

Ethereumの脆弱性と 攻撃に関する調査

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第2回BSEC研究会

Ethereumの脆弱性

- Ethereumクライアントの脆弱性
 - Go-Ethereum (Geth)の脆弱性[1]
 - JSON-RPCの設定不備[2]
- Ethereum スマートコントラクトの脆弱性[3]

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Gethクライアントの脆弱な設定を突いた攻撃

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Hackers Stole Over \$20 Million From Misconfigured Ethereum Clients

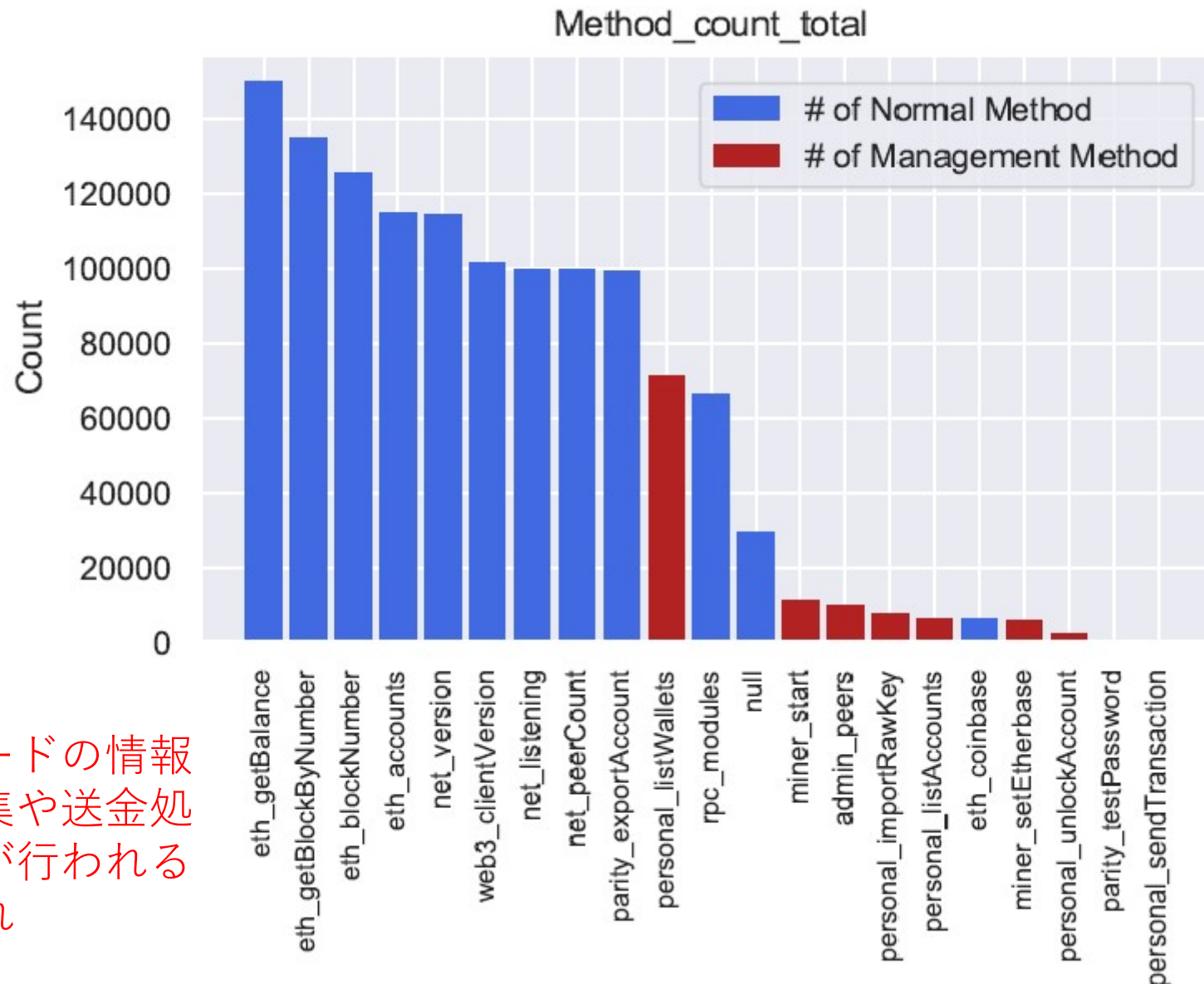
June 11, 2018

A group of hackers has stolen over \$20 million worth of Ethereum from Ethereum-based apps and mining rigs, Chinese cyber-security firm Qihoo 360 Netlab reported today.

The cause of these thefts is Ethereum software applications that have been configured to expose an RPC [Remote Procedure Call] interface [on port 8545](#).

<https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/hackers-stole-over-20-million-from-misconfigured-ethereum-clients/>

JSON-RPCエンドポイントの脆弱な設定を狙った攻撃(メソッド別)



ノードの情報
収集や送金処
理が行われる
恐れ

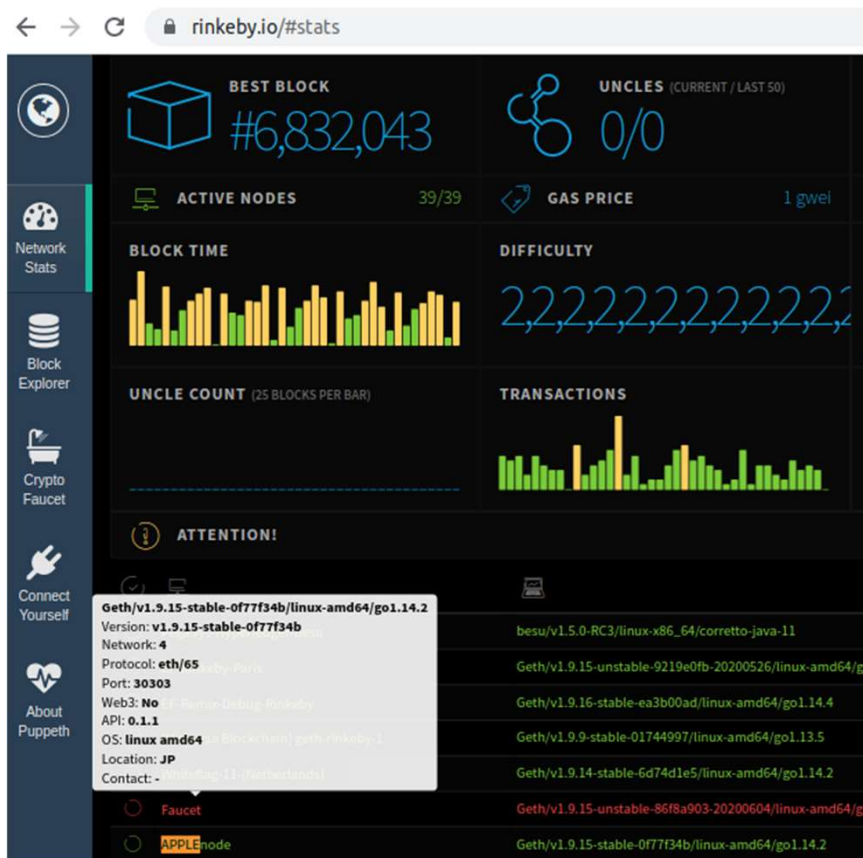
原 和希, 佐藤哲平, 今村光良, 面 和成, "ブロックチェーンネットワークにおけるハニーポット設置に向けた悪意あるユーザのプロファイリング," 電子情報通信学会情報セキュリティ研究会, 2019.

Honeypot with JSON-RPC Port Open

- Port 8545 opened on 20200702 with --rpc
 - Found port not open out of the machine
- Port 8545 opened globally on 20200709 --rpcaddr
 - Traffic capture restarted with daily spilt in tcpdump
- Port status began to show on Shodan from 20200713

Node Registration

- <https://www.rinkeby.io/#stats>
 - Both full and light nodes were registered on this website



Light Node named as “PEARnode”

Full Node named as "APPLEnode"

Port status on Shodan

🌐 114.156.141.196 p3665196-ipngnfx01hodogaya.kanagawa.ocn.ne.jp

cryptocurrency

| | |
|--------------|---|
| City | Setagaya-ku |
| Country | Japan |
| Organization | NTT |
| ISP | NTT |
| Last Update | 2020-07-12T21:47:19.889220 |
| Hostnames | p3665196-ipngnfx01hodogaya.kanagawa.ocn.ne.jp |
| ASN | AS4713 |

Ports



Services

123
udp
ntp

NTP
protocolversion: 3
stratum: 0
leap: 3
precision: 0
rootdelay: 0.0
rootdisp: 0.0
refid: 1380013125
reftime: 0.0
poll: 3

8545
tcp
ethereum-rpc

Geth Version: v1.9.15-stable-0f77f34b
Ethereum RPC enabled
Client: Geth
Version: v1.9.15-stable-0f77f34b
Platform: linux-amd64
Compiler: go1.14.2

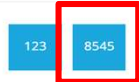
Full Node

🌐 222.229.219.133 static-222-229-219-133.b-man.svips.gol.ne.jp

cryptocurrency

| | |
|--------------|--|
| City | Azabudai |
| Country | Japan |
| Organization | VECTANT |
| ISP | VECTANT |
| Last Update | 2020-07-09T13:48:32.691665 |
| Hostnames | static-222-229-219-133.b-man.svips.gol.ne.jp |
| ASN | AS2519 |

Ports



Services

123
udp
ntp

NTP
protocolversion: 3
stratum: 3
leap: 0
precision: -24
rootdelay: 0.111862182617
rootdisp: 0.0410614013672
refid: 750651134
reftime: 3801864235.97
poll: 3

8545
tcp
ethereum-rpc

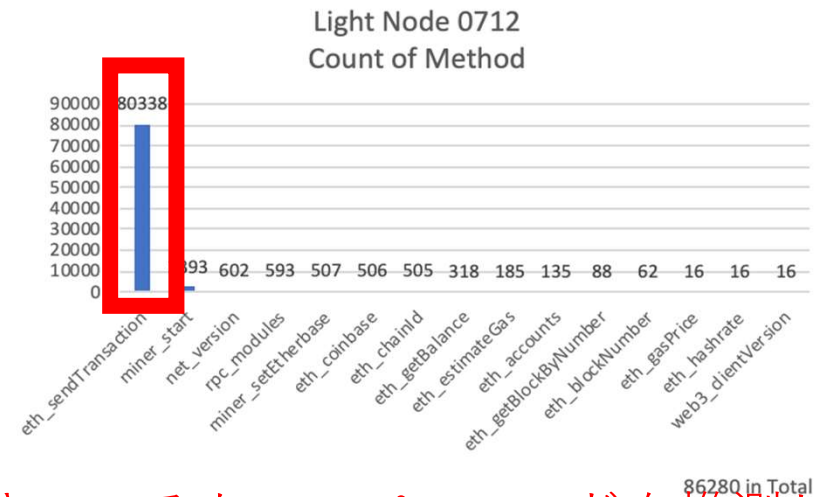
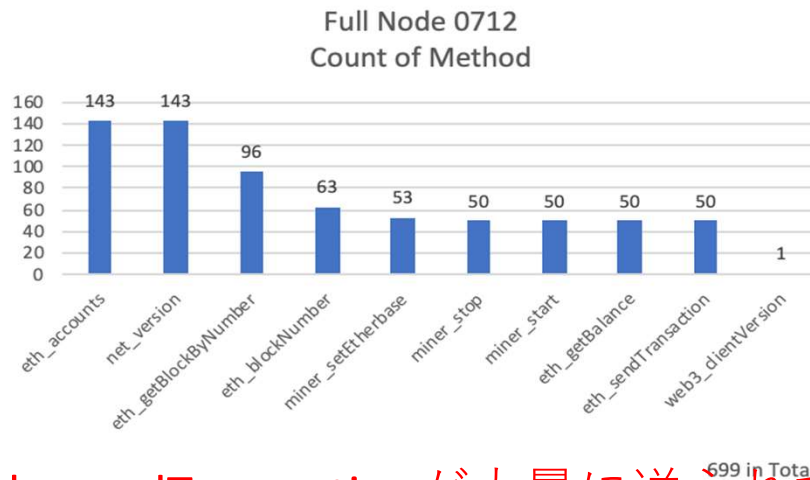
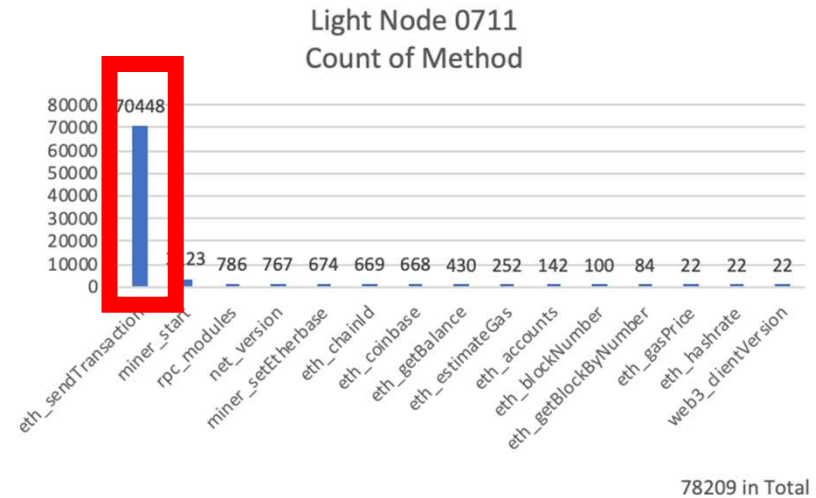
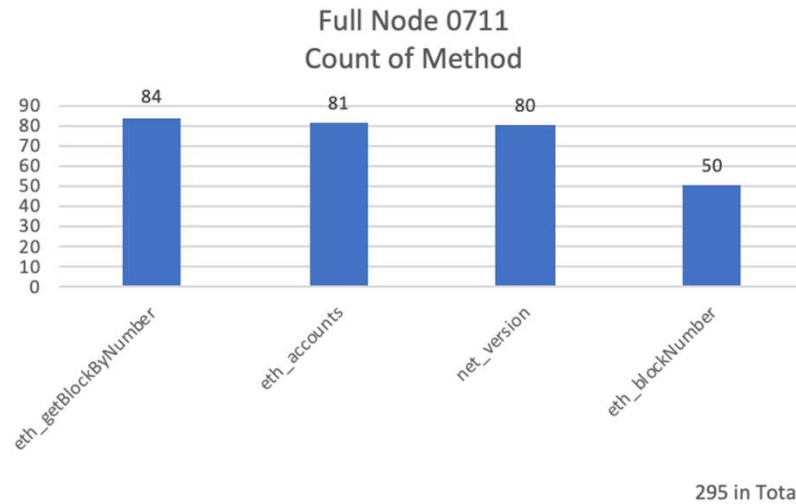
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Ethereum RPC enabled
Client: Geth
Version: v1.9.13-stable-cbc4ac26
Platform: linux-amd64
Compiler: go1.14.2

Light Node

横浜国大Ethereumハニーポットで 観測されたメソッド

| Method | Purpose | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|
| miner_start | Start mining | Same |
| net_version | Get network version (tell apart mainnet and testnet) | |
| miner_setEtherbase | Specify the account to which obtained ether can be sent | |
| rpc_modules | Returns all enabled modules | |
| eth_getBalance | Get the balance of Ether | |
| eth_coinbase | Get the address of the node | |
| eth_accounts | Get the list of accounts | |
| eth_getBlockByNumber | Return information about a block by block number | |
| eth_blockNumber | Return the number of most recent block. | |
| web3_clientVersion | Return the current client (Geth) version | |
| eth_chainId | Get network version (tell apart mainnet and testnet) | New |
| eth_sendTransaction | Send transaction | |
| eth_estimateGas | Estimate of how much gas is necessary to allow the transaction to complete | |
| miner_stop | Stop mining | |
| eth_gasPrice | Return the current gas price in wei | |
| eth_hashrate | Return the number of hashes per second that the node is mining with | |
| eth_call | Another way to get token balance | |
| eth_getCode | Get the code of smart contract address | |
| net_listening | | Not yet observed |
| net_peerCount | | |
| parity_exportAccount | | |
| personal_listWallets | | |
| admin_peers | | |
| personal_importRawKey | | |
| personal_listAccounts | | |
| personal_unlockAccount | | |
| parity_tsetPassword | | |
| | | |

Comparative Analysis By Daily



Eth_sendTransactionが大量に送られてきているもの、パスワードを推測して口座をアンロックし、送金を行うような挙動は観測されていない

Ethereumの脆弱性



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スマートコントラクト脆弱性の分類

| Level | Cause of vulnerability |
|------------|---|
| Solidity | Call to the unknown  |
| | Gasless send |
| | Exception disorders |
| | Type casts |
| | Reentrancy  |
| | Keeping secrets |
| EVM | Immutable bugs |
| | Ether lost in trasfer |
| | Stack size limit |
| Blockchain | Unpredictable state |
| | Generating randomness |
| | Time constraints |

<https://www.coindesk.com/understanding-dao-hack-journalists>

Nicola Atzei, Massimo Bartoletti, and Tiziana Cimoli. A survey of attacks on ethereum smart contracts (sok). In International Conference on Principles of Security and Trust, pp. 164.186. Springer, 2017.

Parity Multisig Walletへの攻撃(2017)

The Parity Wallet Hack Explained

JULY 19, 2017 | IN SECURITY AUDITS | BY SANTIAGO PALLADINO

Thank you for your interest in this post! We're undergoing a [rebranding process](#), so please excuse us if some names are out of date.

TL;DR

- A vulnerability was found on the Parity Multisig Wallet version 1.5+, that allowed an attacker to steal over 150,000 ETH (~30M USD).
- If you are using the affected wallet contract, make sure to move all funds to a different wallet immediately.
- The [OpenZeppelin MultiSig wallet](#) is unaffected by the vulnerability.

Ethereum's Parity Users Lose Millions in a Multi-Sig Hack

<https://blog.openzeppelin.com/on-the-parity-wallet-multisig-hack-405a8c12e8f7/>

Ethereum Honeypot “Hacking the hacker”(2019)



Hacking the Hackers: Honeypots on Ethereum Network

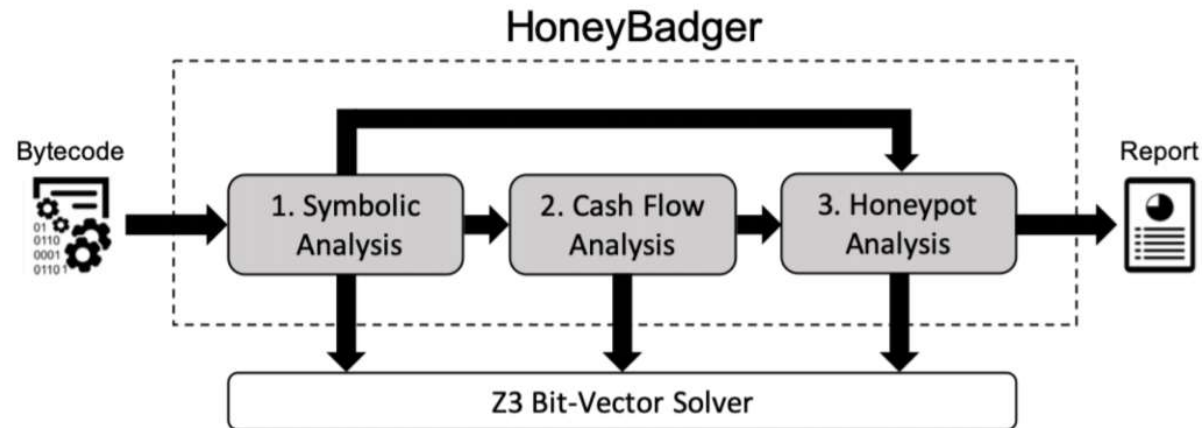
Originally published by Alex Sherbachev on August 21st 2018 ★ 1,566 reads



“初心者”ハッカーを狙った
罠の脆弱コントラクト(悪意ハニーポット)の出現
セキュリティ研究者のハニーポットではなく悪意のものである点に注意が必要

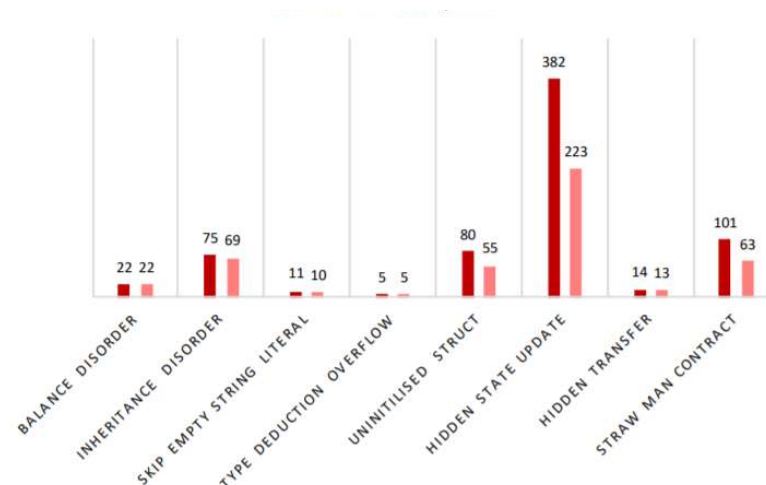
<https://hackernoon.com/hacking-the-hackers-honeypots-on-ethereum-network-5baa35a13577>

Ethereum Honeypot “Hacking the hacker”(2019)



- ❑ 48,487 contracts have been identified as cash flow contracts (32%).
- ❑ Our tool detected **460** unique honeypots (690 on the 2 million).
- ❑ Analysis took about 2 minutes per contract (91% code coverage).

2 百万件のうち690件のコントラクトを
悪意ハニーポットとして検出



Christof Ferreira Torres, Mathis Steichen and Radu State, "The Art of The Scam -Demystifying Honeypots in Ethereum Smart Contracts," USENIX SECURITY 2019.

実攻撃の観測研究(2020)

| Incident | # contract | # tx | Loss | |
|--------------------|------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Direct (Ether / \$) | Actual (Ether / \$) |
| TheDAO | 1 | 1,848 | 11,829,473 / \$160,146,744 | 529,041 / \$6,213,195 |
| Parity Wallet Hack | 622 | 2,710 | 204,851 / \$40,700,890 | 154,999 / \$31,009,177 |
| SpankChain | 1 | 8 | 165 / \$37,321 | 165 / \$37,321 |

* Note that although the actual ether loss of Parity Wallet Hack is less than the one of TheDAO, the monetary loss is higher due to the difference in historical ether price.

atx: adversarial transactions

| Attacks | Known | | Zero-day | | Total Loss | |
|---------------------|------------|-------|------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| | # contract | # atx | # contract | # atx | ether / token | monetary |
| call injection | - | - | - | - | - / - | - |
| reentrancy | 18 | 56 | 6 | 36 | 6,080 / 5.01E+23 | \$142,945 |
| integer overflow | 34 | 167 | 16 | 113 | - / 7.79E+79 | - |
| airdrop hunting | - | - | 197 | 100,278 | - / 3.59E+28 | \$322,010 |
| call-after-destruct | 154 | 1,547 | 74 | 214 | 472 / - | \$100,102 |
| honeypot | 90 | 148 | 51 | - | 427 / - | \$80,866 |
| Total | 285 | 1,904 | 344 | 100,641 | 6,979 / 7.79E+79 | \$645,848 |

Shunfan Zhou, Zhemin Yang, Jie Xiang, Yinzhi Cao, "Johns Hopkins University; Min Yang and Yuan Zhang, "An Ever-evolving Game: Evaluation of Real-world Attacks and Defenses in Ethereum Ecosystem," USENIX SECURITY 2020.

対策技術

最近数年間で、様々な方法でスマートコントラクトの脆弱性チェックを行う手法、ツールが提案・実装されている
トランザクションから攻撃を検知する手法もある

| Tool | Inter-Contract | Memory | Keccak | Validation |
|----------------|----------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Manticore [39] | ● | ● | ● | ○ |
| Mythril [41] | ● | ● | ● | ○ |
| MAIAN [46] | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Oyente [36] | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ |
| teEther [33] | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Vandal [4] | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ |
| MadMax [23] | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ |
| Securify [62] | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| ETHBMC | ● | ● | ● | ● |

● Correctly implemented ● Partially implemented
○ Incorrectly implemented or missing

Joel Frank, Cornelius Aschermann, and Thorsten Holz, "EthBMC: A Bounded Model Checker for Smart Contracts," USENIX SECURITY 2020.

将来展望

- 脆弱性が存在するのは既存のプログラムもスマートコントラクトも同じ。脆弱性の発見やそれを突いた攻撃の検知など急速に研究が進んでいる。
- スマートコントラクトの脆弱性は、直接的な経済損失に繋がる意味で重要度が高い。
- 一方、ブロックチェーン上で発生しているため、攻撃やそれによる損失、対策活動が幅広く観測できる。また、過去にさかのぼって観測、分析、評価が出来る点、研究のためのデータ収集がしやすい点が、通常のサイバー攻撃の対策研究とは大きく異なる
 - 世界観が把握しやすく、データも収集しやすいのでAIの利用に向いている？
 - 現状、この性質は、対策側に有利に働いており、研究の進展を早めているように見えるが、攻撃側もこの性質を利用できる可能性はないか？
 - 逆に見えない部分では、どのような不正があり得るか？

最後に

- Ethereumの脆弱性についてクライアントソフトに起因するもの、スマートコントラクト自体に起因するものについてそれぞれ調査を行った結果を説明した。
- 特にスマートコントラクトの脆弱性や攻撃の検知、分析の研究が急速に進んでいる
- これらのセキュリティ技術がEthereumエコシステムのどの部分で利用され、どのようなエンティティがセキュリティ強化を進めるのか(例：セキュリティモニタリング、Audit serviceの展開など)、今後も動向を追いたい。
- システムセキュリティの観点での学術研究は、既に非常に競争が激しく、トップカンファレンスで多数の発表が行われているため、着目点を工夫しなければ、上位で戦うのは難しい印象。