



CHAINSECURITY

ICE center@ **ETH**

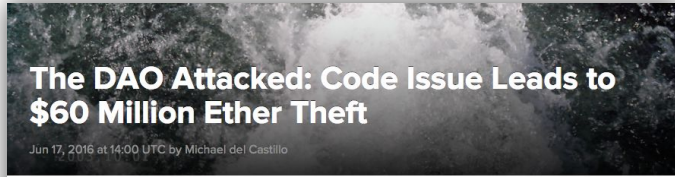
Declarative Static Analysis of Smart Contracts

securify.ch

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Smart Contract Bugs in the News



The DAO, the distributed autonomous organization that had collected ether, has reportedly been hacked, sparking a broad market sell-off. A leaderless organization comprised of a series of smart contracts, DAO has lost 3.6m ether, which is currently sitting in a separate wallet group.

The DAO Falls Victim to Cyber Attack Leading Ethereum Crash Over 20%

The event is still ongoing as hackers have already stolen over 3.5 million ETH from the DAO's collection.

Avi Mizrahi | Trading (Cryptocurrency) | Friday, 17/06/2016 12:45 GMT



Photo: Finance Magnates

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Wallet bug freezes more than \$150 million worth of Ethereum

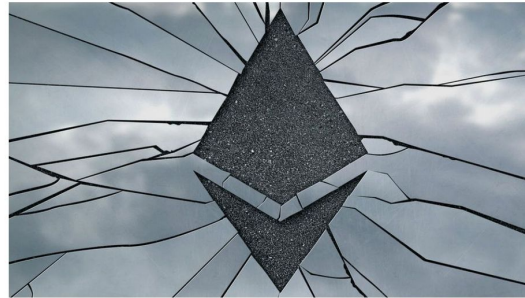


IMAGE: WIT OLSEWICK/GETTY IMAGES

A bug in Parity, a popular wallet for the cryptocurrency and decentralized application platform Ethereum, may have resulted in more than \$150 million worth of ether being permanently frozen.

BY STAN SCHROEDER

The bug affects Parity multi-sig (multi signature) wallets, which require more than one owner to "sign" a transaction before it can go through. An unknown attacker (or a careless developer) has exploited it to effectively destroy a piece of Parity's code, effectively rendering all multi-sig wallets that were created after July 20 completely unusable.



Over \$30 million worth of ethereum stolen in another hacker attack

Theft due to security issue with Parity's wallet software

Over \$30 million worth of ethereum have been stolen in another hacking attack targeting a blockchain startup, CoinDesk has reported.

Smart contract coding company Parity yesterday issued a security alert, warning of a vulnerability in version 1.5 or later of its wallet software. According to the company, so far 150,000 ethers have been stolen, worth nearly \$35 million at current price levels. The amount of the stolen ether has been confirmed by Etherscan.io.



Low-level Code

Solidity

Vyper

High-level languages



compilation

EVM code

Low-level code

- Stack-based
- Untyped
- No functions
- Not designed with formal analysis in mind

Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)

Operation type	Description	OPCodes
Arithmetic	Encode calculations	Add, Mul, Sub, Div, LT, EQ
Control-flow	Encode conditional jumps	Jump, JumpI
Cryptography	Compute hash functions	SHA3
Environment	Fetch transaction information	Balance, Caller, Gas, Timestamp...
Memory / storage	Read and write, memory and storage	MStore, MLoad, SStore, SLoad
System	Message call into a contract	Call



<https://ethereum.github.io/yellowpaper/paper.pdf>

System State

Storage (S)	Persistent Initially defined by the constructor
Memory (M)	Non-persistent Reinitialized before every transaction
Stack (Q)	Limited to 1024 256-bit elements
Block Information (B)	Number, timestamp Fixed for a given transaction

Contract Semantics

State: $\sigma = (S, M, Q, B)$

Transaction: $T = (\text{caller}, \{\text{op}_i\}, \dots)$

Trace:

$$\sigma_0 \rightarrow \sigma_1 = \text{op}_0(\sigma_0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \sigma_{n-1} \rightarrow \sigma_n = \text{op}_n(\sigma_{n-1})$$

Final state

Semantics: set of all traces for this contract

Stop

Unrestricted Writes

Intuition

Anybody can execute `owner = msg.sender`

Formalization

A write to `o` is **unrestricted** iff for any address `a`, there is

- $T = (a, _)$
- $\sigma_0 \rightarrow \sigma_1 \stackrel{T}{=} \text{op}_0(\sigma_0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \sigma_{i-1} \rightarrow \sigma_i \stackrel{T}{=} \text{op}_i(\sigma_{i-1}) \rightarrow \dots$

with $\text{op}_i = \text{SStore}(o, _)$

Locked Ether

Intuition

Payable function(s), but no transfer

Formalization

There is a transaction **increasing** the balance:

- $\exists T. {}^T\sigma_0(\text{Balance}) < {}^T\sigma_n(\text{Balance})$

No transaction **extracts** ether:

- $\forall T. {}^T\text{op}_i = \text{Call}(_,_,x,_) \Rightarrow x = 0$

More Security Properties



Unexpected ether flows



Insecure coding, such as unprivileged writes



Use of unsafe inputs (e.g., reflection, hashing, ...)

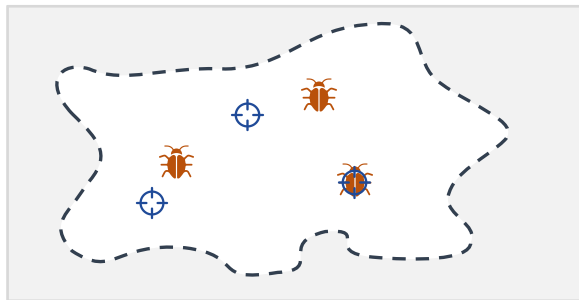


Reentrant method calls (e.g., DAO bug)



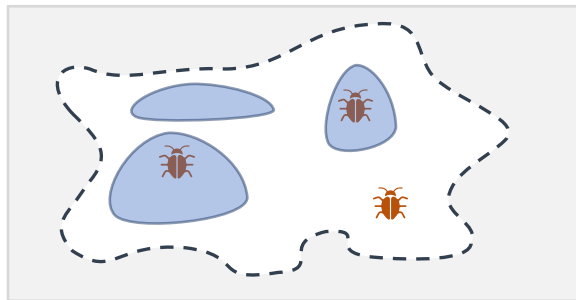
Manipulating ether flows via transaction reordering

Automated Techniques



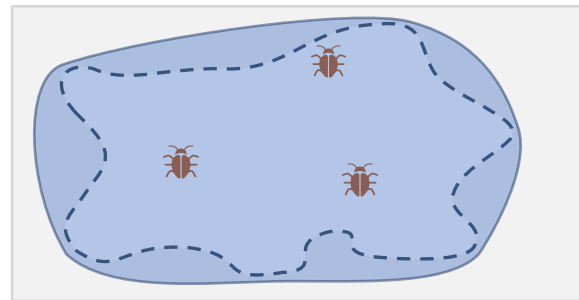
Testing

Report true bugs
Can miss bugs



Dynamic Analysis

Report true bugs
Can miss bugs



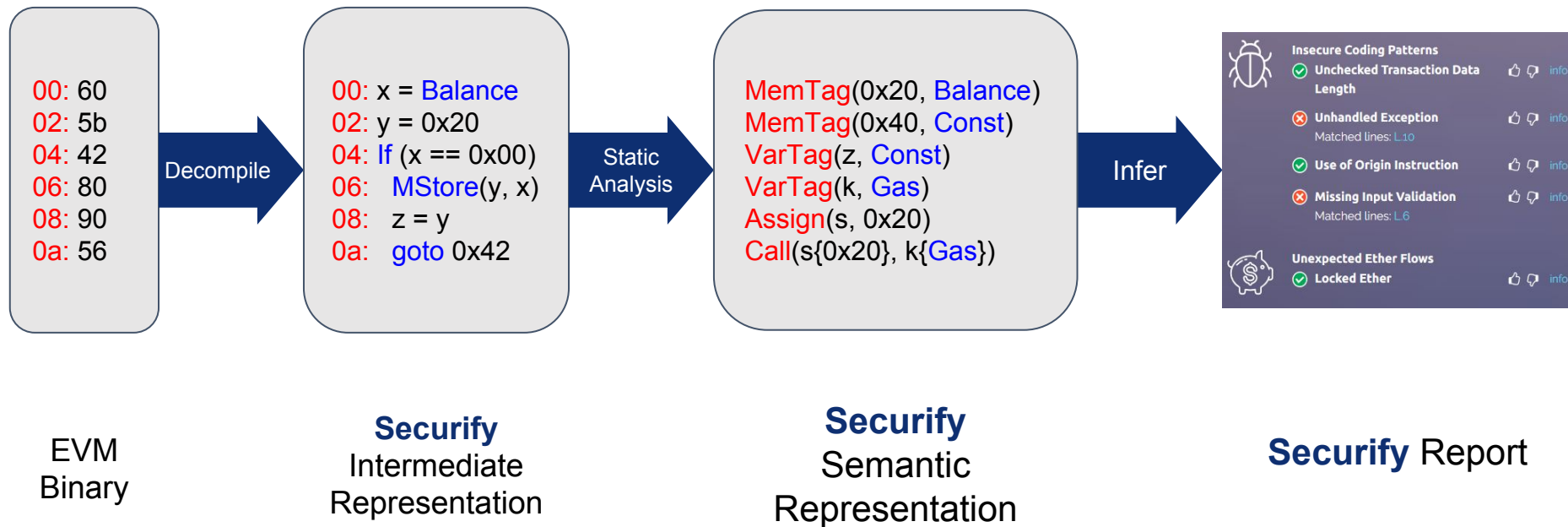
Automated Verification

Can report false alarms
No missed bugs

Properties like unrestricted writes
cannot be checked on a single trace

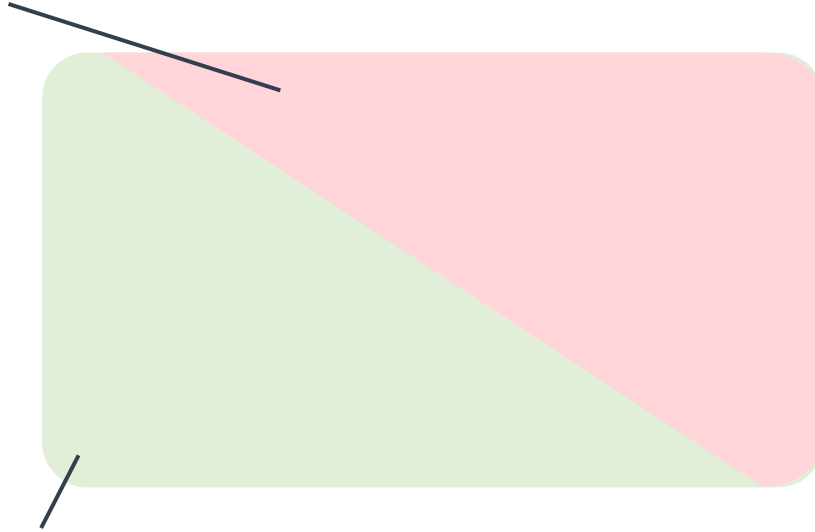
Demo

Under the Hood



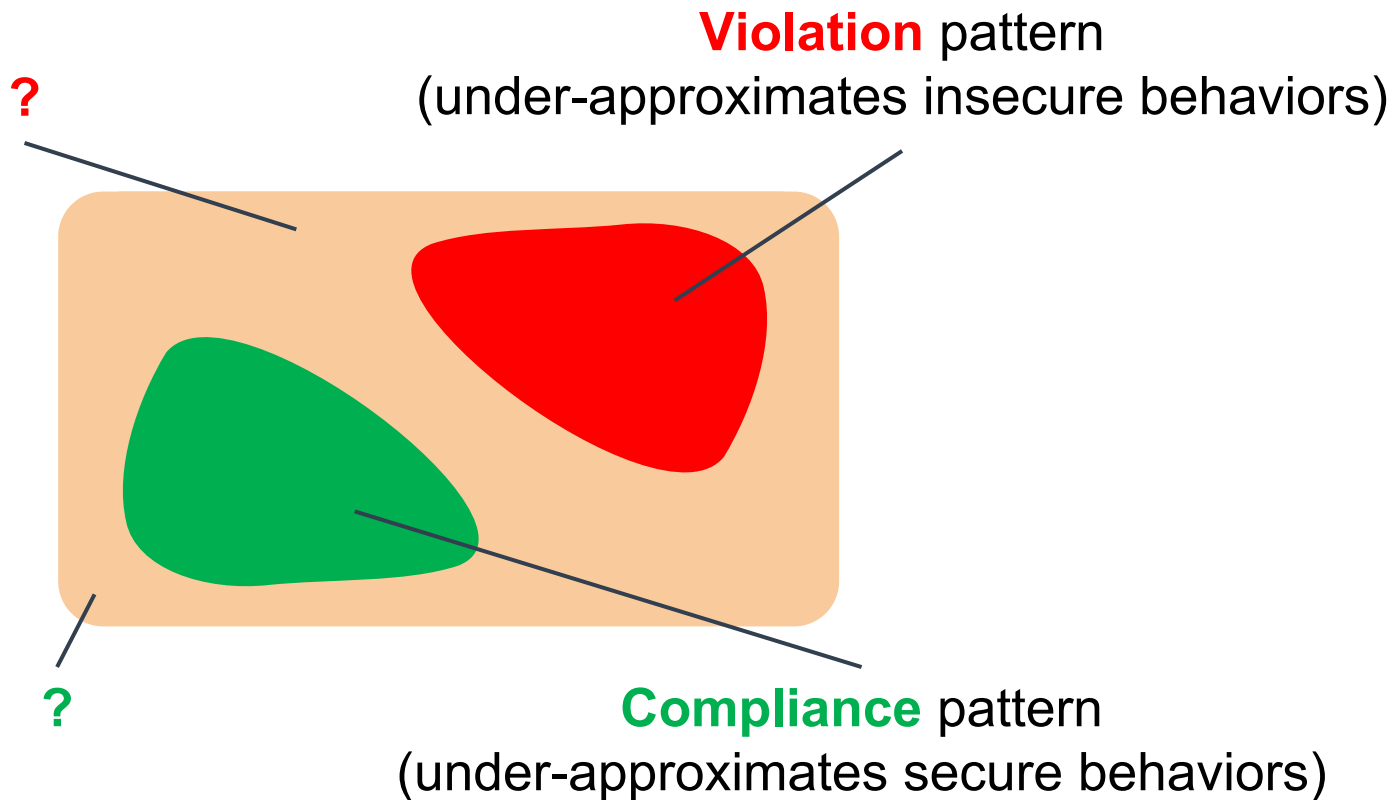
Compliance and Violation Patterns

Insecure behaviors
with respect to a property

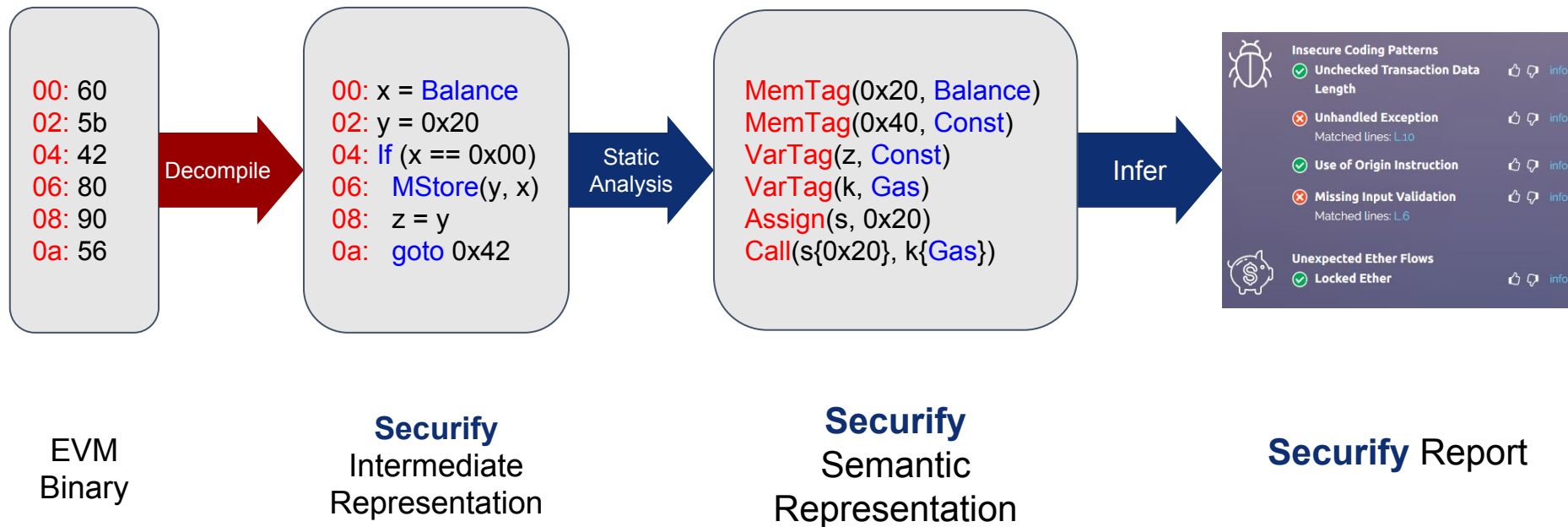


Secure behaviors with
respect to a property

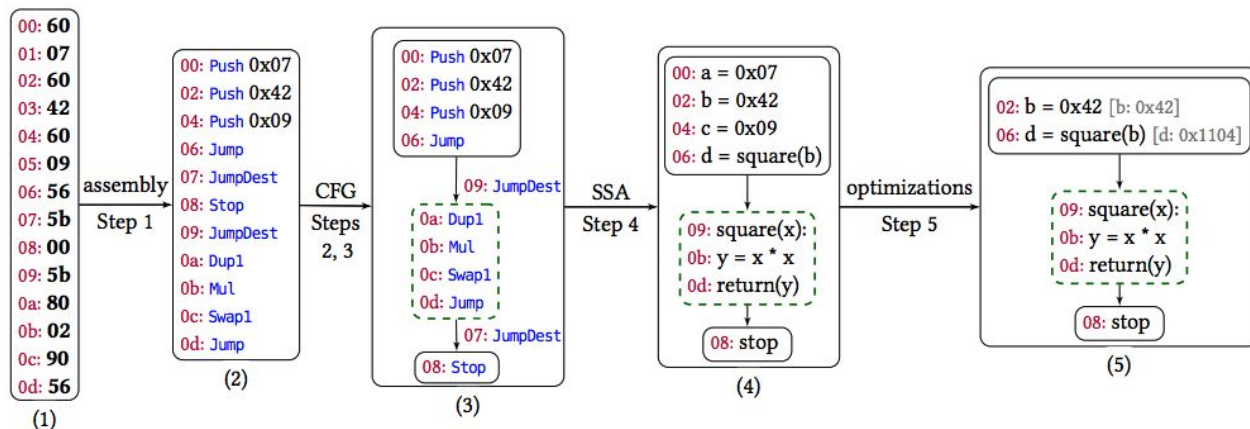
Compliance and Violation Patterns



Under the Hood: First Step



From EVM to CFG over SSA



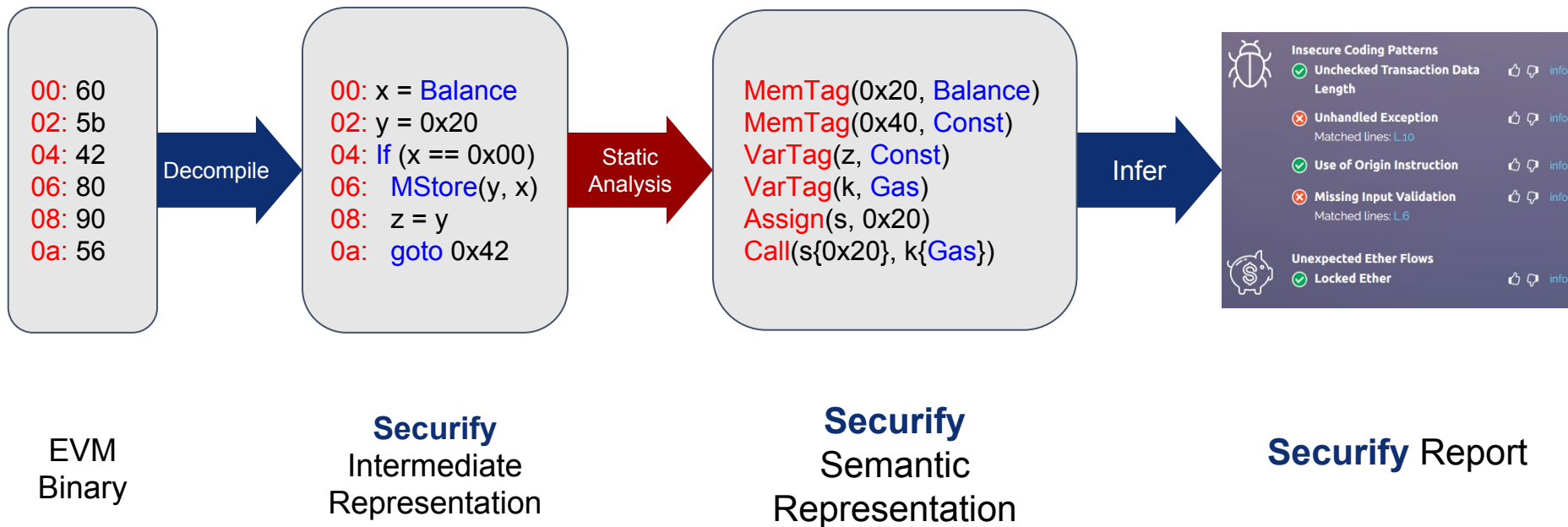
Control flow graph (CFG)

- Node: a basic block
- Edge: jump from one basic block to another

Static single assignment form (SSA)

- Each variable assigned exactly once

Under the Hood: Second Step



Semantic Facts

Semantic fact	Description
Flow dependencies	
MayFollow(pc, pc')	The instruction at pc may follow that at pc'
MustFollow(pc, pc')	The instruction at pc must follow that at pc'
Data dependencies	
MayDepOn(x, t)	The value of x may depend on tag t
MustDepOn(x, t)	The value of x must depend on tag t
DetBy(x, t)	For different values of t the value of x is different

A tag can be
an instruction
or a variable

Inference Rules: MayFollow

```
MayFollow(i, j) ← Follows(i, j)
MayFollow(i, j) ← Follows(i, k), MayFollow(k, j)
```

Derive input by declaring a predicate **Follows**(i, j) for:

- Edge (i, j) in the CFG
- Consecutive instructions in basic blocks



Additional Input Facts

```
1: x = Balance
2: Mstore(0x20, x)
3: y = MLoad(0x20)
4: z = x + y
```



```
Follows(1,2)
Follows(2,3)
Follows(3,4)

Assign(x, Balance)

IsConst(0x20)

MStore(2,0x20,x)

MLoad(3,y,0x20)

Op(4,z,x)
Op(4,z,y)
```

Code

Input Facts

Partial Inference Rules: MayDepOn

$\text{MayDepOn}(x,t) \leftarrow \text{Assign}(x,t)$

$\text{MayDepOn}(x,t) \leftarrow \text{Op}(_,x,x'), \text{MayDepOn}(x',t)$

$\text{MayDepOn}(x,t) \leftarrow \text{MLoad}(l,x,o), \text{isConst}(o), \text{MemTag}(l,o,t)$

$\text{MayDepOn}(x,t) \leftarrow \text{MLoad}(l,x,o), \neg \text{isConst}(o), \text{MemTag}(l,_,t)$

- No label in MayDepOn
 - SSA form
- Label in MemTag
 - Offset dependencies evolve

Derived Semantic Facts

```
1: x = Balance  
2: MStore(0x20, x)  
3: y = MLoad(0x20)  
4: z = x + y
```

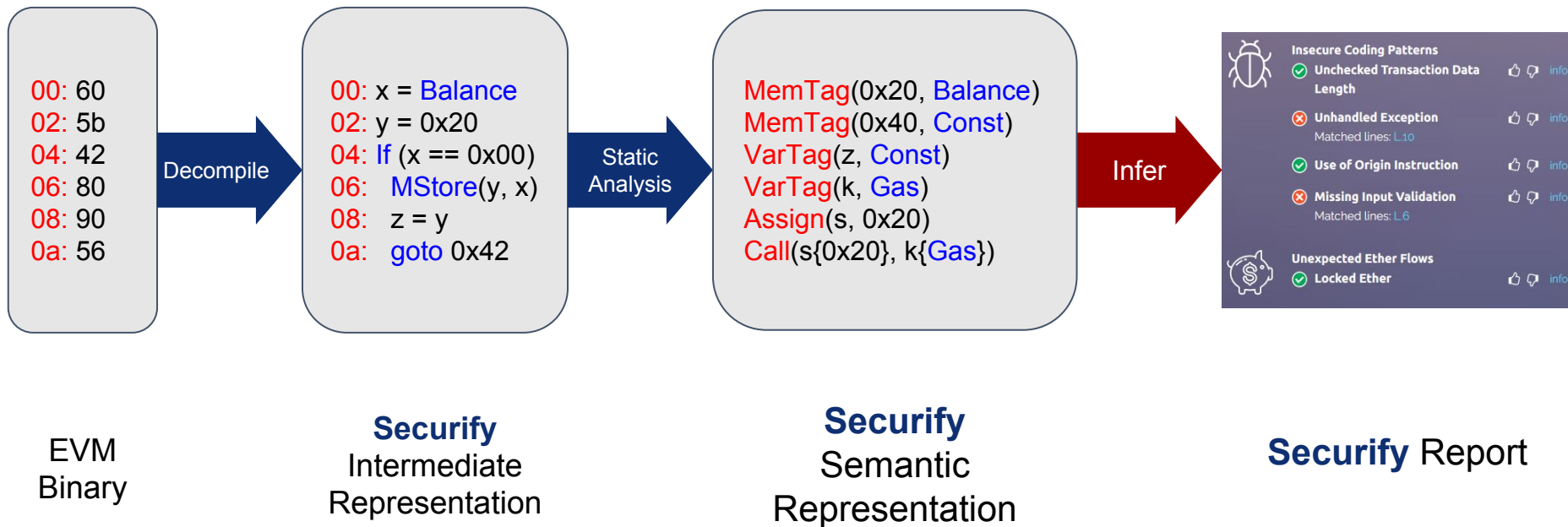


```
MayDepOn(x, Balance)  
MayDepOn(y, Balance)  
MayDepOn(z, Balance)  
  
MemTag(2, 0x20, Balance)  
MemTag(3, 0x20, Balance)  
MemTag(4, 0x20, Balance)
```

Code

Derived semantic facts

Under the Hood: Final Step



Example Patterns: Restricted Write

Compliance pattern

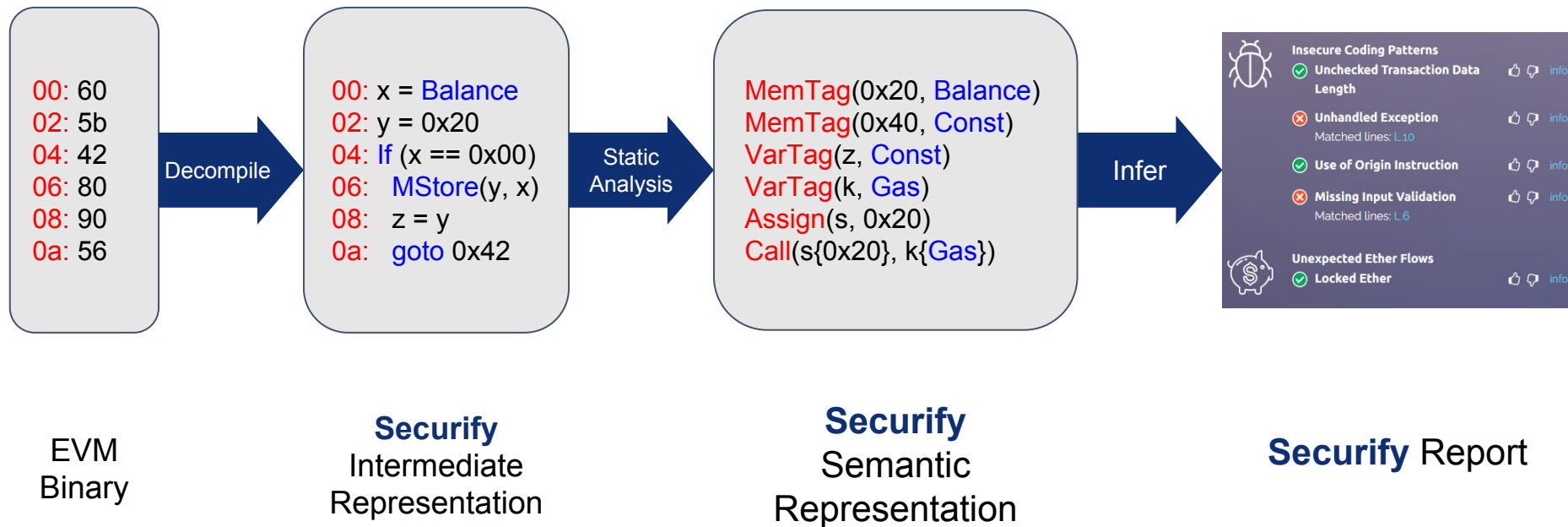
```
all SStore(l,o,_).DetBy(o, Caller)
```

Violation pattern

```
some SStore(l,o,_).  
! MayDepOn(o, Caller) && ! MayDepOn(l, Caller)
```

- Remaining patterns are encoded similarly
- Proofs **formally relate** patterns and security properties

Summary



Research



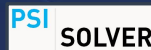
<https://securify.ch>



<https://apk-deguard.com>



<https://jsnice.org>



<https://psisolver.org>



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Start-ups



CHAINSECURITY

<https://chainsecurity.com>

The first automated formal audit platform for smart contracts



We are looking for strong business people and crypto experts to help our mission:
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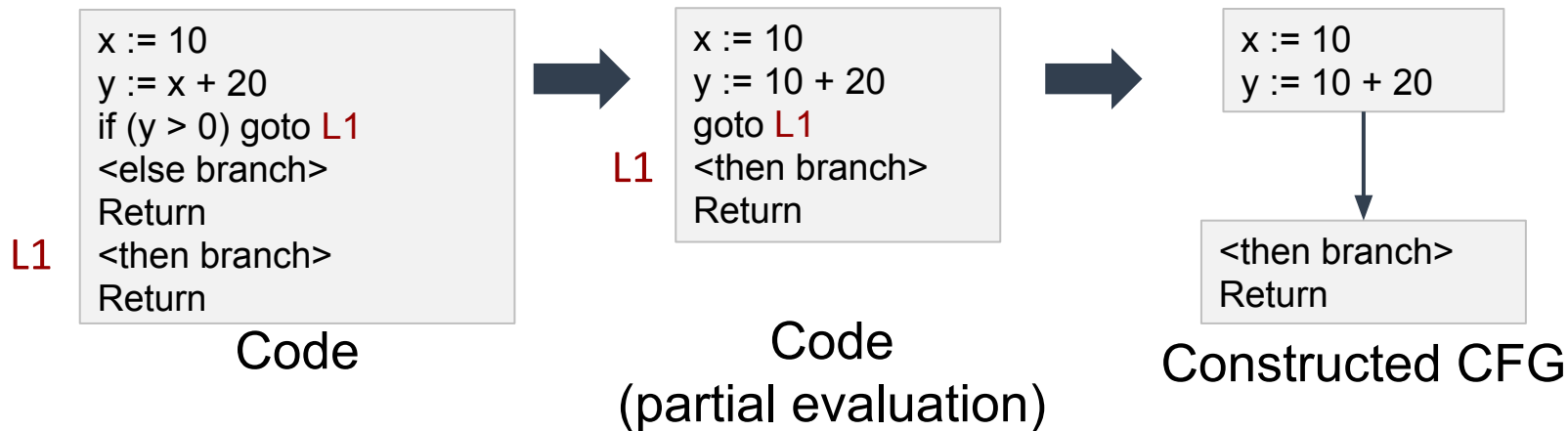


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Partial Evaluation



- Resolve jumps
 - Improve the precision of the CFG
- Resolve write offsets to storage / memory
 - Improve analysis precision

Securify Pattern Language

Labels	l	(labels)
Vars	x	(variables)
Tags	t	$l \mid x$
Instr	n	$\text{Instr}(l, x, \dots, x)$
Facts	f	$\text{MayFollow}(l, l) \mid \text{MustFollow}(l, l) \mid \text{MayDepOn}(x, t) \mid \text{MustDepOn}(x, t) \mid \text{DetBy}(x, t)$
Patterns	p	$f \mid \text{all } n.p \mid \text{some } n.p \mid p \ \&\& \ p \mid p \ \ p \mid ! \ p$