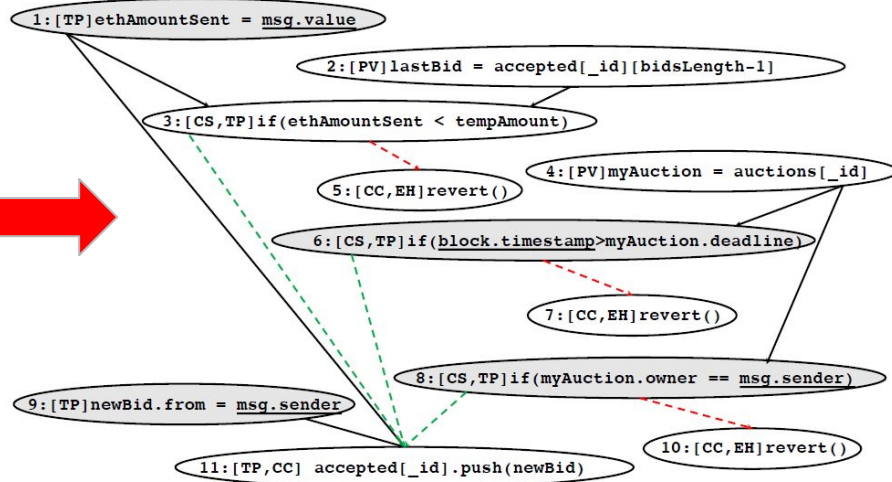


VetSC - Model Extraction

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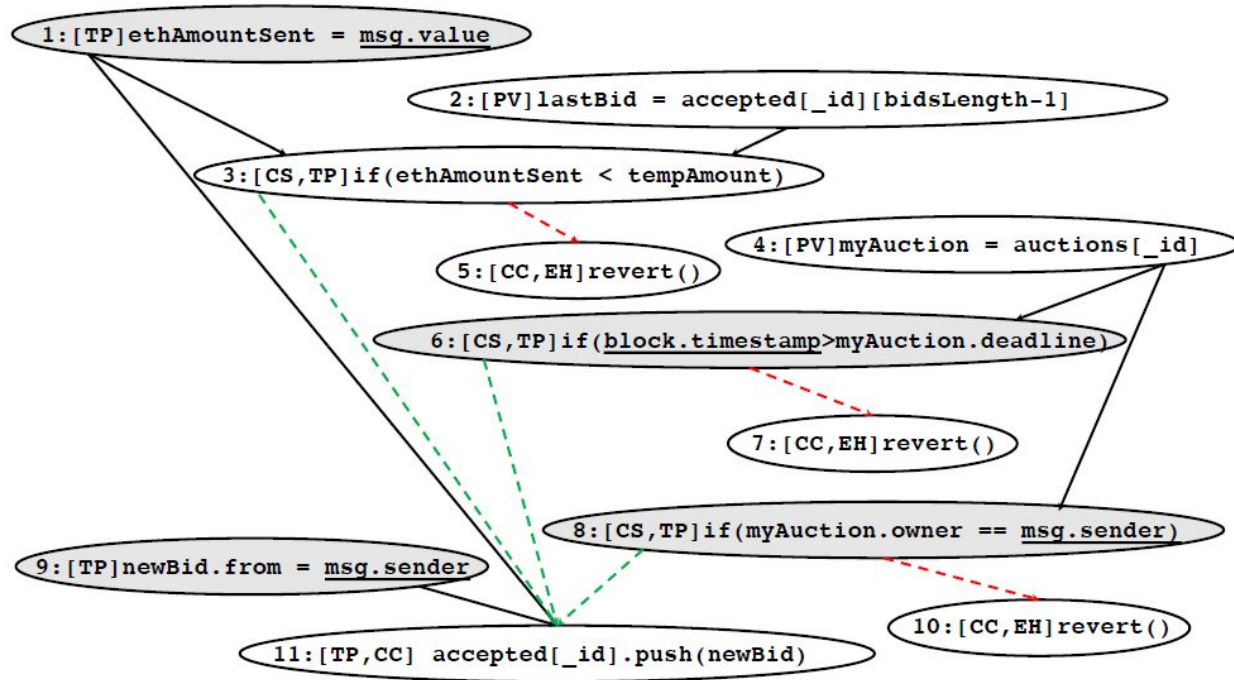
VetSC - Model Extraction

- Five key factors that define smart contract business semantics
 - transaction property
 - global variables
 - dataflow
 - condition check
 - cryptocurrency/token transfer
- Memory Aliasing
 - two global memory regions
 - storage
 - memory

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VetSC - Model Extraction





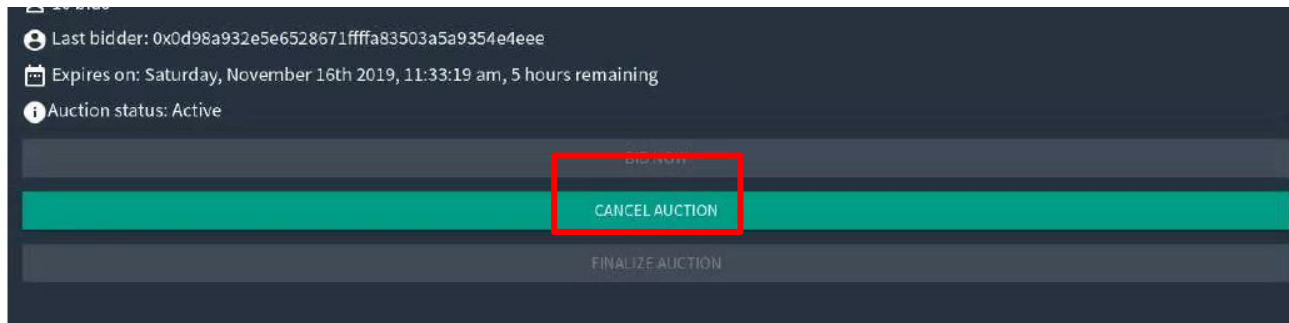
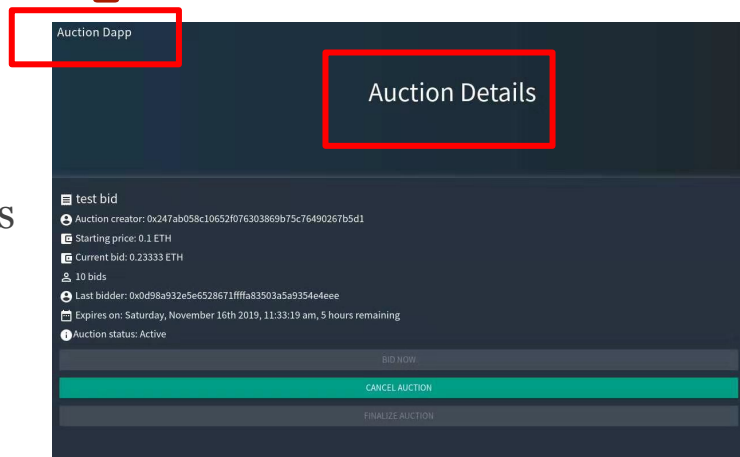
VetSC - Semantic Recovery

- Three levels of semantic information
 - smart contract level
 - e.g., this is a Auction DApp
 - function level
 - e.g., **cancelAuction()** is to cancel the auction.
 - variable level
 - e.g., **auction[_id].active** is the auction state.



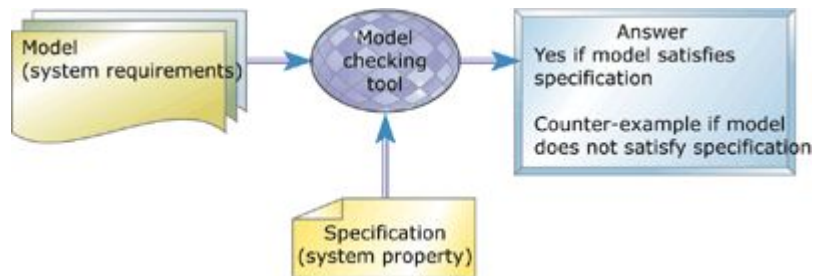
VetSC - Semantic Recovery

- Smart contract level
 - e.g., this is a Auction DApp
 - HTML parsing \Rightarrow NLP technique \Rightarrow semantics
- Function level
 - e.g., **cancelAuction()** is to cancel the auction.
 - GUI text \Rightarrow NLP technique \Rightarrow semantics



VetSC - Semantic Recovery

- Variable level
 - formalize it as a **model checking problem**
 - check extracted contract models against essential logic specifications



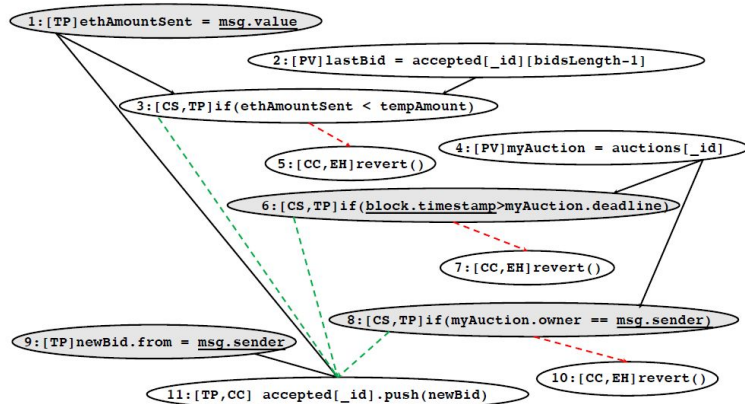
VetSC - Semantic Recovery

- Goal: find a unique mapping μ
 - $\mu = P_{\phi_E} \rightarrow GV$ such that $M_{\text{BMG}} \models \mu/\phi_E$, where
 - P_{ϕ_E} is a set containing all the variables p used in propositions in essential specifications ϕ_E ;
 - GV is a set containing all the global variables in BMG;
 - M_{BMG} is the transition system that directly presents BMG;
 - $M_{\text{BMG}} \models \mu/\phi_E$ means that the specification ϕ_E holds over the transition system M_{BMG} under the unique mapping μ , when the variables P_{ϕ} are mapped to global variables GV .



VetSC - Semantic Recovery

Function	Spec Type	Formal Spec
Bidding	Essential#1	$\Box(\text{current_bid} > \text{highest_bid} \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{highest_bid} := \text{current_bid} \wedge \text{highest_bidder} := \text{current_bidder}))$
	Safety#1	$\Box(\text{current_time} > \text{deadline} \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{execution_state} := \text{revert}))$
	Safety#2	$\Box(\text{auction.active} == \text{false} \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{execution_state} := \text{revert}))$
	Safety#3	$\Box \text{current_bidder} == \text{auction.owner} \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{execution_state} := \text{revert}))$
Cancel	Essential#1	$\text{auction.active} := \text{false}$
	Safety#1	$\Box(\text{requester} != \text{auction.owner} \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{execution_state} := \text{revert}))$
	Safety#2	$\Box(\text{highest_bidder} != \text{null} \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{execution_state} := \text{revert}))$



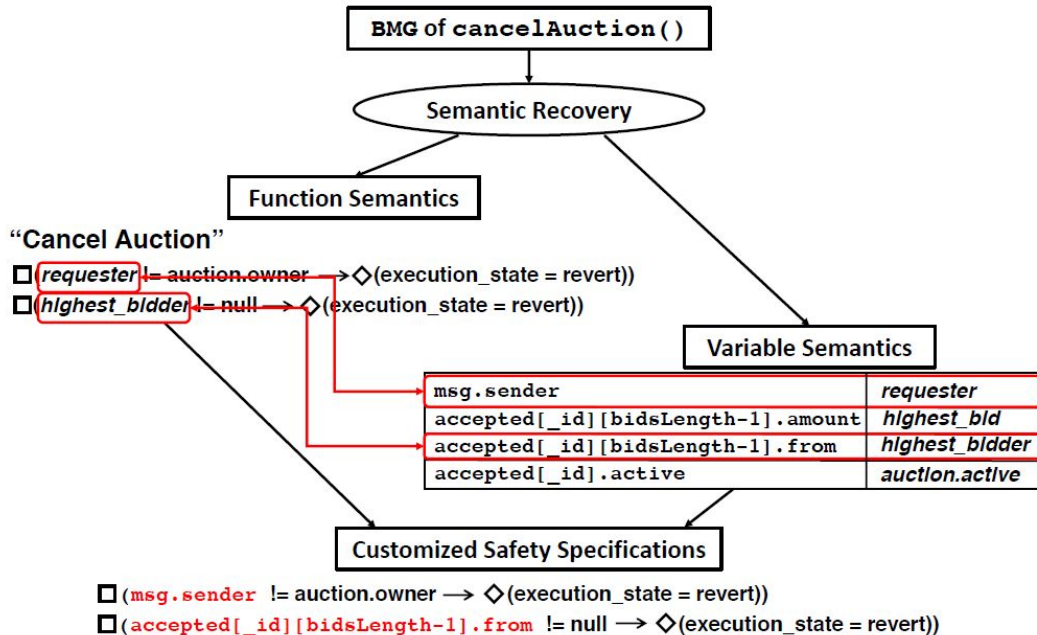
NuSMV
Model

VetSC - Semantic Recovery

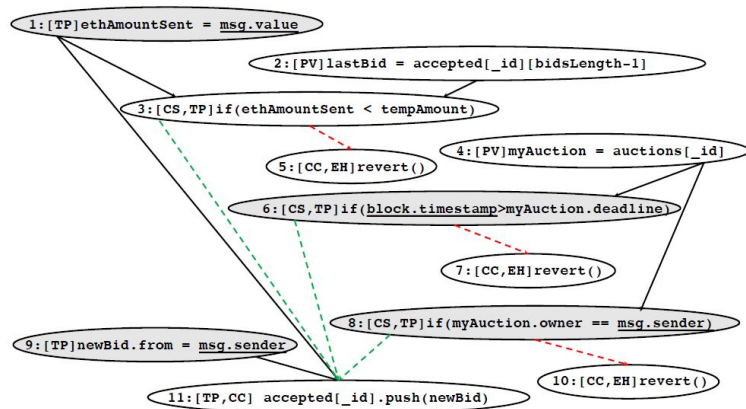
Function/Domain	Smart Contract Variable	Spec Concept
bidOnAction	<code>msg.value</code>	<i>current_bid</i>
bidOnAction	<code>msg.sender</code>	<i>current_bidder</i>
bidOnAction	<code>newBid.amount</code>	<i>highest_bid</i>
bidOnAction	<code>newBid.from</code>	<i>highest_bidder</i>
cancelAction	<code>msg.sender</code>	<i>requester</i>
contract-wide	<code>accepted[_id][bidsLength-1].amount</code>	<i>highest_bid</i>
contract-wide	<code>accepted[_id][bidsLength-1].from</code>	<i>highest_bidder</i>
contract-wide	<code>accepted[_id].active</code>	<i>auction.active</i>

VetSC - Semantic Recovery

Cancel	Essential#1	$auction.active := false$
	Safety#1	$\Box(requester \neq auction.owner \rightarrow \Diamond(execution_state := revert))$
	Safety#2	$\Box(highest_bidder \neq null \rightarrow \Diamond(execution_state := revert))$



VetSC - Safety Vetting



Check against

Customized Safety Specifications

\square (**msg.sender** != auction.owner \rightarrow \Diamond (execution_state = revert))

\square (**accepted[_id][bidsLength-1].from** != null \rightarrow \Diamond (execution_state = revert))



Evaluation

- Dataset
 - 34 DApps
 - 494 Solidity functions
- Baseline technique
 - VerX [Oakland'20]



Evaluation

#	Name	Unsafe Func Name	Code Logic	Major Widget Text/Context	UI == Logic?	Safety Issue in Smart Contracts	Violated Policy	Source Analyzability
1	cryptoatoms.org	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
2	proofoflove.digital	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
3	snaiking	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
4	cryptominingwar	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
5	market.start.solar	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	No (Missing Source)
6	etheroll	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	No (Inlined Bytecode)
7	cryptokitties	bid()	Auction-Bid	"buy"	Ambiguity	N/A	N/A	Yes
8	hyperdragons	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	No (Missing Source)
9	dice2.win	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	No (Inlined Bytecode)
10	all-for-one.club	drawNow() play() placeBid()	Lottery-Draw Lottery-Buy Auction-Bid	"Draw" "pay 1 ETH" "place BID"	Yes Yes Yes	Drawing for an expired lottery buying an expired ticket Bidding for an expired auction	Lottery-Draw-S2 Lottery-Buy-S1 Auction-Bid-S1	No (Inlined Bytecode) No (Inlined Bytecode) Yes
11	openberry-ac	finalizeAuction()	Auction-Close	"handle Finalize"	Yes	Closing a non-expired auction Closing an active auction	Auction-Close-S1 Auction-Close-S2	Yes
12	create-react-dapp	voteForCandidate()	Voting-Vote	"vote Rama/Nick/Jose"	Yes	Voting for an expired election Double voting	Voting-Vote-S1 Voting-Vote-S2	Yes
13	ethereum-voting	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Vote"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
14	ethereum-wallet	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
15	heiswap.exchange	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	No (Inlined Bytecode)
16	Lottery-DApp	makeGuess() closeGame()	Lottery-Buy Lottery-Draw	"Buy", "Lottery" "Close Game", "Lottery"	Yes Yes	Buying an expired ticket Drawing for an expired lottery	Lottery-Buy-S1 Lottery-Draw-S2	Yes Yes
17	mastering-e-a-d	cancelAuction()	Auction-Cancel	"CANCEL AUCTION"	Yes	Seller cancel after bidding starts	Auction-Cancel-S2	Yes
18	multisender.app	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
19	note_dapp	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
20	metacoins	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
21	simple-vote	vote()	N/A	"Start a vote"	No Impl.	N/A	N/A	Yes
22	truffle-voting	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Approve/Against/Abstain"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
23	Gnosis Safe	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
24	vote-dapp	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
25	EVotingDApp	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
26	Election	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Vote"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
27	Election-DAPP	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Approve/Against/Abstain"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
28	Vote	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Submit"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
29	VotingDapp	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Vote"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
30	VoteDapp	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Vote"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
31	voting-DApp	vote()	Voting-Vote	"Vote"	Yes	Voting for an expired election	Voting-Vote-S1	Yes
32	VoteMe	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes
33	Overview	invest()	CS-Invest	"Buy tokens", "Crowdsale"	Yes	Invest an expired crowdsale	CS-Invest-S2	Yes
34	Crowdsale	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes



Evaluation

- Source analyzability

```

1 function appendInt(buffer memory buf, uint data, uint len)
2   internal constant returns(buffer memory) {
3     ...
4     assembly {
5       let bufptr := mload(buf)
6       let buflen := mload(bufptr)
7       let dest := add(add(bufptr, buflen), len)
8       mstore(dest, or(and(mload(dest), not(mask)), data)
9     )
9     mstore(bufptr, add(buflen, len))
10  }
11  return buf;
12 }

```

- Comparison with VerX

Table 6: VETSC vs. VerX

Analysis Step	VETSC	VerX
(a) High-level Specs	One-Time Manual Effort	None
(b) Semantic Recovery	Automated (UI-Guided)	Manual Effort for Each Func
(c) Specs Customization	Automated	Manual Effort for Each Func
(d) Safety Verification	Automated	Automated