Secure Smart Contracts with Isabelle/Solidity[1]

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Joint work with Asad Ahmed, Achim D. Brucker, Naipeng Dong, Horacio Mijail, Billy Thornton, and Mark Utting

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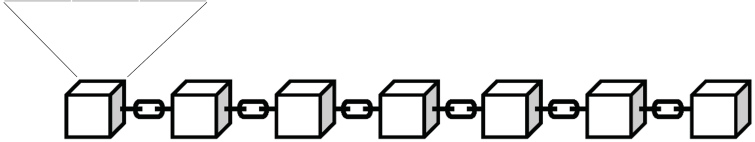
Smart Contracts

from	to	amount
0x5B3...	0xAb8...	5378
0x4B2...	0x787...	2782
...	...	...



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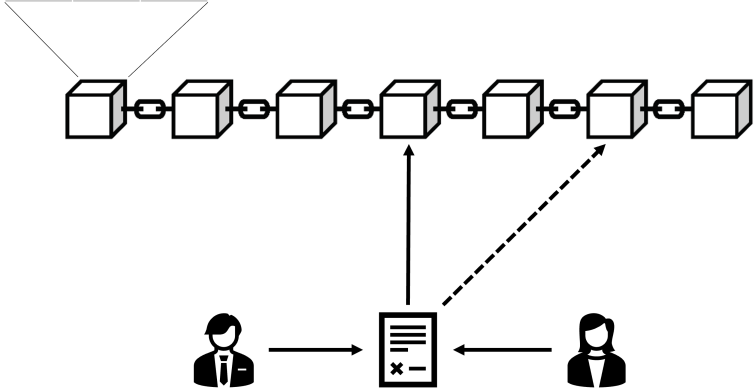

Solidity

Solidity

```
contract Bank {
    mapping(address => uint256) balances;

    function deposit() public payable {
        balances[msg.sender] = balances[msg.sender] + msg.value;
    }

    function withdraw() public {
        uint256 bal = balances[msg.sender];
        balances[msg.sender] = 0;
        msg.sender.transfer(bal);
    }
}
```

Fallback Methods

Solidity

```
contract Customer {
  Bank bank;

  constructor(Bank b) public {
    bank = b;
  }
  function deposit(uint v) public {
    bank.deposit.value(v)();
  }
  function withdraw() public {
    bank.withdraw();
  }
  function() external payable {
    //received some funds
  }
}
```

Solidity

```
contract Bank {
  mapping(address => uint256) balances;

  function deposit() public payable {
    balances[msg.sender] =
    balances[msg.sender] + msg.value;
  }

  function withdraw() public {
    uint256 bal = balances[msg.sender];
    balances[msg.sender] = 0;
    msg.sender.transfer(bal);
  }
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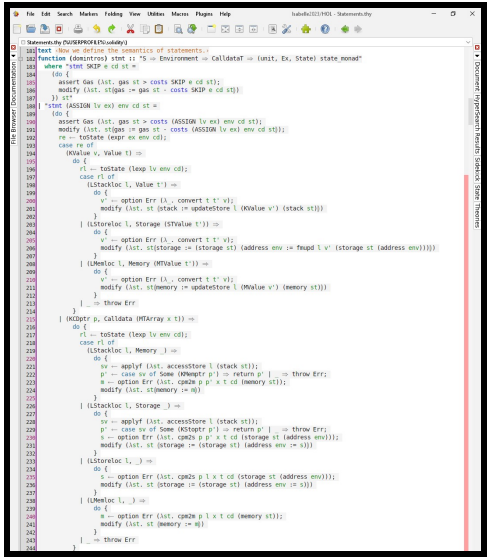
```

Problems with Smart Contracts

It is estimated that since 2019,
more than $5B was stolen
due to vulnerabilities in smart contracts

Isabelle/Solidity

Isabelle/Solidity is a deep empedding of Solidity (v0.5.16) in Isabelle/HOL



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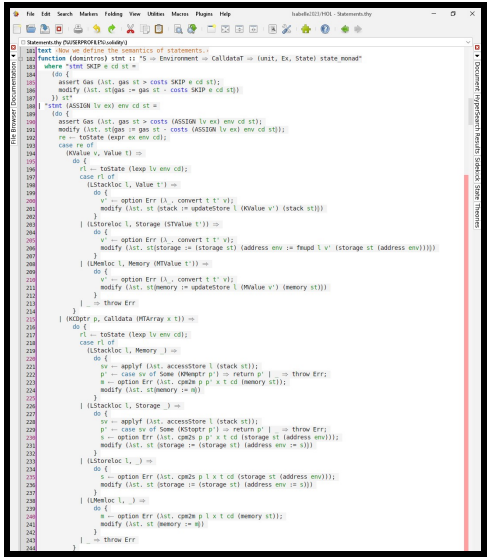

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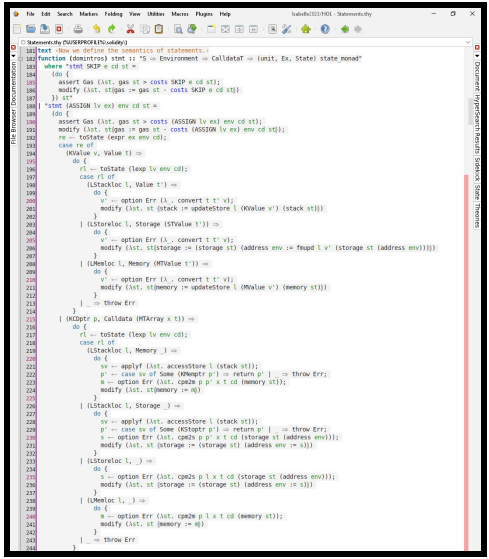

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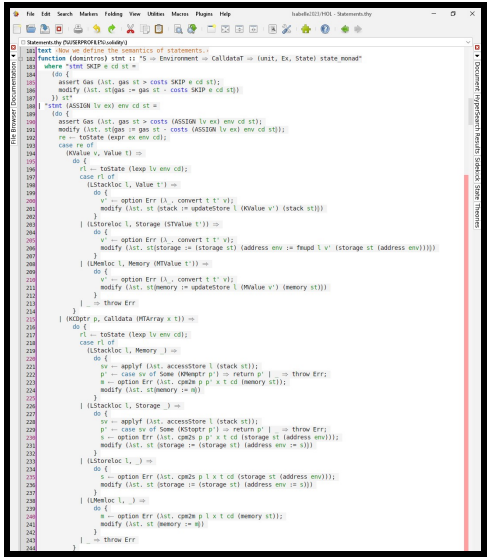

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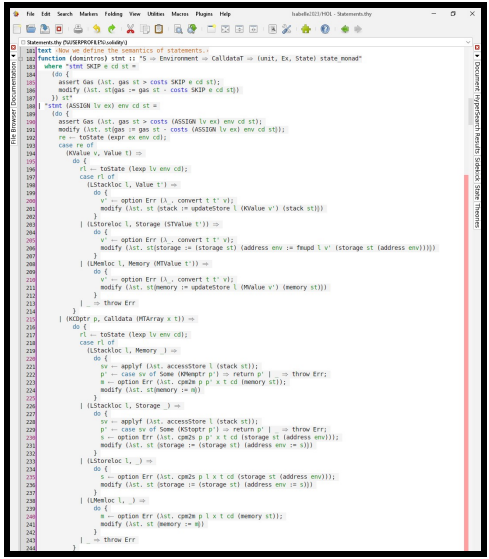

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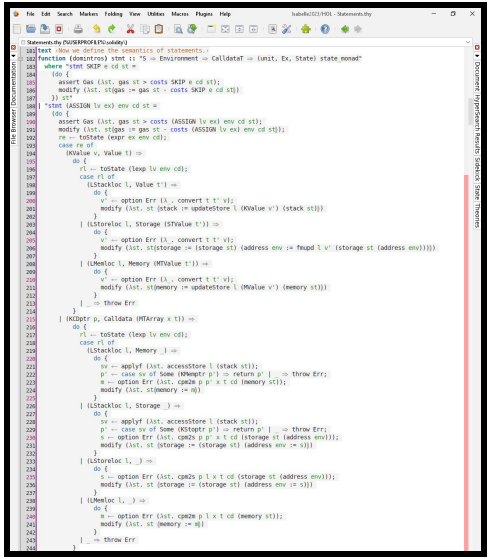
- *Different types of stores*, such as storage, memory, calldata, stack.
- *Extendable Gas model* to model computational costs.



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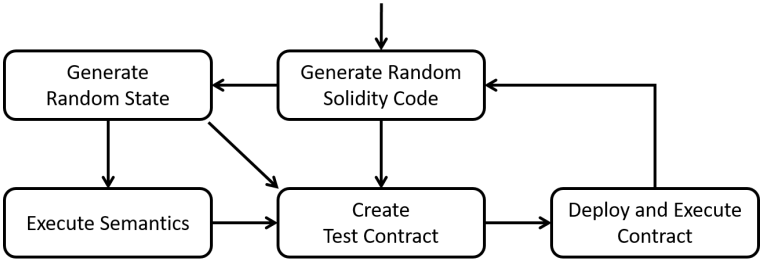
How to ensure compliance of the semantics



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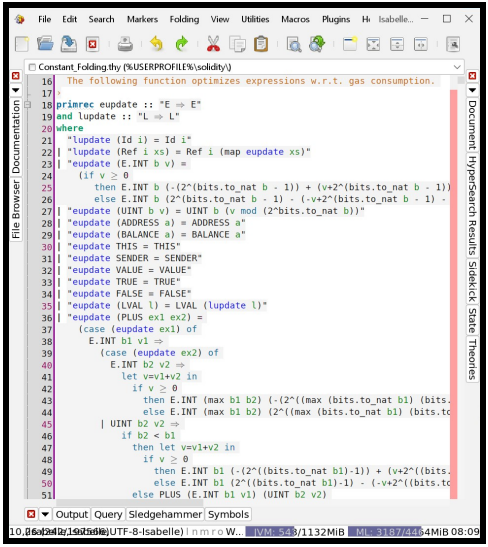
Conformance Testing of Formal Semantics using Grammar-based Fuzzing. TAP 2022.

Applications

- Verified Constant Solving



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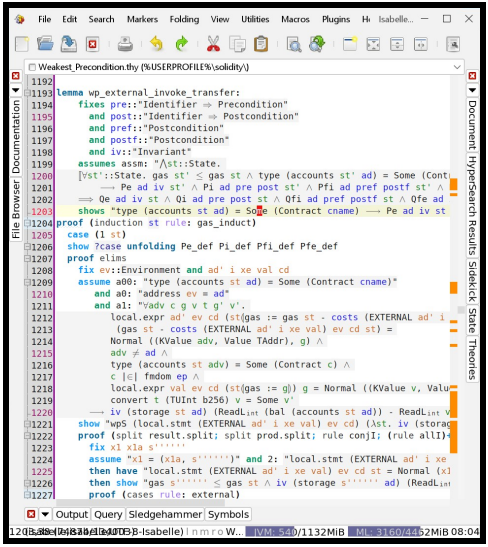
Applications

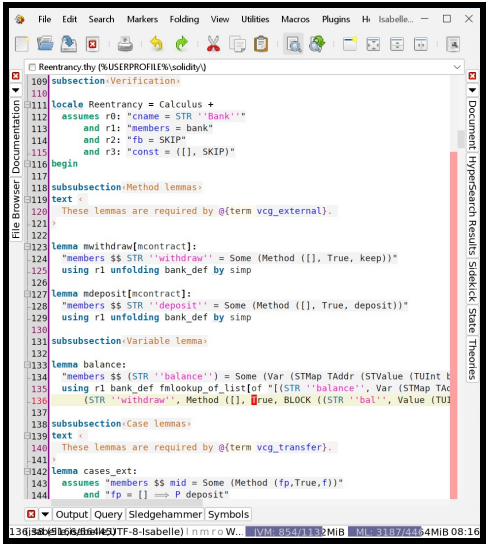
- Verified Constant Solving
- Soundness of SSCalc



DM and B. Thornton. SSCalc: A calculus for Solidity smart contracts. SEFM 2023.

Applications

- Verified Constant Solving
- Soundness of SSCalc
- Verified Banking



DM and A. Brucker. Isabelle/Solidity: A deep embedding of Solidity in Isabelle/HOL. TBP.

Summary

What is achieved so far

- Formalisation of a subset of Solidity in Isabelle/HOL
  - *Conservative extension* guarantees semantic consistency
  - *Deep embedding* allows to reason about the language itself

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  - Gas-optimizer
  - soundness of Solidity calculus
  - concrete Solidity contracts

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What are we currently working on

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What are we currently working on

- *Shallow embedding* to improve automation for the verification of contracts
- First results are promising!

References I


Diego Marmsoler and Achim D. Brucker.
A Denotational Semantics of Solidity in Isabelle/HOL.
In Radu Calinescu and Corina S. Păsăreanu, editors, *Software Engineering and Formal Methods*, pages 403–422, Cham, 2021. Springer International Publishing.


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4 Language Features

- Fixed-size Integer Types
- Domain-specific Primitives
- Gas Model
- Method Calls
- Complex Data Types
- Assignments with Different Semantics

5 Testing

6 Example Applications

- Verified Constant Solving
- SSCalc
- Banking Contract

Fixed-size Integer Types

- Signed and unsigned integers from $8 \ldots 256$ bits (with steps of 8 bits)
- Signed integer types are only compatible with unsigned types of smaller size
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assert(uint8(200) + int16(32600) == int16(-32736));
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assert(uint8(200) == uint8(-56));  //true

assert(uint8(200) + int16(32600) == int16(-32736));  //true

assert(uint16(100) + int16(32700));  //compiler error
```

Domain-specific Primitives

- External vs. contract accounts
- Query account balances
- Transfer money

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Solidity

```
uint256 x = 0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.balance;
uint256 y = address(this).balance;
```

Domain-specific Primitives

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uint256 x = 0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.balance;
uint256 y = address(this).balance;

0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.transfer(1000);
```

Domain-specific Primitives

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uint256 x = 0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.balance;
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0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.transfer(1000);

assert(0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.balance == x+1000);
//true
```

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uint256 y = address(this).balance;

0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.transfer(1000);

assert(0xAb8483F64d9C6d1EcF9b849Ae677dD3315835cb2.balance == x+1000);
//true

assert(address(this).balance == y-1000); //true
```

Gas Model

- Execution costs Gas
- Programs are guaranteed to terminate
- No specification for Gas costs at Solidity level

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Solidity

```
while (true) {}
//terminates with an out of gas exception
```

Method Calls

Recently we added support for *method calls*

- Internal vs. external
- Send money with external calls
- Money transfer triggers fallback

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- Money transfer triggers fallback

Solidity

```
contract R {
  mapping(address => uint256) map;

  function rcv() external payable {
    map[msg.sender] = msg.value;
  }
}
```

Solidity

```
contract S {
  R rec;

  constructor(R r) public payable {
    rec = r;
  }

  function snd(uint256 v) public {
    rec.rcv.value(v)();
  }
}
```

Complex Data Types

- Three types of stores: storage, memory, calldata
- Mappings can only be kept in storage
- Arrays can be kept in all types of stores

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Solidity

```
contract Example {
  mapping(address => uint256) myMapping; //storage map

  uint8[2][3] myStorageArray; //storage array

  //calldata array
  function example(uint8[2] calldata myCDArray) external {
    uint8[2] storage myPointer = myStorageArray[1]; //storage pointer

    uint8[2] memory myMemoryArray; //memory array
  }
}
```

Assignments with Different Semantics

- Assignment between memory moves pointer
- Assignment between storage copies (except for pointers)
- Assignment between memory and storage copies

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Solidity

```
//initialized with 0
int[2] memory x;
int[2] memory y;

x=y;
x[1]=1;

assert(y[1] == 1); //true
```

Solidity

```
int[2][2] memory x;
int[2][2] memory y;

x[1]=y[1];
x[0][0]=1;
x[1][1]=1;

assert(y[0][0] == 1); //false
assert(y[1][1] == 1); //true
```

Assignments with Different Semantics

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Solidity

```
contract Example {
  //initialized with 0
  int[2] storage y;

  function example() public {
    int[2] storage x=y;

    x[1]=1;

    assert(y[1]==1); //true
  }
}
```

Solidity

```
contract Example {
  //initialized with 0
  int[2] storage x;
  int[2] storage y;

  function example() public {
    x = y;
    x[1]=1;

    assert(y[1]==1); //false
  }
}
```

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Solidity

```
contract Example {
  //initialized with 0
  int[2] storage y;

  function example() public {
    int[2] memory x = y;

    x[1]=1;

    assert(y[1] == 1); //false
  }
}
```

Solidity

```
contract Example {
  //initialized with 0
  int[2] storage y;

  function example() public {
    int[2] memory x = y;
    x[1]=y[1];
    x[1][1]=1;

    assert(y[1][1]==1); //false
  }
}
```

Example

```
contract TestContract0 {
    uint8 v_u8_s8;
    mapping(uint16 => uint8) v_m_u16_u8_9;
    bool [1][2] a_b_12_s5;
    ...
    function test() public {
        uint104 v_u104_m2;
        uint104 [1][1] memory a_u104_11_m2;
        ...
        v_u104_m2=146227093555696759631786653396 46;
        v_m_u16_u8_9[59381]=79;
        ...
        int8 counter1=int8(0);
        while((v_m_u224_s240_1[uint224(444)]==(v_u216_s1-v_u104_m2)) && counter1<int8(10)){
            0xf7218C33533a3F22e3296F8b1DC0074B399355Eb.transfer(v_m_u16_u8_9[uint16(0)]);
            counter1=counter1+int8(1);
        }
        ...
        Assert.equal(v_m_u16_u8_9[59381]==79, true);
        Assert.equal(a_u104_11_m2[0][0]==8130097819054169632795960896007, true);
        Assert.equal(0xf7218C33533a3F22e3296F8b1DC0074B399355Eb
            .balance==100000000000000000000, true);
        ...
    }
}
```

Extracted storage variables

Extracted memory/stack variables

Generated input state

Generated program

Computed result state

Verified Constant Solving

Solidity

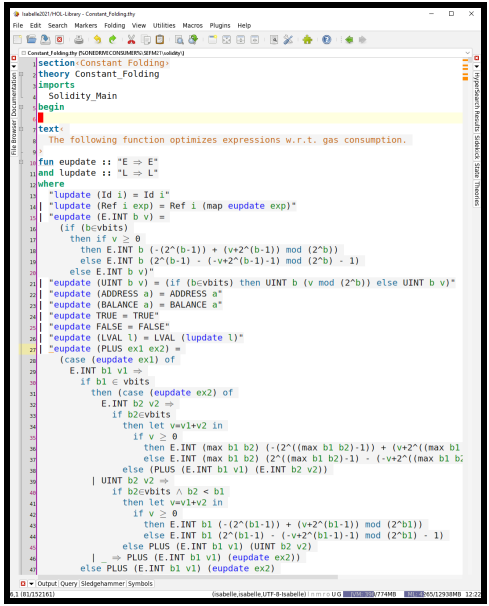
```
int16 x;

// costs 20 Gas
x = int16(250) + uint8(500);
```

Solidity

```
int16 x;

// costs 8 Gas
x = int16(494);
```



SSCalc

Specification

- Invariant over member variables and balance
- Pre/post-conditions for internal methods

Verification

- Constructor establishes invariant
- External methods preserve invariant
- Preconditions imply postconditions for internal methods

Solidity

```
contract Example {
  uint x;
  constructor(uint y, ...) public {
    ... x = y; ...
  }
  function int1(uint y, ...) internal {
    ... ad1.call.value(1 ether)(abi.
        encodeWithSignature("ext()")); ...
  }
  function ext() external {
    ... int1(5, ...); ...
    ... ad2.transfer(1 ether); ...
  }
  function () external payable {
    ...
  }
}
```

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Verification of Banking Contract

$$\sum_{a} \texttt{balances}(a) \leq \textit{balance}$$

Solidity

```
contract Bank {
    mapping(address => uint256) balances;

    function deposit() public payable {
        balances[msg.sender] = balances[msg.sender] + msg.value;
    }

    function withdraw() public {
        uint256 bal = balances[msg.sender];
        balances[msg.sender] = 0;
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