


# **A Deal with the Devil:** Breaking Smart Contracts

**David Wong, Mason Hemmel**



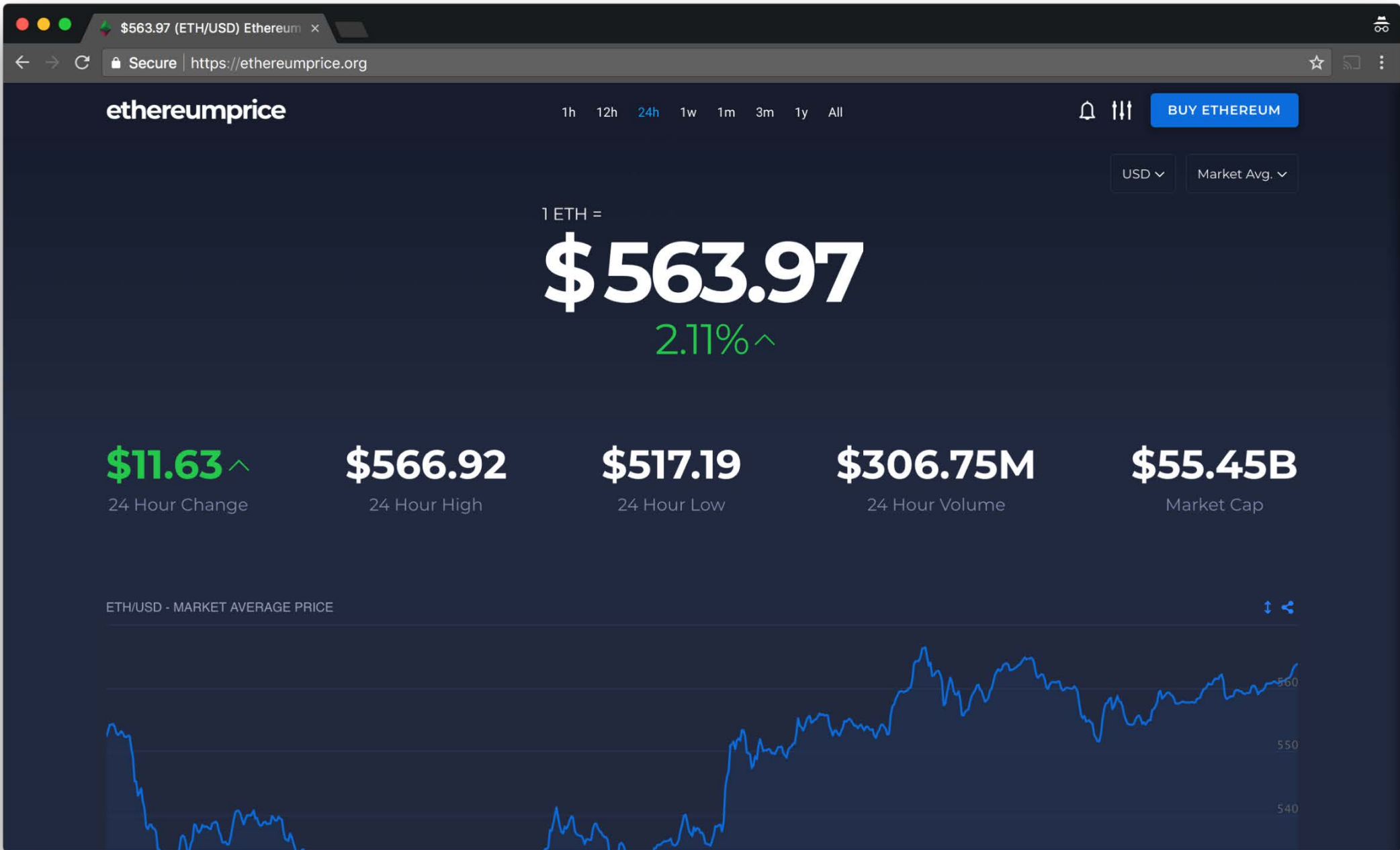
# History



2009 - Bitcoin

2014/2015 - Ethereum

**Ethereum is a computer**  
**— Gavin Wood**





# VitalikWEARS

What on earth is Vitalik Buterin wearing now? **Something awesome, that's what!** Scroll down to sauce these badboys...



**NOTE:** Anyone could have ripped off these designs & sold them using print on demand. Instead, I have done my best to find and support the original artists. |

**TIPJAR:** 0x953dD20Ee7d304B3DcB5D9e9C3bb261644C2F14A

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# White Paper

Ammar Husain edited this page 20 hours ago · 113 revisions

## A Next-Generation Smart Contract and Decentralized Application Platform

Pages 169

Satoshi Nakamoto's development of Bitcoin in 2009 has often been hailed as a radical development in money and currency, being the first example of a digital asset which simultaneously has no backing or "intrinsic value" and no centralized issuer or controller. However, another - arguably more important - part of the Bitcoin experiment is the underlying blockchain technology as a tool of distributed consensus, and attention is rapidly starting to shift to this other aspect of Bitcoin. Commonly cited alternative applications of blockchain technology include using on-blockchain digital assets to represent custom currencies and financial instruments ("colored coins"), the ownership of an underlying physical device ("smart property"), non-fungible assets such as domain names ("Namecoin"), as well as more complex applications involving having digital assets being directly controlled by a piece of code implementing arbitrary rules ("smart contracts") or even blockchain-based "decentralized autonomous organizations" (DAOs). What Ethereum

### Basics

- [Introduction](#)
- [Getting Ether](#)
- [Uses / decentralized apps / dapps](#)
- [Home](#)
- [Ethereum Whitepaper](#)
- [Design Rationale](#)
- [Ethereum Yellow Paper](#)
- [FAQ](#)
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# ETHEREUM: A SECURE DECENTRALISED GENERALISED TRANSACTION LEDGER

## EIP-150 REVISION

DR. GAVIN WOOD  
FOUNDER, ETHEREUM & ETHCORE  
GAVIN@ETHCORE.IO

**ABSTRACT.** The blockchain paradigm when coupled with cryptographically-secured transactions has demonstrated its utility through a number of projects, not least Bitcoin. Each such project can be seen as a simple application on a decentralised, but singleton, compute resource. We can call this paradigm a transactional singleton machine with shared-state.

Ethereum implements this paradigm in a generalised manner. Furthermore it provides a plurality of such resources, each with a distinct state and operating code but able to interact through a message-passing framework with others. We discuss its design, implementation issues, the opportunities it provides and the future hurdles we envisage.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

information is often lacking, and plain old prejudices are difficult to shake.





# Beigepaper: An Ethereum Technical Specification

Micah Dameron

## Abstract

The Ethereum Protocol is a deterministic but practically unbounded state-machine with two basic functions; the first being a globally accessible singleton state, and the second being a virtual machine that applies changes to that state. This paper explains the individual parts that make up these two factors.

## 1. Imagining Bitcoin as a Computer

the network with excessive computational expenditures. The smallest unit of currency in Ethereum is the Wei, which is equal to  $\Xi 10^{-18}$ , where  $\Xi$  stands for

## Ethereum 2.0 Mauve Paper



*Because mauve has the most RAM...*

Over the past decade, projects such as Bitcoin, Namecoin and Ethereum have shown the power of cryptoeconomic consensus networks to bring about the next stage in evolution of decentralized systems, potentially expanding their scope from simply providing for the storage of data and messaging services to managing the "back-end" of arbitrary stateful applications. Proposed and implemented applications for such systems range from globally accessible cheap payment systems to financial contracts, prediction markets, registration of identity and real world property ownership, building more secure certificate authority systems and even keeping track of the movement of manufactured goods through the supply chain.

However, there remain serious efficiency concerns with the technological underpinnings of such systems. Because every full node in the network must maintain the entire state of the system and process every transaction, the network can never be more powerful than a single computer. The consensus mechanism most often used in existing systems, proof of work, consumes a very large amount of electricity in order to operate; the largest working blockchain using this mechanism, Bitcoin, has been shown to consume as much electricity as [the entire country of Ireland](#).

This document proposes a solution to these problems based on the combination of proof of stake and sharding. Proof of stake itself is not a novel idea, having existed since 2011, but this new algorithm presents substantial benefits, both solving flaws in previous systems and even introducing new properties that are not present in proof of work. Proof of stake can be thought of as a kind of "virtual mining": whereas in proof of work, users can spend real-world dollars to buy real computers which expend electricity and stochastically produce blocks at a rate roughly proportional to the cost expended, in proof of stake, users spend real-world dollars to buy virtual coins inside the system, and then use an in-protocol mechanism to convert the virtual coins into virtual computers, which are simulated by the protocol to



# MELON PROTOCOL: A BLOCKCHAIN PROTOCOL FOR DIGITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT DRAFT

RETO TRINKLER AND MONA EL ISA

**ABSTRACT.** The Melon protocol is a blockchain protocol for digital asset management on the Ethereum platform. It enables participants to set up, manage and invest in digital asset management strategies in an open, competitive and decentralised manner.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The value and importance of a wide range of digital assets<sup>1</sup> has risen dramatically over the last few years. Hence the question naturally arises how to manage this new and fast-growing asset class in the most advantageous way.

This could be done by investing in a hedge fund which

Digital assets which do not gain their value from collateralisation, called *un-collateralised assets*. Finally, digital assets which are derived from existing digital assets called *derivatives*.

**2.1. Collateralised Assets.** Collateralised Assets, are assets which gain their value from the collateralisation of





# POLKADOT: VISION FOR A HETEROGENEOUS MULTI-CHAIN FRAMEWORK

## DRAFT 1

DR. GAVIN WOOD  
FOUNDER, ETHEREUM & PARITY  
GAVIN@PARITY.IO

**ABSTRACT.** Present-day blockchain architectures all suffer from a number of issues not least practical means of extensibility and scalability. We believe this stems from tying two very important parts of the consensus architecture, namely *canonicity* and *validity*, too closely together. This paper introduces an architecture, the *heterogeneous multi-chain*, which fundamentally sets the two apart.

In compartmentalising these two parts, and by keeping the overall functionality provided to an absolute minimum of *security* and *transport*, we introduce practical means of core extensibility in situ. Scalability is addressed through a divide-and-conquer approach to these two functions, scaling out of its bonded core through the incentivisation of untrusted public nodes.

The heterogeneous nature of this architecture enables many highly divergent types of consensus systems interoperating in a trustless, fully decentralised “federation”, allowing open and closed networks to have trust-free access to each other.

We put forward a means of providing backwards compatibility with one or more pre-existing networks such as Ethereum [6, 22]. We believe that such a system provides a useful base-level component in the overall search for a practically implementable system capable of achieving global-commerce levels of scalability and privacy.

what are  
**smart contracts**  
?



Solidity — Solidity 0.4.20 docu x

David

Secure | https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/develop/

🏠 Solidity

develop

Search docs

Introduction to Smart Contracts

Installing the Solidity Compiler

Solidity by Example

Solidity in Depth

Security Considerations

Using the compiler

Contract Metadata

Application Binary Interface Specification

Joyfully Universal Language for (Inline) Assembly

Style Guide

Common Patterns

List of Known Bugs

Contributing


Frequently Asked Questions

function countSpaces(str) {

Docs » Solidity

Edit on GitHub

# Solidity



Solidity is a contract-oriented, high-level language for implementing smart contracts. It was influenced by C++, Python and JavaScript and is designed to target the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).

Solidity is statically typed, supports inheritance, libraries and complex user-defined types among other features.

As you will see, it is possible to create contracts for voting, crowdfunding, blind auctions, multi-signature wallets and more.

📘 Note

The best way to try out Solidity right now is using [Remix](#) (it can take a while to load, please be patient).

```
1 pragma solidity 0.4.19;
2
3 contract BlackHat {
4
5     string public conferenceName = "Black Hat";
6     string public country = "Asia";
7     uint256 public numberOfAttendees;
8     uint256 public ticketPrice
9
10    mapping(address => uint256) signedUp;
11
12    function BlackHat(uint256 _ticketPrice) public {
13        ticketPrice = _ticketPrice;
14    }
15
16    function signUpToBlackHat() public payable {
17        require(msg.value > ticketPrice);
18
19        signedUp[msg.sender] = true;
20    }
21
22    event AttendingTalk(address who, uint16 talkId);
23
24    function attendBlackHat(uint16 _talkId) public {
25
26        AttendingTalk(msg.sender, _talkId);
27    }
28 }
```



[illegible]



EVM assembly:

```
    /* "SafeMath.sol":26:1060  library SafeMath {... */  
    mstore(0x40, 0x60)  
    jumpi(tag_1, iszero(callvalue))  
    0x0  
    dup1  
    revert  
tag_1:  
    dataSize(sub_0)  
    dup1  
    dataOffset(sub_0)  
    0x0  
    codecopy  
    0x0  
    return  
stop  
  
sub_0: assembly {  
    /* "SafeMath.sol":26:1060  library SafeMath {... */  
    mstore(0x40, 0x60)  
    0x0  
    dup1  
    revert  
  
    auxdata: 0xa165627a7a723058206c9bd66ef0efe163a41f5663b86835819321d24be410768f14bb77ef7c2f8e2d0029  
}
```

===== TokenCity.sol:TokenCity =====

EVM assembly:

```
    /* "TokenCity.sol":52:19141  contract TokenCity {... */  
    mstore(0x40, 0x60)  
    /* "TokenCity.sol":128:159  string public name = "CityCoin" */  
    0x40  
    dup1
```

what are  
smart contracts  
**used for?**

**IPO**

~~IPO~~  
ICO

# Preamble

---

EIP: 20

Title: ERC-20 Token Standard

Author: Fabian Vogelsteller <fabian@ethereum.org>, Vitalik Buterin <vitalik.buterin@ethereum.org>

Type: Standard

Category: ERC

Status: Accepted

Created: 2015-11-19

## Simple Summary

---

A standard interface for tokens.

## Abstract

---

The following standard allows for the implementation of a standard API for tokens within smart contracts. This standard provides basic functionality to transfer tokens, as well as allow tokens to be approved so they can be spent by another on-chain third party.

## Motivation





ICOS

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Team

Contacts

Media



Box solution for conducting ICOs **for 40 BTC**

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New

For sale  $\equiv$  0.0149



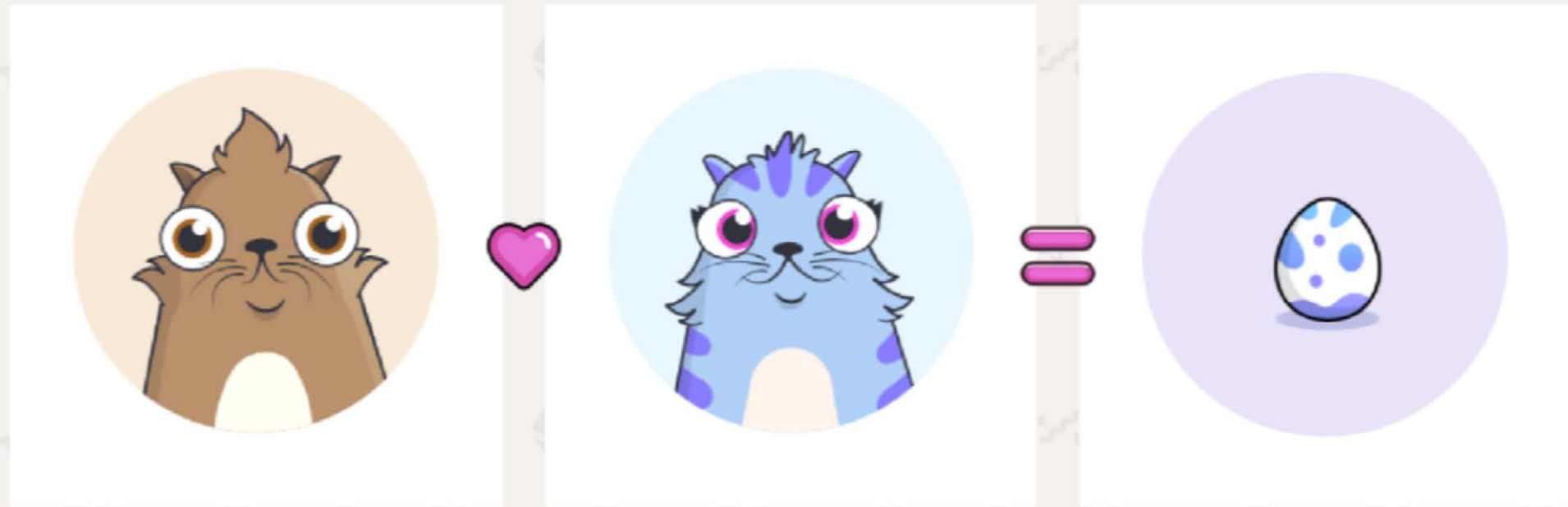
For sale  $\equiv$  0.1463



For sale  $\equiv$  0.1




# The ethereum network is getting jammed up because people are rushing to buy cartoon cats on its blockchain



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Owner: Francis

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Price: 16.4801 Transactions: 30

Owner: kp

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Angelina Jolie




Price: 13.47069 Transactions: 30

Owner: mfs7772


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Elon Musk




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Kanye West




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18 Etheremons


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Cryptise

Cryptise are supposedly burial urns possessed by the soul inside it. They float around at burial grounds, leaving a trail of ash behind them.


0.07161<sup>eth</sup>★ Gen 2



Sonectid

Sonectid are the fastest swimming Etheremon, due to their extremely strong hind legs. Sonectid are very commonly used in Etheremon racing.


0.09144<sup>eth</sup>★ Gen 2



Endorr

Endorr live deep underground, where they produce their own nutrients by converting the minerals they feed on. Their appendages can grow in length to fit their use. Endorr grow to...

0.0508<sup>eth</sup>★ Gen 2



Redhandit

Redhandit are presumed to have been crooks in a previous life, due to their kleptomania being apparent immediately after hatching. Their eyes are located on their hands, while the...


0.09135<sup>eth</sup>★ Gen 2

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Sonectid

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Endorr

Endorr live deep underground, where they produce their own nutrients by converting the minerals they feed on. Their appendages can grow in length to fit their use. Endorr grow to f



Redhandit

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Economy: 0 CITYs  
Price: 0.01 ETH

Buy



Cape Town



Sim join  
eric bou  
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BUY THIS CONTRACT	BUY THIS CONTRACT	BUY THIS CONTRACT	BUY THIS CONTRACT

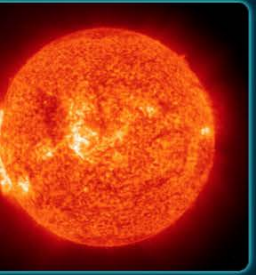


Elon Musk	Kanye West	John McAfee	Adele
			

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Sun	Mercury	Venus
		
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**Angelina Jolie** ✓

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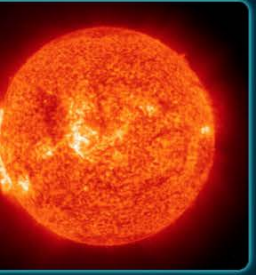


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**Venus**


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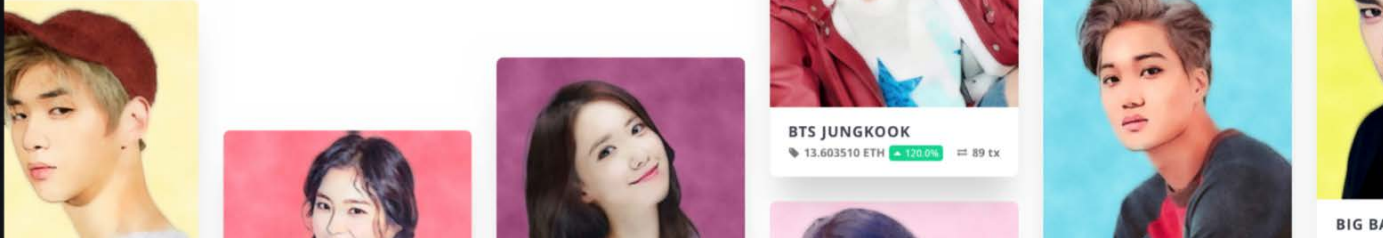
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Your Rent To Collect: 0.0000000000 (update) Collect Rent!

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**Zucchini Taco Shells**  
Owner: 0x6132e824  
Pays dividends to 5 previous owners (see FAQ)

**Taco Pizzas**  
Owner: 0xe52470be  
Pays dividends to 5 previous owners (see FAQ)

**Taco Cones**  
Owner: 0x83c0efc6  
Pays dividends to 5 previous owners (see FAQ)

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Buy 0.04ETH

Healthy  
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Buy 0.04ETH

Sticky  
0x5632ca98e5788  
Buy 0.02ETH

Colourless  
0x8da4f82dc4d03  
Buy 0.04ETH

Bloody  
0xa586a3b8939e9  
Buy 0.04ETH

Runny  
0xff1daa71eca58d  
Buy 0.04ETH

Owner: Share Fees to: None

Buy 0ETH

Owner: Share Fees to: None

Buy 0ETH

Owner: Share Fees to: None

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(eth)

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Owned by: 0x2cc

Aqua

#00FFFF

0.041 ETH

David

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Sort By: Newest Mons

0x2E933DD349F63F...

Sticky

Buy 0.02ETH

Runny

Owner: Share Fees to: None

Buy 0ETH

Owner: Share Fees to: None

Buy 0ETH

Owner: Share Fees to: None

Buy 0ETH

BTS JUNGKOOK

13.603510 ETH

+120.0%

89 tx

BIG BAN

watch the statistics

# The DAO has been created

968.42 M

DAO TOKENS CREATED

9.68 M

TOTAL ETH

97.81 M

USD EQUIVALENT



1.00

LAST EXCHANGE RATE  
ETH / 100 DAO TOKENS

22 hours

NEXT PRICE PHASE

13 days

SINCE CREATION PERIOD ENDED  
CREATED 28 MAY 09:00 GMT

Thank you all for your contribution

The DAO Raises More Than \$117 Million in World's Largest Crowdfunding to Date

David

Securehttps://bitcoinmagazine.com/articles/the-dao-raises-more-than-million-in-world-s-largest-crowdfunding-to-date-1463422...

BTC Inc ▼BTC\$11219.803.97%

BITCOINMAGAZINE

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/ ETHEREUM

by Giulio Prisco

May 16, 2016 2:09 PM EST

Pending on po.et

What is Po.et?

Tweet

The DAO Raises More Than \$117 Million in World's Largest Crowdfunding to Date

THE DAO IS AUTONOMOUS.

1071.36 M

DAO TOKENS CREATED

10.73 M

TOTAL ETH

116.81 M

USD EQUIVALENT

1.10

CURRENT RATE

ETH / 100 DAO TOKENS

15 hours

NEXT PRICE PHASE

11 days

LEFT

ENDS 28 MAY 09:00 GMT

Trending Now

South Korea Allows Cryptocurrency Trading for Real-Name Registered Accounts

Edge's Paul Puey: "Digital Security Will Take Place on the Edges"

Physical Bitcoins: Our Hands-On, End-to-End Review of Opendime

Driving Blockchain Adoption in the Developing World With Spire

Study Suggests 25 Percent of Bitcoin Users Are Associated With Illegal Activity





BUSINESS

CULTURE

DESIGN

GEAR

SCIENCE

SECURITY

TRANSPORTATION

## SHARE



SHARE  
1461



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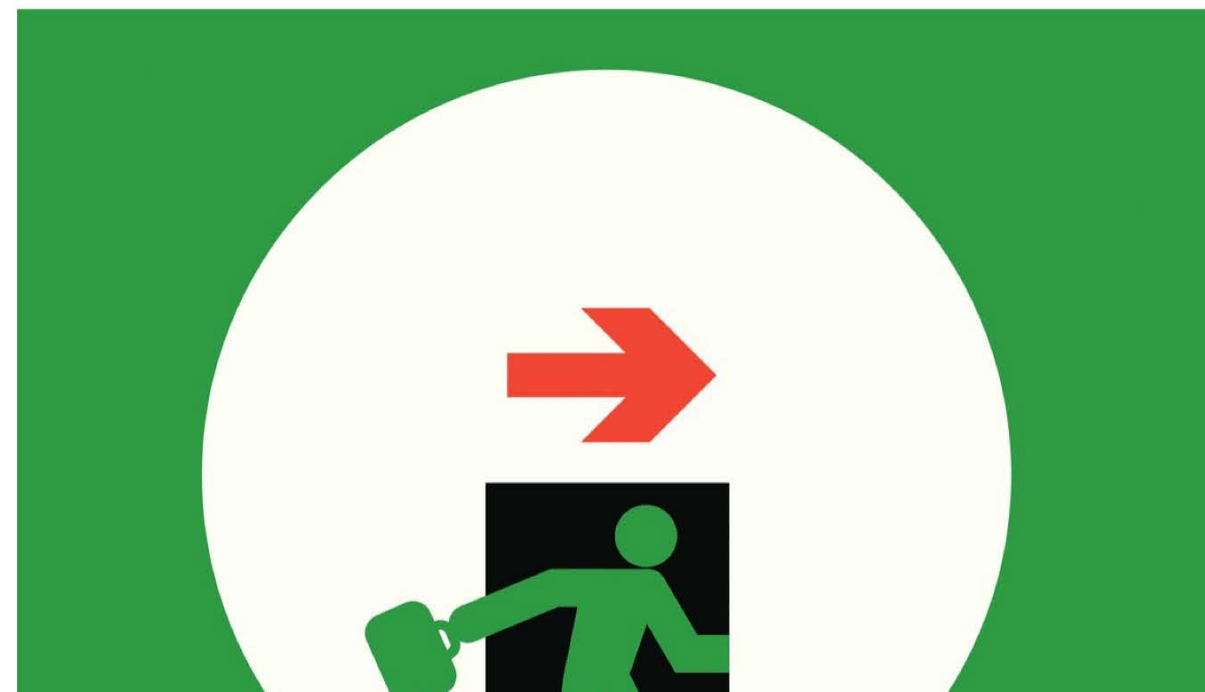
COMMENT



EMAIL

KLINT FINLEY BUSINESS 06.18.16 04:30 AM

# A \$50 MILLION HACK JUST SHOWED THAT THE DAO WAS ALL TOO HUMAN



## MOST POPULAR



SCIENCE  
Don't Call It a Blood Moon.  
Or Supermoon. Or Blue  
Moon  
MATT SIMON



CULTURE  
Star Wars News: Guide to  
All the 'The Last Jedi'  
Easter Eggs  
GRAEME MCMILLAN



CULTURE  
How Does MoviePass Make  
Money? We're Starting to  
Find Out  
BRIAN BARRETT



MORE STORIES



Look how much I have.



Can I hold it?



```
1  pragma solidity ^0.4.20;
2
3  contract Reentrance {
4
5      mapping (address => uint256) public balances;
6
7  }
```

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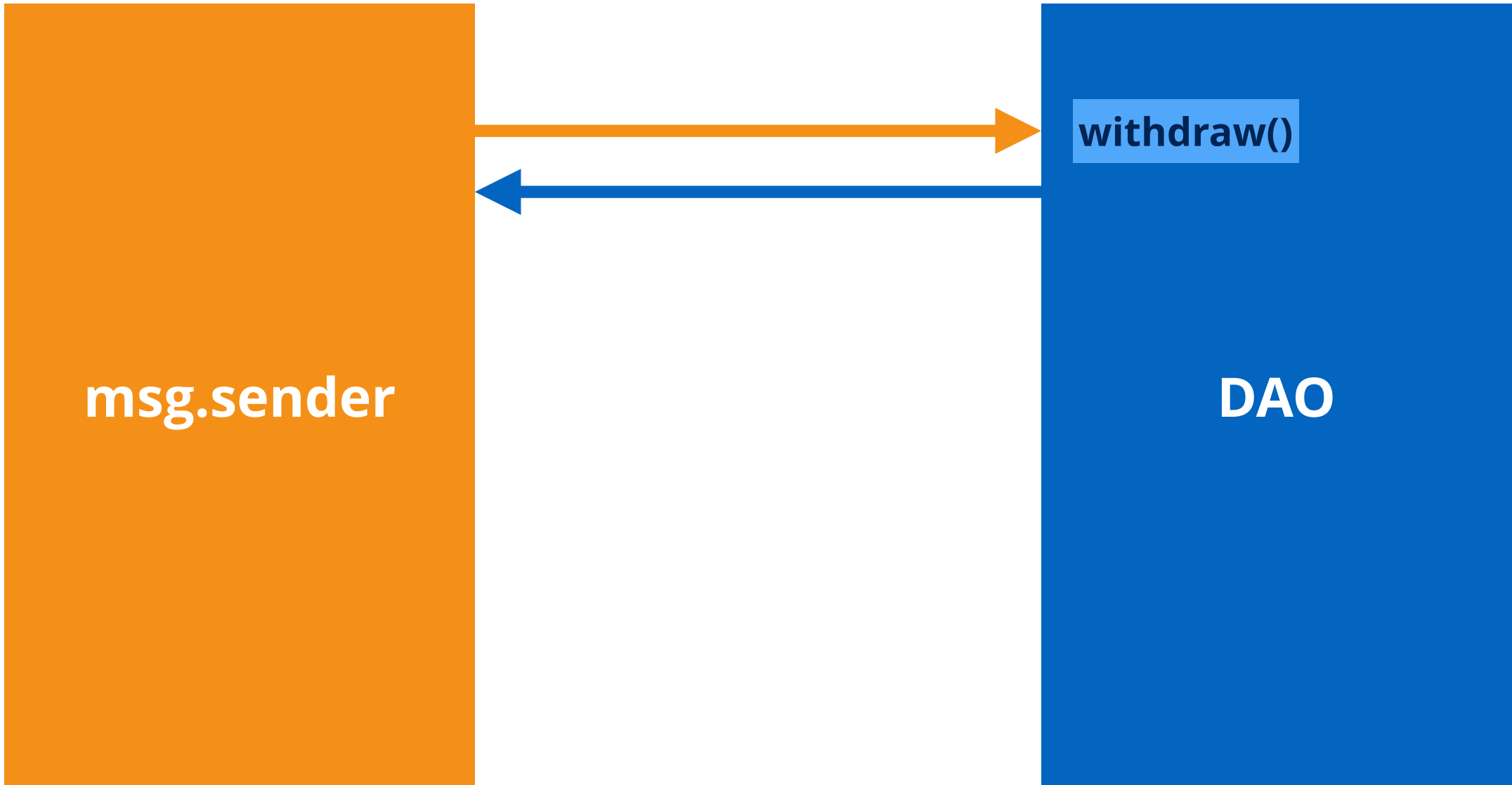


```
graph LR; A[msg.sender] --> B[DAO]; B --> C[withdraw()];
```

msg.sender

withdraw()

DAO

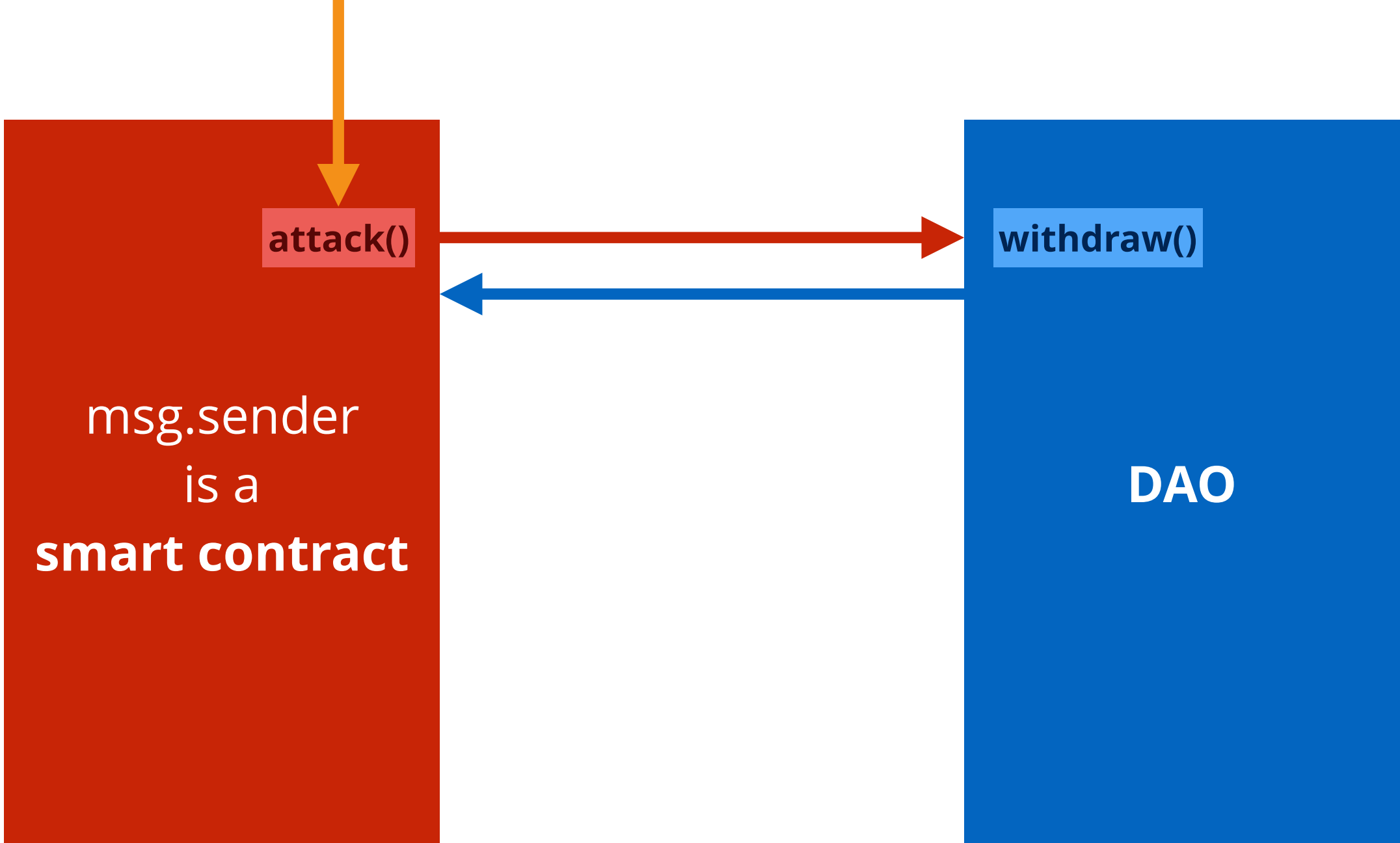


msg.sender  
is a  
**smart contract**

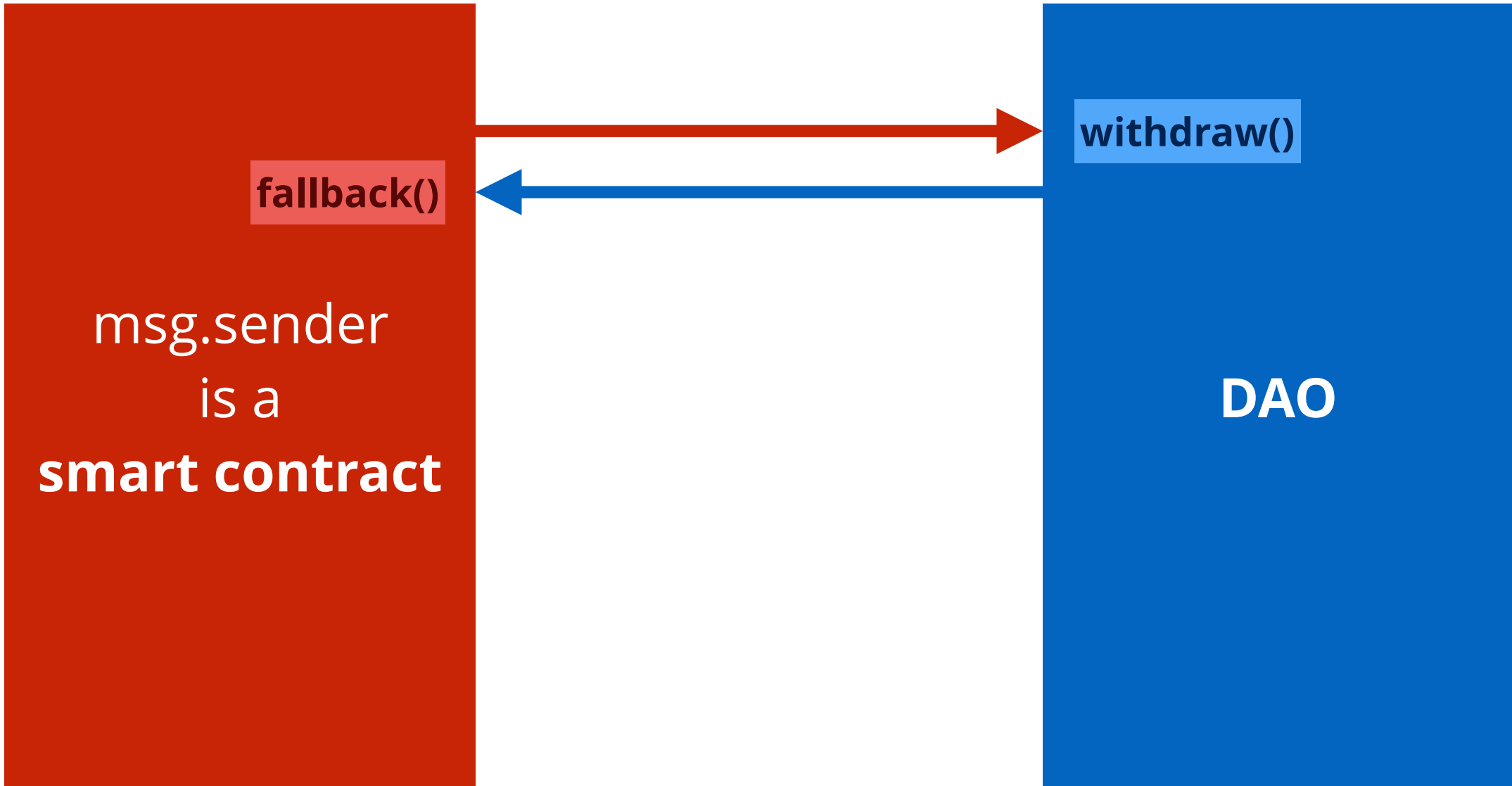
**withdraw()**

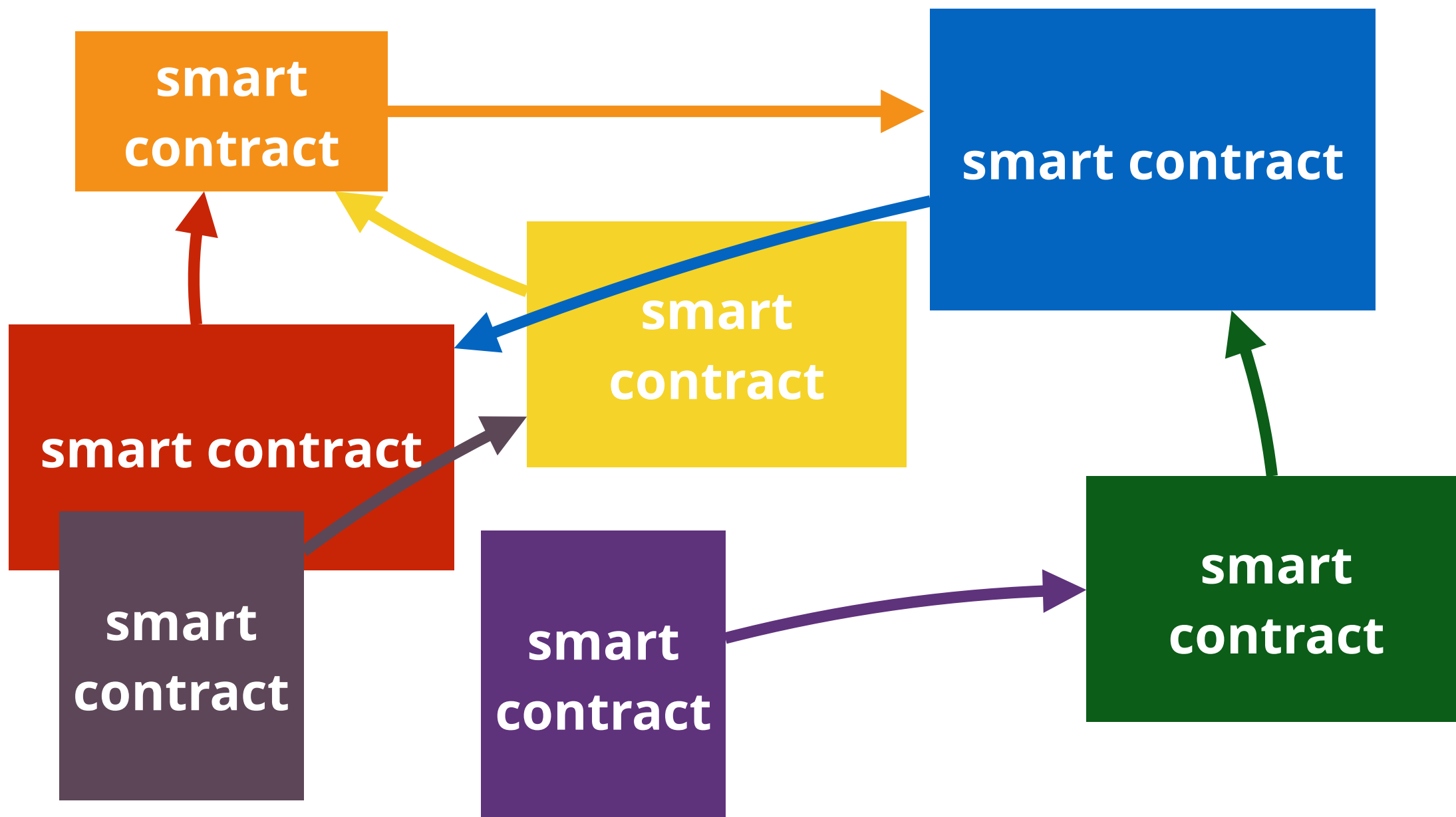
**DAO**

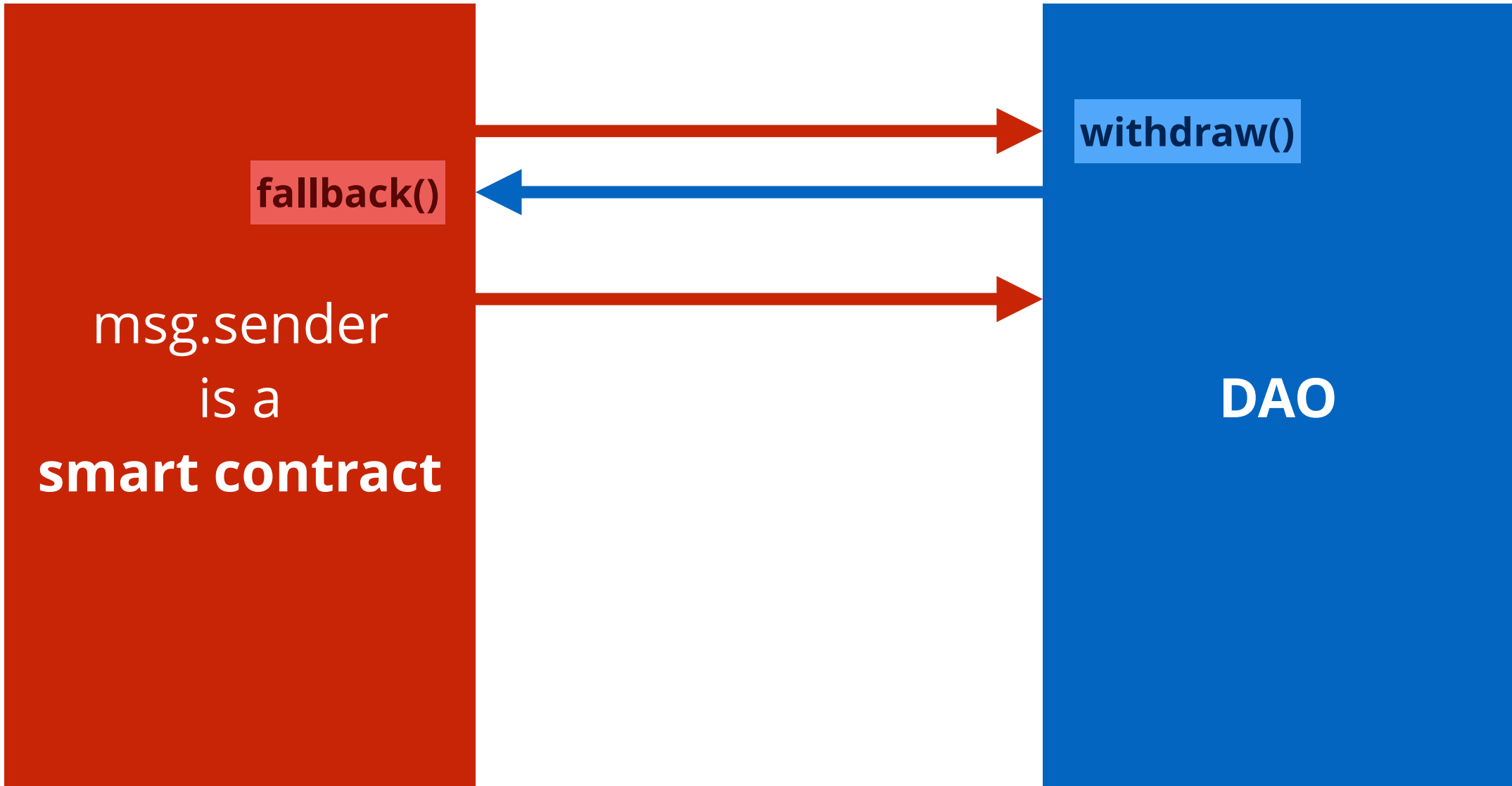




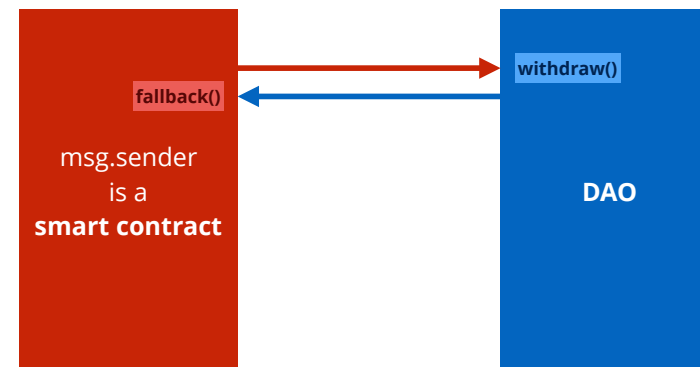






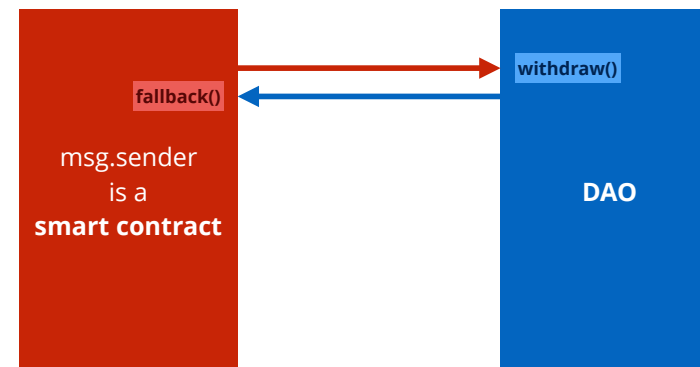


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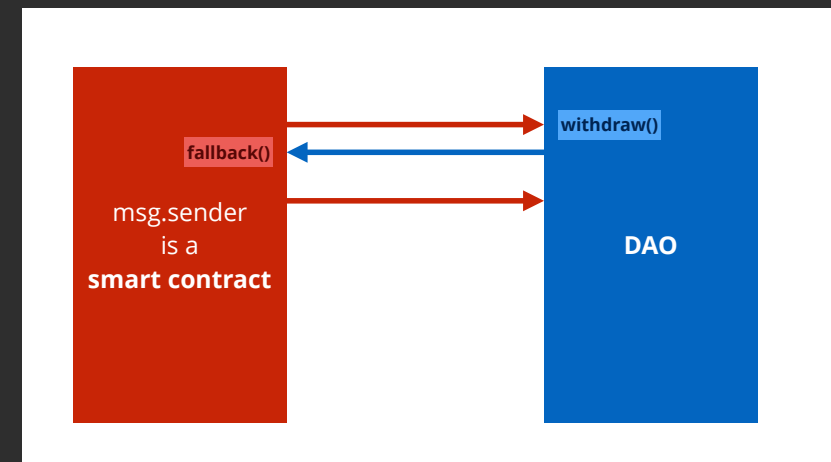




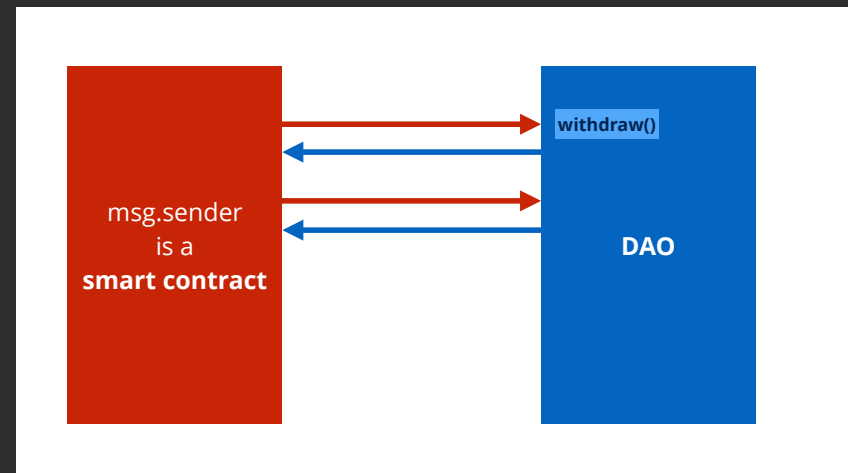
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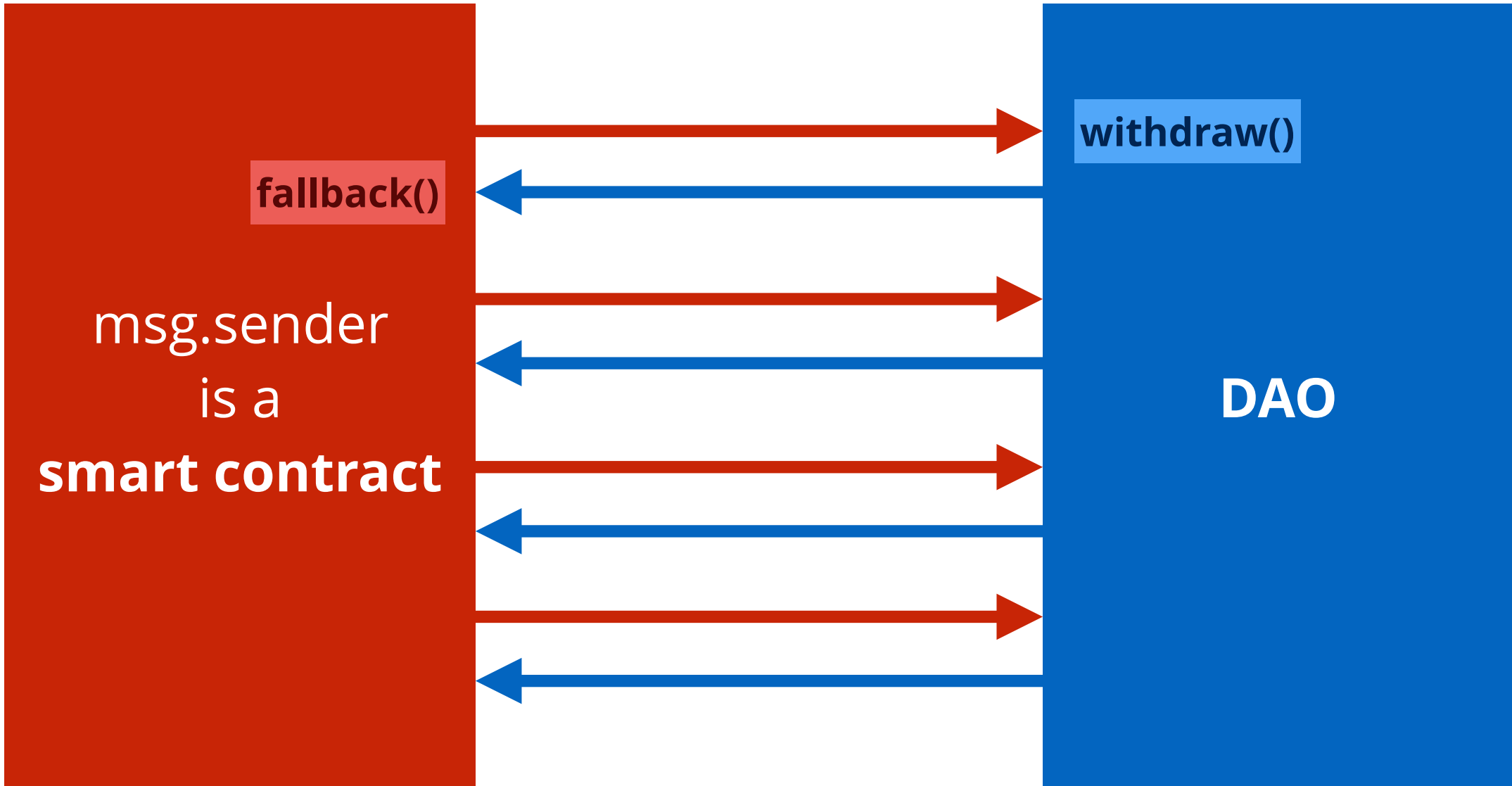


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15     }
16
17 }
```







# Reentrancy

Race-to-empty

- Sending ether to an address might **lead to code execution**
- **Changing the state after calling another contract**



# parity

The **fastest** and **most secure** way of interacting with the Ethereum blockchain. Our client powers much of the infrastructure of the public Ethereum network and is used by companies and users alike.

# Wallet

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...

## Wallet

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...

**owners:** David, Mason and Thomas  
**required:** 2



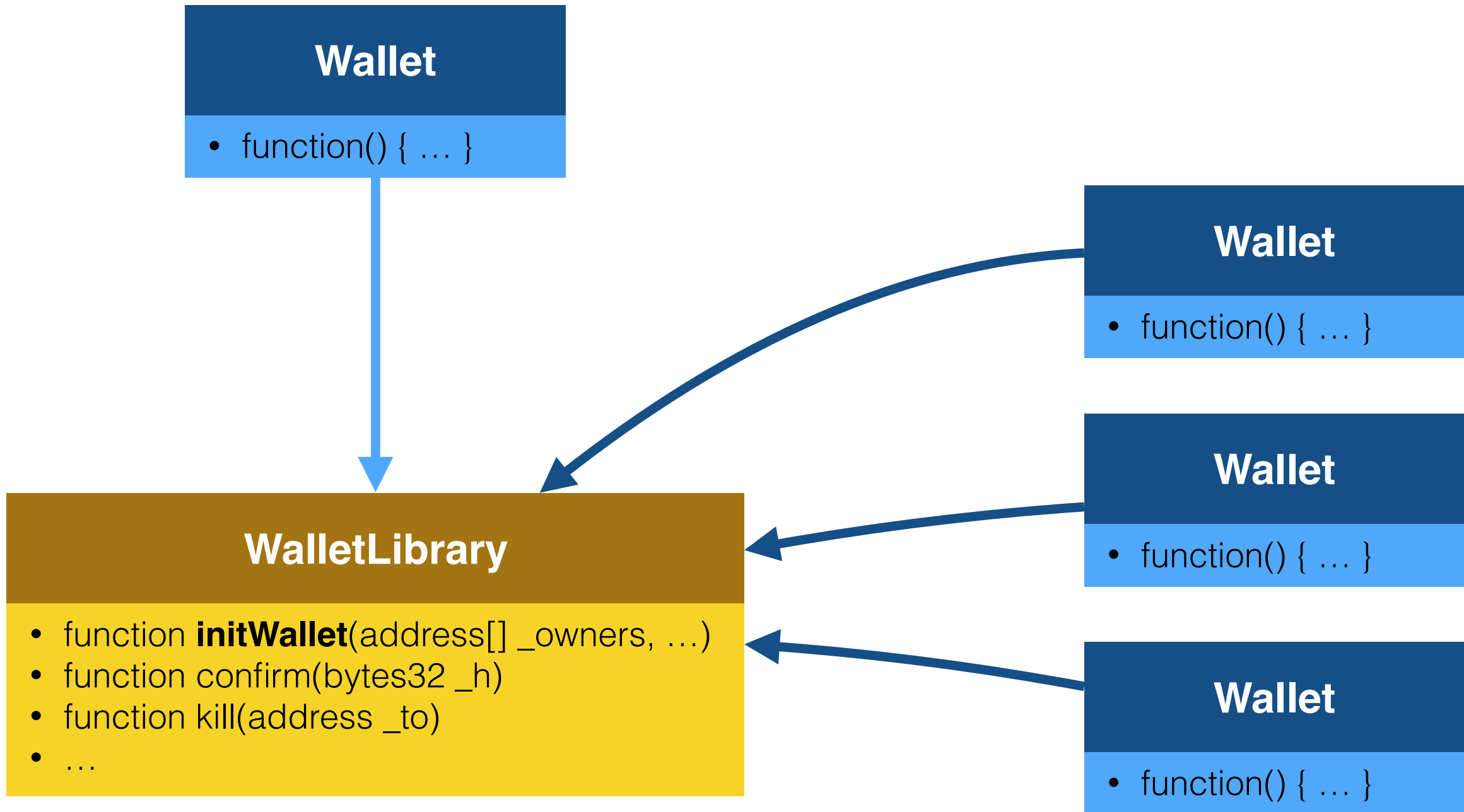


## Wallet

- `function() { ... }`

## WalletLibrary

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...



## Wallet

- function() { ... }



**call:** initWallet()

**owners:** David, Mason and Thomas

**required:** 2

## WalletLibrary

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
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## Wallet

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**delegateCall**

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## Wallet

- owners: David, Mason, Thomas
- function() { ... }

## WalletLibrary

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- function kill(address \_to)
- ...

multisig-wallet-vuln.sol — contracts

OPEN FILES

FOLDERS

contracts

parity\_multisig1

multisig-wallet-vuln.sol

parity\_multisig2

multisig-wallet-vuln.sol

function clearPending() internal {  
 uint length = m\_pendingIndex.length;  
  
 for (uint i = 0; i < length; ++i) {  
 delete m\_txs[m\_pendingIndex[i]];  
  
 if (m\_pendingIndex[i] != 0)  
 delete m\_pending[m\_pendingIndex[i]];  
 }  
  
 delete m\_pendingIndex;  
}  
  
// FIELDS  
address constant \_walletLibrary = 0xa657491c1e7f16adb39b9b60e87bbb8d93988bc3;  
  
// the number of owners that must confirm the same operation before it is run.  
uint public m\_required;  
// pointer used to find a free slot in m\_owners  
uint public m\_numOwners;  
  
uint public m\_dailyLimit;  
uint public m\_spentToday;  
uint public m\_lastDay;  
  
// list of owners  
uint[256] m\_owners;  
  
uint constant c\_maxOwners = 250;  
// index on the list of owners to allow reverse lookup  
mapping(uint => uint) m\_ownerIndex;  
// the ongoing operations.  
mapping(bytes32 => PendingState) m\_pending;

W: 0 E: 0, Line 375, Column 27

Spaces: 2Solidity

## Wallet

- owners: David, Mason, Thomas
- function() { ... }

**delegateCall**

## WalletLibrary

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...

**call:** initWallet()  
**owners:** Eve  
**required:** 1

## Wallet

- owners: **Eve**
- function() { ... }

## WalletLibrary




- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...





# \$30 Million: Ether Reported Stolen Due to Parity Wallet Breach



Wolfie Zhao   

© Jul 19, 2017 at 21:44 UTC | Updated Jul 20, 2017 at 13:05 UTC

NEWS

Smart contract coding company Parity has issued a security alert, warning of a vulnerability in version 1.5 or later of its wallet software.

So far, 150,000 ethers, worth \$30 million, have been reported by the company as stolen, data confirmed by [Etherscan.io](#). As reported [by the startup](#), the issue is the result of a bug in a specific multi-signature contract known as wallet.sol. [Data suggests](#) the issue was mitigated, however, as 377,000 ethers that were potentially vulnerable to the issue were recovered by white hat hackers.

# Part 2: Electric Boogaloo

## Wallet

- `function() { ... }`

## WalletLibrary

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...

## Wallet

- function() { ... }

## WalletLibrary

- function **initWallet**(address[] \_owners, ...)
- function confirm(bytes32 \_h)
- function kill(address \_to)
- ...

**owners: devops199**  
**required: 1**

## Wallet

- `function() { ... }`

## WalletLibrary

- owner: **devops199**
- `function initWallet(address[] _owners, ...)`
- `function confirm(bytes32 _h)`
- `function kill(address _to)`



# anyone can kill your contract #6995

New issue

Closed

ghost opened this issue on 6 Nov 2017 · 16 comments



ghost commented on 6 Nov 2017 • edited by ghost



I accidentally killed it.

<https://etherscan.io/address/0x863df6bfa4469f3ead0be8f9f2aae51c91a907b4>

👍 23

👎 1

😄 59

🎉 29

😞 14

❤️ 24



jtakalai commented on 7 Nov 2017



Hmmh, clearly the kill came from registered owner, and required signatures was 0, see initWallet transaction arguments <https://etherscan.io/tx/0x05f71e1b2cb4f03e547739db15d080fd30c989eda04d37ce6264c5686e0722c9>



ghost commented on 7 Nov 2017



Will it effect the dependent multisig wallets? When i query "isowner(<any\_addr>)" the multisig wallets returns TRUE.

## Assignees

No one assigned

## Labels

F1-security

M8-contracts

P0-dropeverything

## Projects

None yet

## Milestone

1.9

## Notifications

🔔 Subscribe

You're not receiving notifications

FINANCE : SECURITY

# More ETH Troubles: Someone Triggered a Bug That Has Frozen Over 280 Million in Ethereum



By Rafia Shaikh

Nov 7, 2017

82  
SHARES

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t TWEET

o SUBMIT



## PC BUILDER

### PURPOSE

Gaming

Workstation

### BUDGET

\$1000

BUILD MY PC



Other vulnerabilities

# Randomness

Nothing is secret

game\_random.sol ✕

```
1  pragma solidity ^0.4.18;
2
3  contract GameRandom {
4
5      uint256 private seed;
6      uint256 private iteration = 0;
7
8      function play() public payable {
9          require(msg.value >= 1 ether);
10
11          iteration++;
12
13          uint randomNumber = uint(keccak256(seed + iteration));
14          bool won = (randomNumber % 2) == 0;
15
16          if (won) {
17              msg.sender.transfer(2 ether);
18          }
19      }
20 }
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NOTHING IS SECRET

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}

}

}



Units and Globally Available Variables

← → ↻ ⓘ Not Secure solidity.readthedocs.io/en/develop/units-and-global-variables.html ☆ 📶 ⋮

Ether Units

Time Units

⊕ Special Variables and Functions

Expressions and Control Structures

Contracts

Solidity Assembly

Miscellaneous

Security Considerations

Using the compiler

Contract Metadata

Application Binary Interface Specification

Joyfully Universal Language for (Inline) Assembly

Style Guide

Common Patterns

List of Known Bugs

📖 Read the Docs

v: develop ▼

## Block and Transaction Properties

- `block.blockhash(uint blockNumber)` returns `(bytes32)`: hash of the given block - only works for 256 most recent blocks excluding current
- `block.coinbase` ( `address` ): current block miner's address
- `block.difficulty` ( `uint` ): current block difficulty
- `block.gaslimit` ( `uint` ): current block gaslimit
- `block.number` ( `uint` ): current block number
- `block.timestamp` ( `uint` ): current block timestamp as seconds since unix epoch
- `gasleft()` returns `(uint256)`: remaining gas
- `msg.data` ( `bytes` ): complete calldata
- `msg.gas` ( `uint` ): remaining gas - deprecated in version 0.4.21 and to be replaced by `gasleft()`
- `msg.sender` ( `address` ): sender of the message (current call)
- `msg.sig` ( `bytes4` ): first four bytes of the calldata (i.e. function identifier)
- `msg.value` ( `uint` ): number of wei sent with the message
- `now` ( `uint` ): current block timestamp (alias for `block.timestamp`)
- `tx.gasprice` ( `uint` ): gas price of the transaction
- `tx.origin` ( `address` ): sender of the transaction (full call chain)

**12.2. Random Numbers.** Providing random numbers within a deterministic system is, naturally, an impossible task. However, we can approximate with pseudo-random numbers by utilising data which is generally unknowable at the time of transacting. Such data might include the block's hash, the block's timestamp and the block's beneficiary address. In order to make it hard for malicious miner to control those values, one should use the BLOCKHASH operation in order to use hashes of the previous 256 blocks as pseudo-random numbers. For a series of such numbers,




SmartBillions lottery contract | x

Secure | https://www.reddit.com/r/ethereum/comments/74d3dc/smartbillions\_lottery\_contract\_just\_got\_hacked/

MY SUBREDDITS ? POPULAR - ALL - RANDOM - USERS | ASKREDDIT - WORLDNEWS - VIDEOS - FUNNY - TODAYILEARNED - PICS - GAMING - MOVIES - NEWS - GIFS - MILDLYINTERESTING - AM MORE »

Want to join? Log in or sign up in seconds. | ✖

 /r/ethereum


COMMENTS

OTHER DISCUSSIONS (2)


Welcome to Reddit.

Come for the cats, stay for the empathy.

BECOME A REDDITOR and start exploring.



1333



SmartBillions lottery contract just got hacked!

self.ethereum

Submitted 5 months ago \* by sup3m

Someone made it in the "hackathon" (lol). The hacker could withdraw 400 ETH before the owners, who wrote "the successful hacker keeps ALL of the 1500 ETH reward", withdrew quickly the remaining 1100 ETH, that happened 5min before the next transaction (from the "hacker") would have emptied the whole contract. So that's already a lie from their side. The other point is that the owners were able to withdrew ALL contract funds; which in theory they could have done after ICO and run with all the investor money. They always remained anon, which also shows there weren't good intentions in first place.

How did it happen? Their lottery functions were flawed, if you place a bet (systemPlay() function) with betting on number value "0" and then call the won() function after 256+ blocks (after you placed the bet) the returning value will be "0" so you would have bet on "000000" and result would be "000000" and baaam you have the jackpot. The lucky guys first bet was "1" so "000001" and result after 256+ blocks calling won() would be "000000" so he matched 5 correctly which is 20000x and with 0.01ETH bet amount a win of 200ETH. He managed to pull that 2 time and corrected to "0" and for that transaction he had to wait for 256+ blocks, but 5 min before he could call won() the owners withdraw all funds.

Moral of the story, that ICO was a scam seeing the owners remains anon all the time AND were able to withdraw all contract funds (doing that after ICO would have been fatal for investors).

They thought they are clever, building a honeypot for investors but at the end their poor coded contract caused them damage of 400ETH and no damage to potential investors.

Submit a new link

This post was submitted on 05 Oct 2017

1,333 points (94% upvoted)

shortlink: <https://redd.it/74d3dc>

☐ remember me [reset password](#)

LOGIN

game\_random.sol ×

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7
8          bool won = (block.blockhash(block.number) % 2) == 0;
9
10         if (won) {
11             msg.sender.transfer(2 ether);
12         }
13     }
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15 }
```



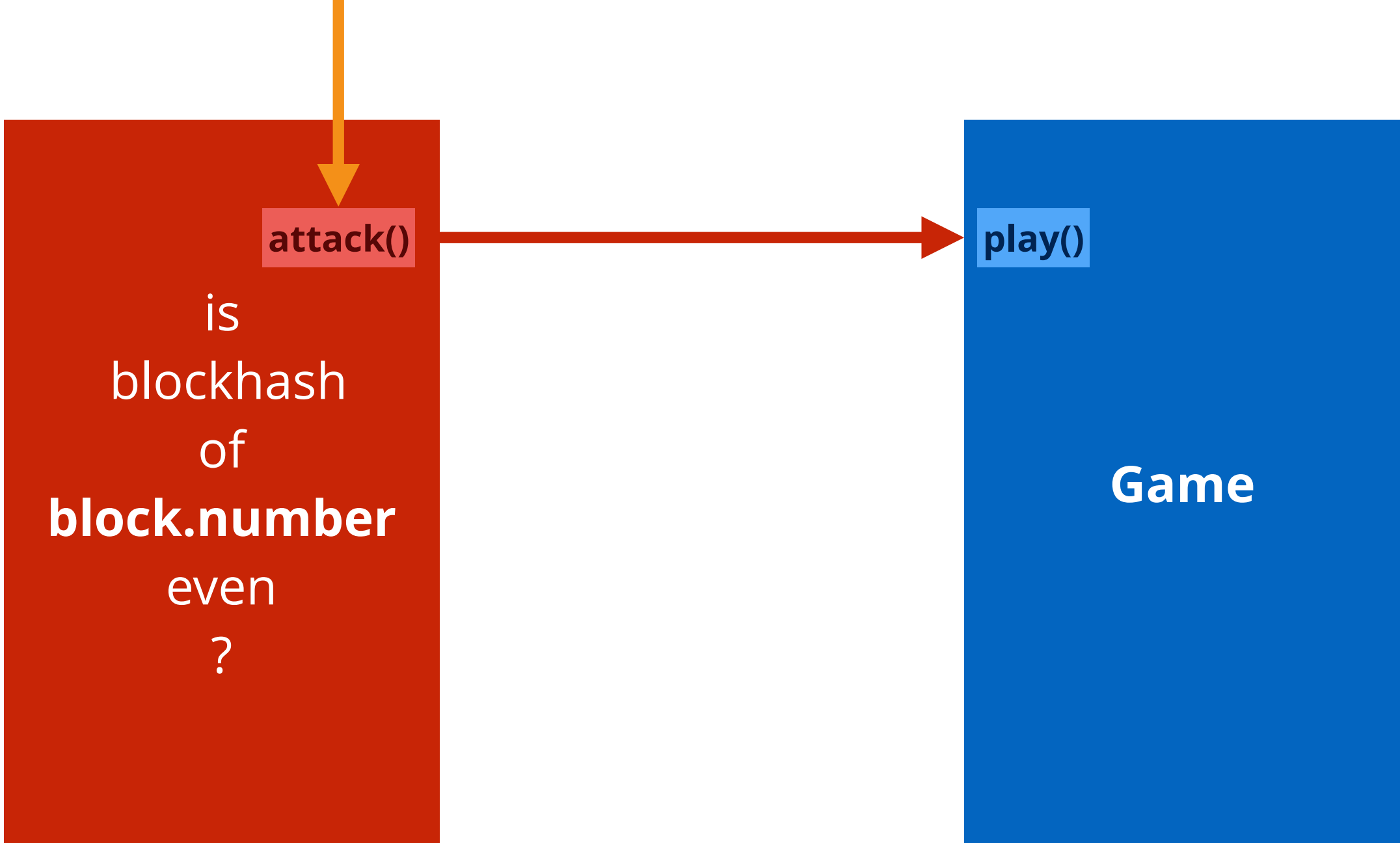
attack()

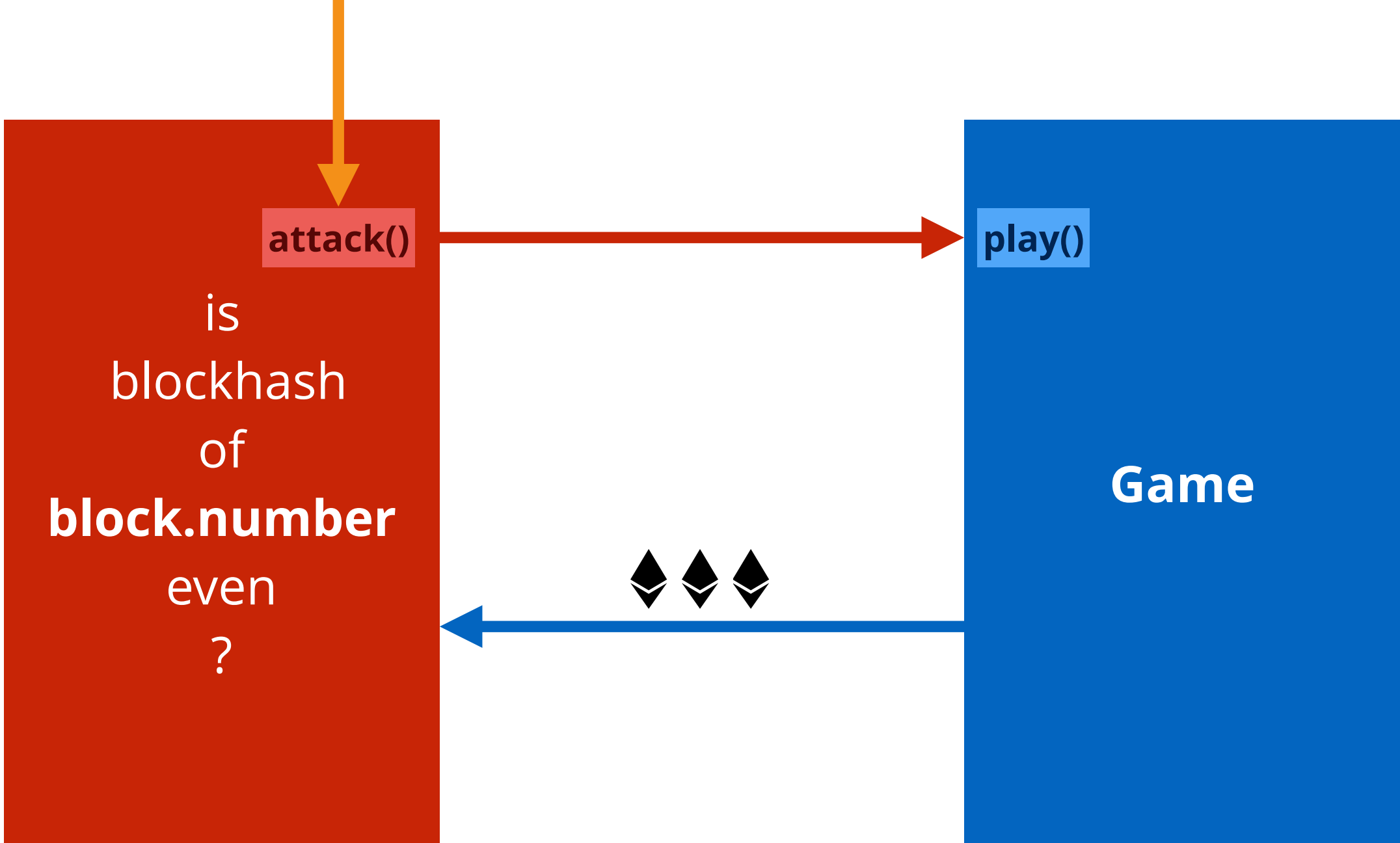
is  
blockhash  
of  
**block.number**  
even  
?

play()

**Game**







game\_random.sol

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.18;
2
3 contract GameRandom {
4
5     function play() public payable {
6         require(msg.value >= 1 ether);
7
8         bool won = (block.blockhash(block.number) % 2) == 0;
9
10        if (won) {
11            msg.sender.transfer(2 ether);
12        }
13    }
14
15 }
```

block.timestamp



# Randomness

Nothing is secret

- Be wary of "randomness"
- **Strong reliance on time** is bad

# Front-running

also known as race condition, TOCTOU, TOD



game\_random.sol ✕

```
1 pragma solidity ^0.4.18;
2
3 contract GameRandom {
4
5     uint rsaNumber = 2194012421903219301151; // N = p * q
6
7     function play(uint p, uint q) public payable {
8
9         if (p * q == rsaNumber) {
10             msg.sender.transfer(1000 ether);
11         }
12     }
13 }
```

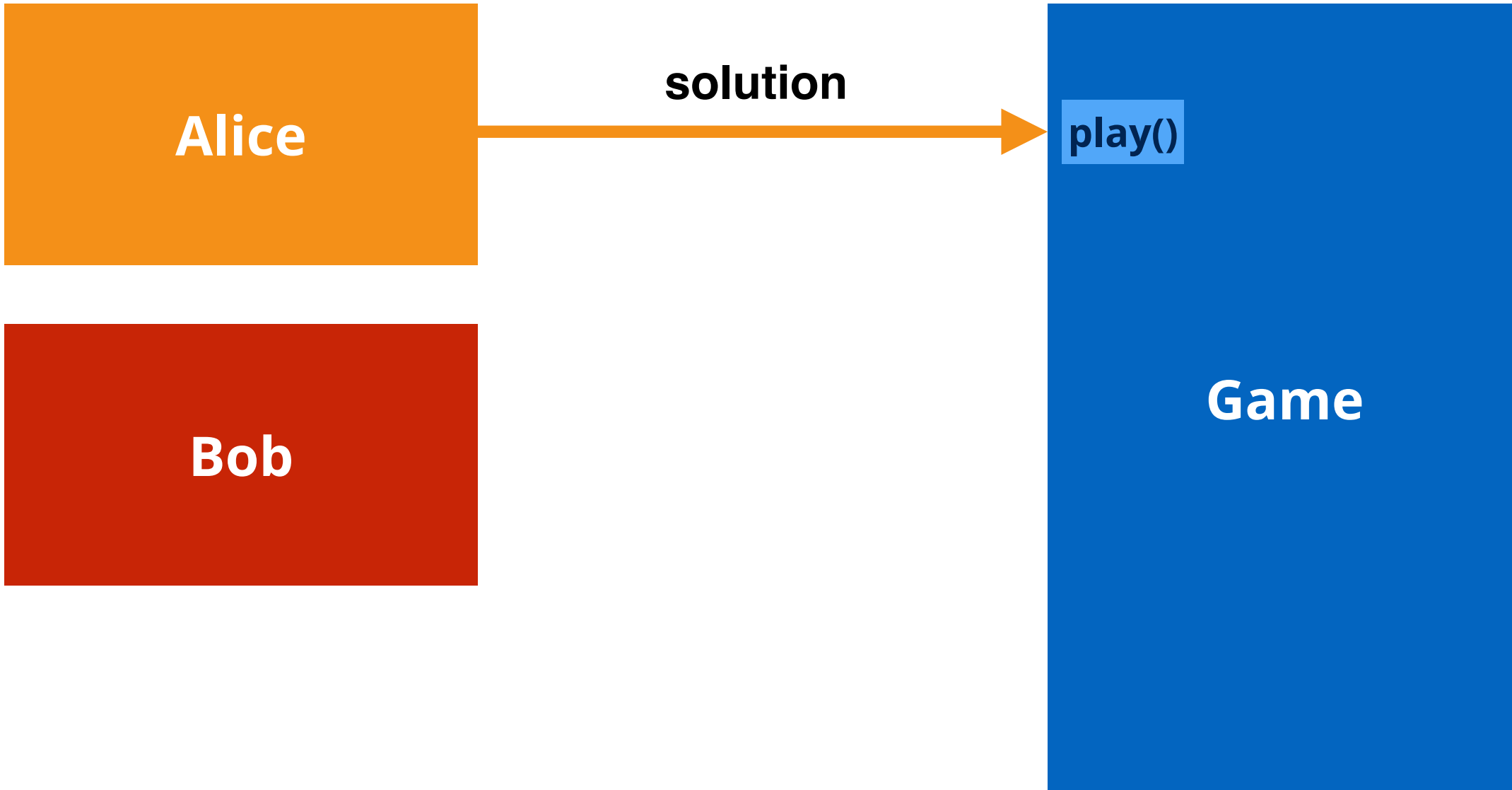
**Alice**

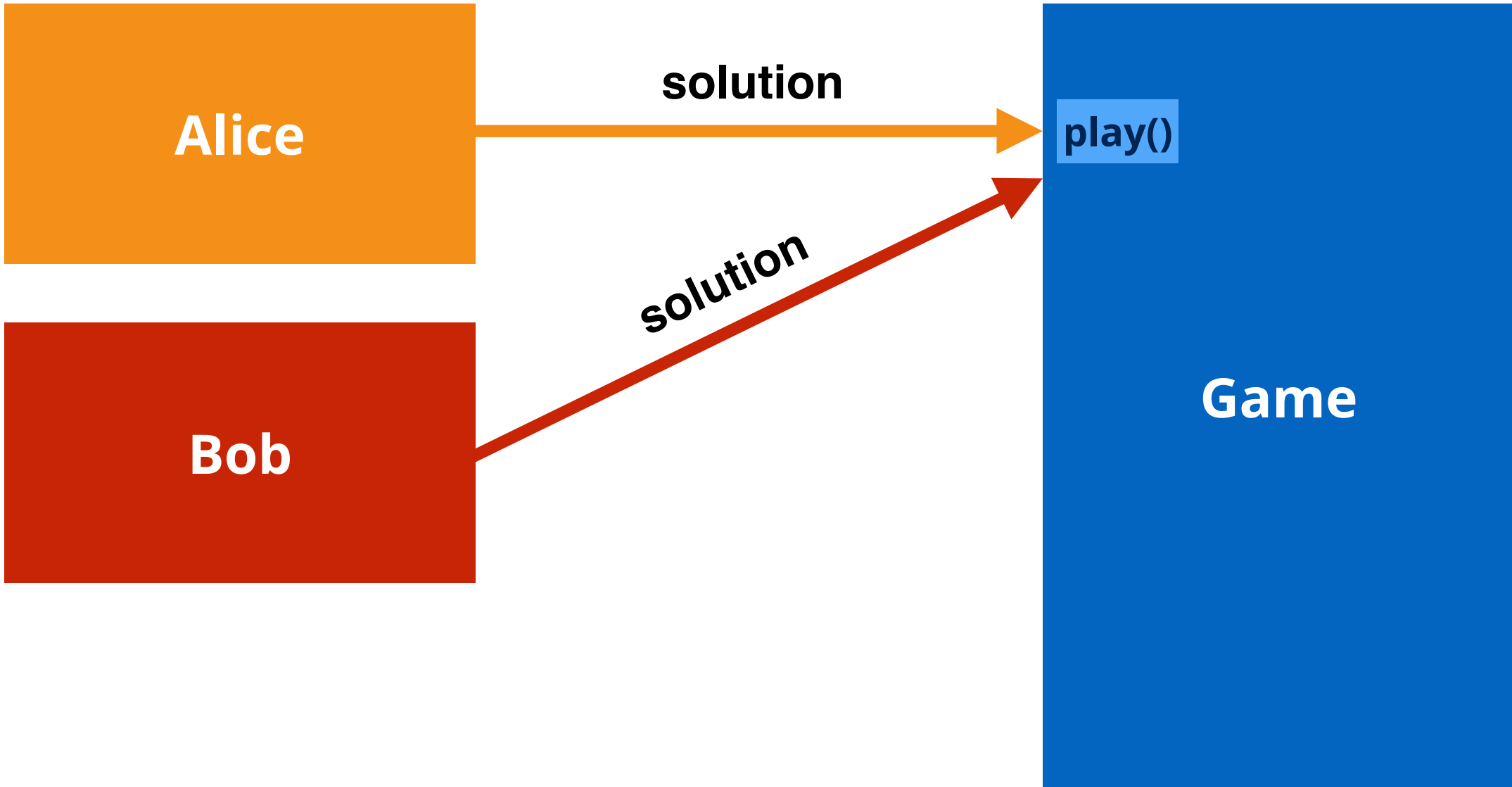
**solution**

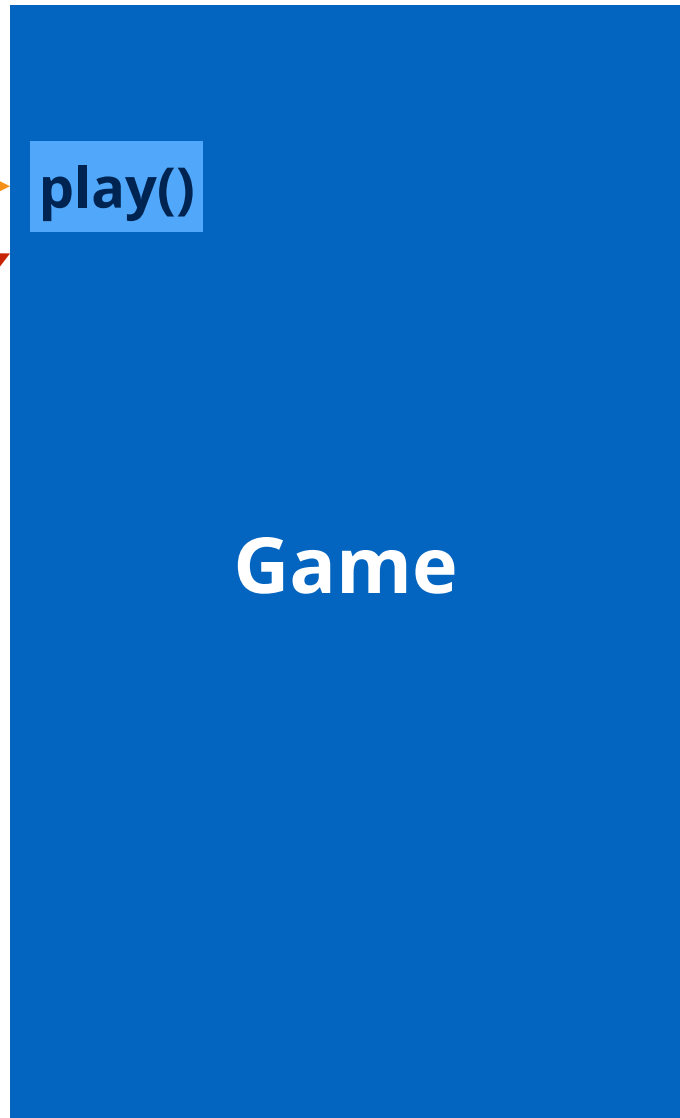
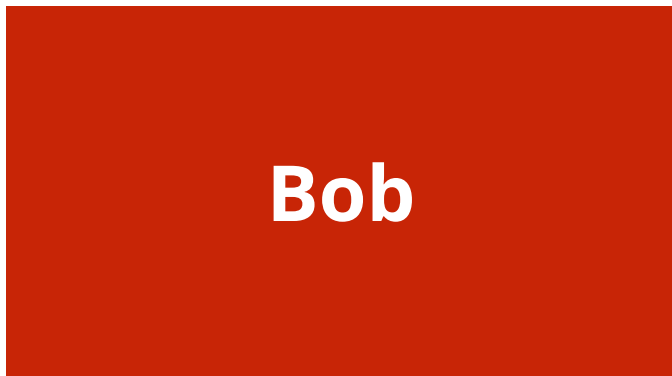
**play()**

**Bob**

**Game**







EIPs/eip-20.md at master · eth x

← → ↻ GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/blob/master/EIPS/eip-20.md ☆ 📄 ⋮

### transferFrom

Transfers `_value` amount of tokens from address `_from` to address `_to`, and MUST fire the `Transfer` event.

The `transferFrom` method is used for a withdraw workflow, allowing contracts to transfer tokens on your behalf. This can be used for example to allow a contract to transfer tokens on your behalf and/or to charge fees in sub-currencies. The function SHOULD `throw` unless the `_from` account has deliberately authorized the sender of the message via some mechanism.

*Note* Transfers of 0 values MUST be treated as normal transfers and fire the `Transfer` event.

```
function transferFrom(address _from, address _to, uint256 _value) returns (bool success)
```

### approve

Allows `_spender` to withdraw from your account multiple times, up to the `_value` amount. If this function is called again it overwrites the current allowance with `_value`.

**NOTE:** To prevent attack vectors like the one [described here](#) and discussed [here](#), clients SHOULD make sure to create user interfaces in such a way that they set the allowance first to `0` before setting it to another value for the same spender. **THOUGH** The contract itself shouldn't enforce it, to allow backwards compatibility with contracts deployed before

```
function approve(address _spender, uint256 _value) returns (bool success)
```

### allowance

Returns the amount which `_spender` is still allowed to withdraw from `_owner`.

```
function allowance(address _owner, address _spender) constant returns (uint256 remaining)
```



# Front-running

also known as race condition, TOCTOU, TOD

- Can **transactions re-ordering** strongly affect the outcome?
- Do some transactions contain **secret** information?

# Arithmetic Errors

Integer overflows and underflows

uint8

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+1

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.15;

contract Overflow {
    uint private sellerBalance=0;

    function add(uint value) returns (bool){
        sellerBalance += value; // possible overflow

        // possible auditor assert
        // assert(sellerBalance >= value);
    }

    function safe_add(uint value) returns (bool){
        require(value + sellerBalance >= sellerBalance);
        sellerBalance += value;
    }
}
```

[https://github.com/trailofbits/not-so-smart-contracts/blob/master/integer\\_overflow/integer\\_overflow\\_1.sol](https://github.com/trailofbits/not-so-smart-contracts/blob/master/integer_overflow/integer_overflow_1.sol)

```
library SafeMath {
```

```
/**
 * @dev Multiplies two numbers, throws on overflow.
 */
function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    if (a == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    uint256 c = a * b;
    assert(c / a == b);
    return c;
}
```

```
/**
 * @dev Integer division of two numbers, truncating the quotient.
 */
function div(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    // assert(b > 0); // Solidity automatically throws when dividing by 0
    uint256 c = a / b;
    // assert(a == b * c + a % b); // There is no case in which this doesn't hold
    return c;
}
```

```
/**
 * @dev Subtracts two numbers, throws on overflow (i.e. if subtrahend is greater than minuend).
 */
function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    assert(b <= a);
    return a - b;
}
```

```
/**
 * @dev Adds two numbers, throws on overflow.
 */
function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    uint256 c = a + b;
    assert(c >= a);
    return c;
}
```

```
}
```



pirapira commented on Oct 13, 2016 • edited ▾

Member



The main reason I opened separate issues is that each requires discussion if we want it or not, but if we are set to go over everything, here is a list.

- ☐ exception on overflow in unsigned->signed conversion
- ☐ exception on overflow in signed->unsigned conversion
- ☐ exception on overflow in size-decreasing implicit conversion
- ☐ exception on overflow in addition of two signed numbers
- ☐ exception on overflow in addition of two unsigned numbers
- ☐ exception on underflow in subtraction of two signed numbers
- ☐ exception on underflow in subtraction of two unsigned numbers
- ☐ exception on overflow in multiplication of two signed numbers
- ☐ exception on overflow in multiplication of two unsigned numbers
- ☐ exception on overflow in shifts
- ☐ exception on overflow in `++` on a signed number
- ☐ exception on overflow in `++` on an unsigned number
- ☐ exception on underflow in `--` on a signed number
- ☐ exception on underflow in `--` on an unsigned number
- ☐ exception on overflow in `+=`
- ☐ exception on overflow in `-=`
- ☐ exception on overflow in `*=`
- ☐ exception on overflow in `/=`
- ☐ make sure no optimizations are relying on `(a + b - b == a)` ; lest they remove overflow exceptions
- ☐ compiler error on an out-of-range constant expression when the constant expression is interpreted into a type (`uint x = -1`)
- ☐ exception on overflow in `INT_MIN/-1` [#1091](#)



# What to Look For

- Unchecked arithmetic operation
- Can be increased/decreased by large enough leaps (incrementing upward generally too expensive)
- Accessible from lower levels of privilege

# Denial of Service

## Blocks

[Home](#) / [Blocks](#)

Showing Block (#5216258 to #5216234) out of 5216259 total blocks

[First](#)[Prev](#)

Page 1 of 208651

[Next](#)[Last](#)

Height	Age	txn	Uncles	Miner	GasUsed	GasLimit	Avg.GasPrice	Reward
<a href="#">5216258</a>	40 secs ago	<a href="#">146</a>	0	<a href="#">DwarfPool1</a>	7985670 (99.87%)	7996085	25.95 Gwei	3.20722 Ether
<a href="#">5216257</a>	1 min ago	<a href="#">124</a>	0	<a href="#">SparkPool</a>	7989541 (99.97%)	7992185	12.52 Gwei	3.1 Ether
<a href="#">5216256</a>	1 min ago	<a href="#">6</a>	0	<a href="#">waterhole</a>	126000 (1.58%)	7999959	62.17 Gwei	3.00783 Ether

**many  
contributions**



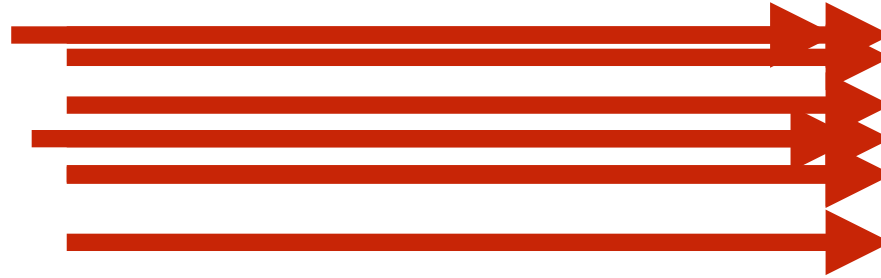
```
play() {  
  add_user()  
}
```

**pay out pls**



```
payToAllUsers() {  
  for user in users  
}
```

**too** many  
contributions

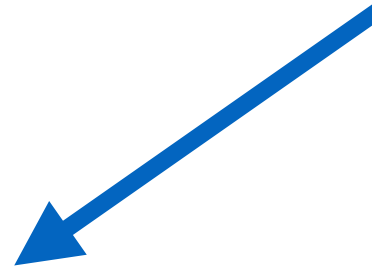


```
play() {  
  add_user()  
}
```

pay out pls

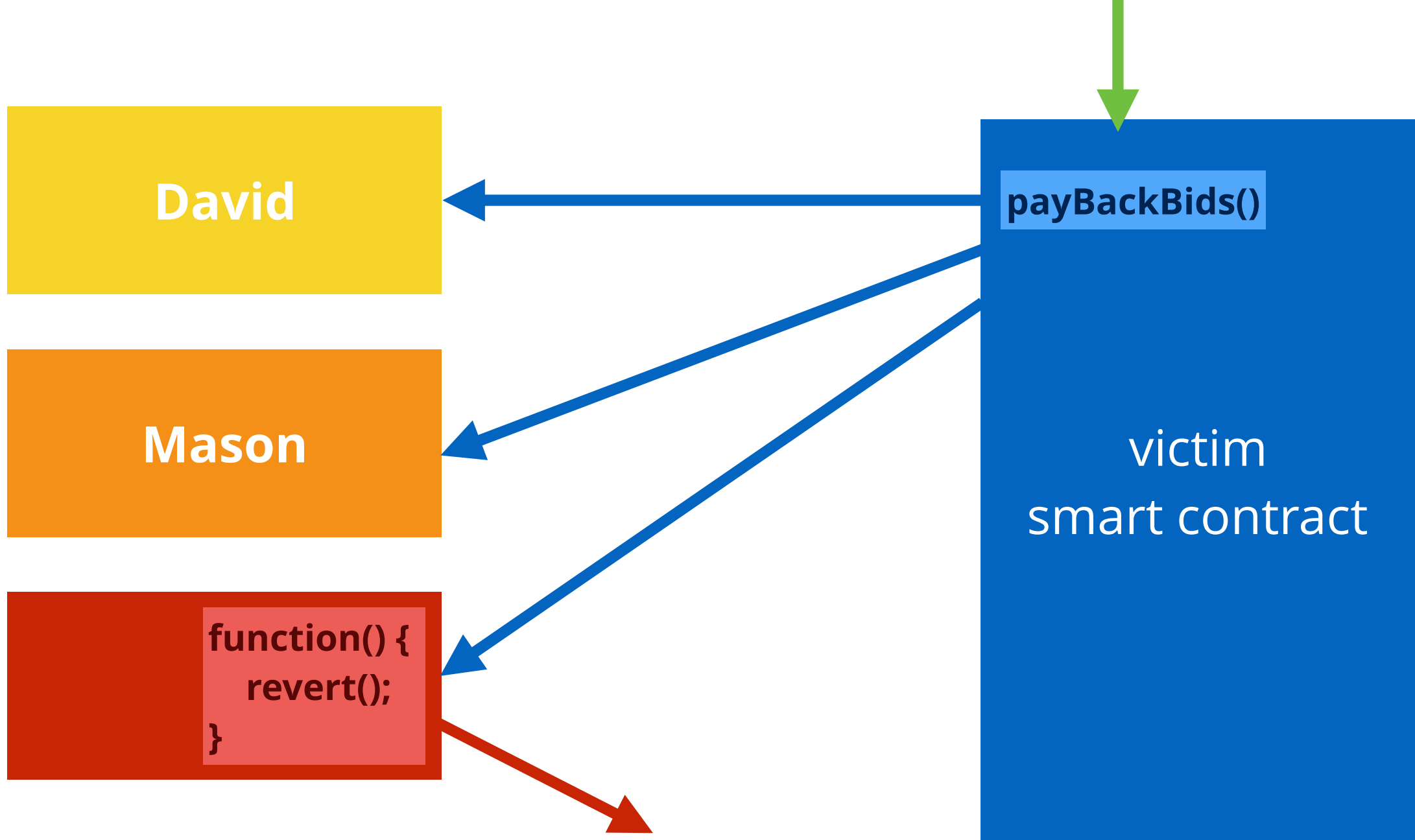


```
payToAllUsers() {  
  for user in users  
}
```



But Wait—There's More!





0x3b

EXTCODESIZE

1

1

Get size of an account's code.

$$\mu'_s[0] \equiv \|\sigma[\mu_s[0] \bmod 2^{160}]_c\|$$

# Intro to Accounting for Solidity Programmers

```
1 contract BidThing {  
2  
3     function bid(uint256 object) public payable {  
4         // place ethers  
5     }  
6     function cancelBid(uint256 object) public {  
7         // refund ethers  
8     }  
9     function acceptBid(uint256 object) public {  
10        // transfer ethers  
11    }  
12  
13 }
```

```
1  contract BidThing {
2
3      function bid(uint256 object) public payable {
4          // place ethers
5      }
6      function cancelBid(uint256 object) public {
7          // refund ethers
8      }
9      function acceptBid(uint256 object) public {
10         // transfer ethers
11     }
12
13     function withdraw(uint256 _amount) public {
14         address owner = 0x32523459909435...
15         owner.transfer(_amount);
16     }
17
18 }
```

# What to Look For

- For loops dependent on **storage values**
- Functions dependent on **transactions**
- Public functions affecting **contract balance**



# Methodology Takeaways

- Prerequisite: knowledge of common Ethereum **gotchas**
- **Understand** the contract
- Look for
  - Calls to external contracts and low level function calls
  - Denial of Services
  - Reliance on public or secret values
  - Logic relying on user input
  - Re-inventing the wheel
  - Excessive use of inline assembly
- Analyze any **publicly-accessible** functions in depth

# Tools

- Oyente, Mythril, Manticore, ...
  - Run them in the beginning, but don't expect much unless there is an evident issue
- **Remix** and Linters
  - really useful to catch quick mistakes and bad behaviors that might lead to issues. Awesome to **test** and **debug** quickly.
- **Truffle**:
  - is OK
- Disassembler and decompilers


# Future

- Formal verification
- Frameworks and re-usable code
- Ethereum rapidly evolves
- Solidity, Mist, Ethereum Wallet still have experimental versions.
- Audit process is immature
- Lots of money put in lightly-audited smart contracts
- Unknown unknowns ?

DASP - TOP 10


Secure | https://www.dasp.co

☆

 [Top 10](#) [Timeline](#) [Best Practices](#) [About](#) [Contact](#)

Howdy!

This is the very first iteration of the **Decentralized Application Security Project** (or **DASP**) **Top 10** of 2018

A group of security experts and consultants from the industry have gathered up and produced a **top 10** of the different security vulnerabilities found in  Ethereum smart contracts. This page is the first of its kind and will likely evolve along with Ethereum.

1. Reentrancy

2. Access Control

3. Arithmetic


4. Unchecked Low Level Calls

5. Denial of Services

6. Bad Randomness

7. Front Running

8. Time Manipulation

 1. Reentrancy

also known as or related to **race to empty, recursive call vulnerability, call to the unknown**

this exploit was missed in review so many times by so many different people: reviewers tend to review functions one at a time, and assume that calls to secure subroutines will operate securely and as intended.

— Phil Daian

The Reentrancy attack, probably the most famous Ethereum vulnerability, surprised everyone when

GitHub, Inc. [US]https://github.com/nccgroup/GOATCasino

>

This repository

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Pull requests

Issues

Marketplace

Explore

+

nccgroup / GOATCasino

Watch

5

Star

3

Fork

0

<> Code

Issues0

Pull requests0

Projects0

Wiki

Insights

No description, website, or topics provided.

2 commits

1 branch

0 releases

0 contributors

MIT

Branch: master

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

Clone or download

Joshua Makinen

fixes indentations and removes redundant code

Latest commit d30fa74 a day ago

GOATlib

initial commit

6 days ago

contracts

fixes indentations and removes redundant code

a day ago

exec

fixes indentations and removes redundant code

a day ago

migrations

fixes indentations and removes redundant code

a day ago

.gitignore

initial commit

6 days ago

LICENCE.txt

initial commit

6 days ago

README.md

initial commit

6 days ago

start\_challenge.sh

initial commit

6 days ago

truffle.js

fixes indentations and removes redundant code

a day ago

README.md

https://github.com/nccgroup/GOATCasino/pulls

**the decentralized application security project:**

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(we **work** here)

