

PROTECTING SMART CONTRACTS OF DECENTRALIZED FINANCE SYSTEMS AGAINST REENTRANCY ATTACKS

I- PROBLEM

- Decentralized Finance systems are massively popular.
- Big target for attackers.
- Reentrancy attacks pose a threat.
- Thousands of smart contracts are vulnerable to reentrancy attacks.

II- TERMINOLOGY

- Smart contracts: programs stored on a blockchain that run when predetermined conditions are met.
- Decentralized Finance systems: financial products available on a public decentralized blockchain.
- Reentrancy attacks: Allow the attacker to repeatedly withdraw assets from a smart contract.

III- RESEARCH QUESTION

How can we protect smart contracts of DeFi systems deployed on the Ethereum blockchain that are known to be vulnerable to reentrancy attacks?

IV- METHODOLOGY

- Literature analysis.
- Create a tool to detect reentrancy attacks.
- Proof of concept for the tool.

```

1 contract Victim {
2
3     function withdraw(unit amount) public {
4         if (balance[msg.sender] >= amount){
5             msg.sender.call.value(amount)();
6             balances[msg.sender] -= amount;
7         }
8     }
9 }
    
```

Fig 1: Solidity code of a vulnerable smart contract

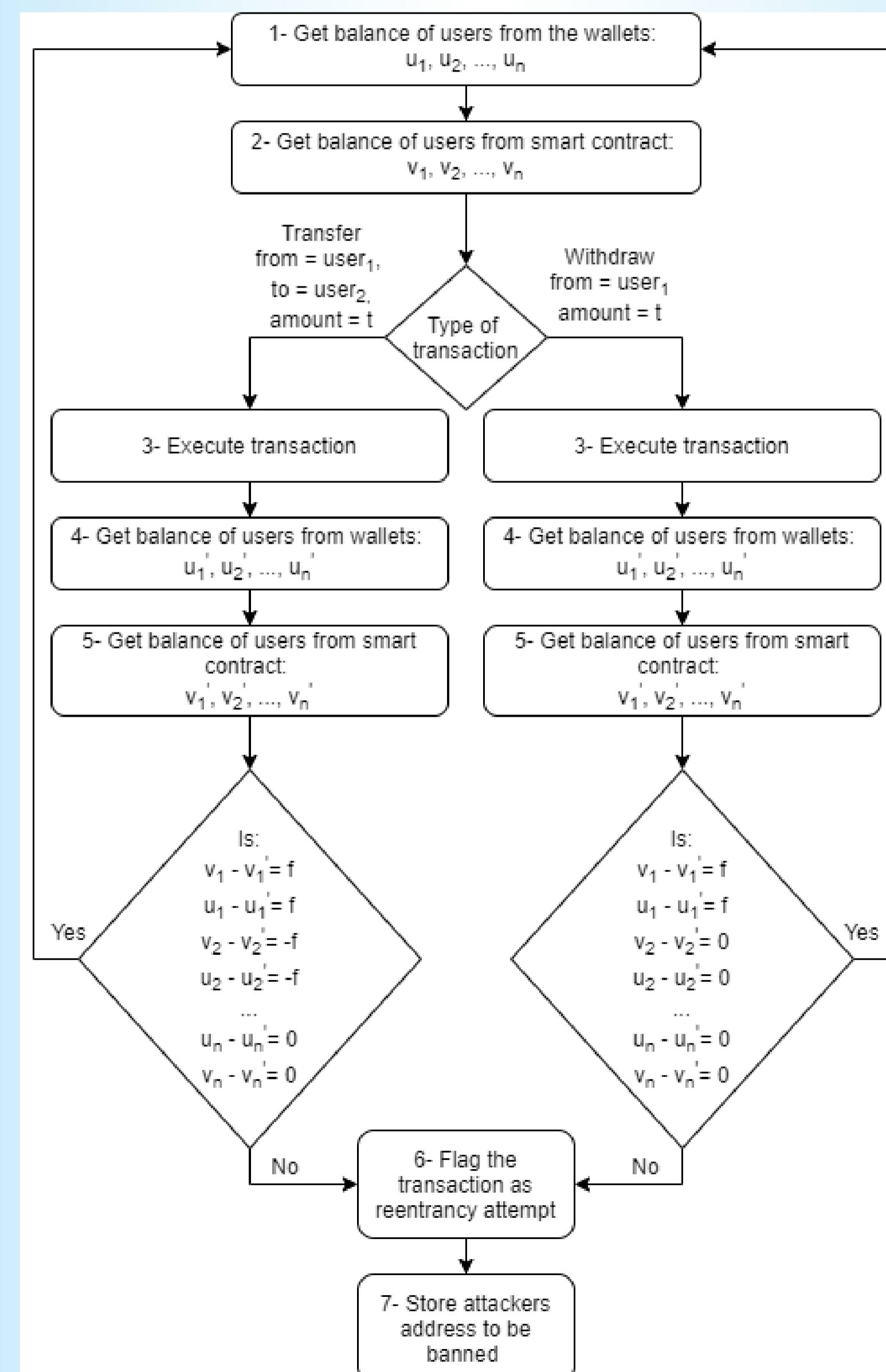


Fig 2: Workflow of SmartTool

V- SOLUTION - SMARTTOOL:

1) Main idea:

- Compare difference between balance on the Protocol layer & the Application layer.
- Stop any transaction that creates a discrepancy between both layers.

2) Proof of concept:

- Attack vulnerable smart contracts by three types of reentrancy attacks:
 1. Single Function reentrancy attack.
 2. Cross Function reentrancy attack.
 3. Constantinople reentrancy attack.

VI- DISCUSSION

1) Results of the proof of concept tests:

- SmartTool is able to detect and stop all three attacks.

2) Limitations of SmartTool:

- Causes extra gas costs because of extra checks.
- The current approach needs access to the smart contract's code which is not always possible.

VII- CONCLUSION

- SmartTool successfully stops three types of attacks.
- The current implementation was created directly on the vulnerable smart contract, other approaches of implementation can be researched further.