



SMART CONTRACTS ARE NEITHER SMART NOR CONTRACTS

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- Professor of programming languages and systems
 - Foundations, techniques, algorithmics, language design
 - Enterprise systems, healthcare, finance, blockchain, contract management
- Director, Research center for high-performance computing for finance (HIPERFIT.dk)
- Steering committee chair, Innovation network for Finance IT (CFIR.dk)
- Mostly academic, some industrial lab/start-up experience

Technische Universität München, Rutgers University;
New York University, Utrecht University, University of Copenhagen, IT University of Copenhagen;
IBM Research, Cornell University, University of New South Wales, University of Oxford;
Hafnium Research ApS, Deon Digital AG/Deon Digital Denmark A/S, ...

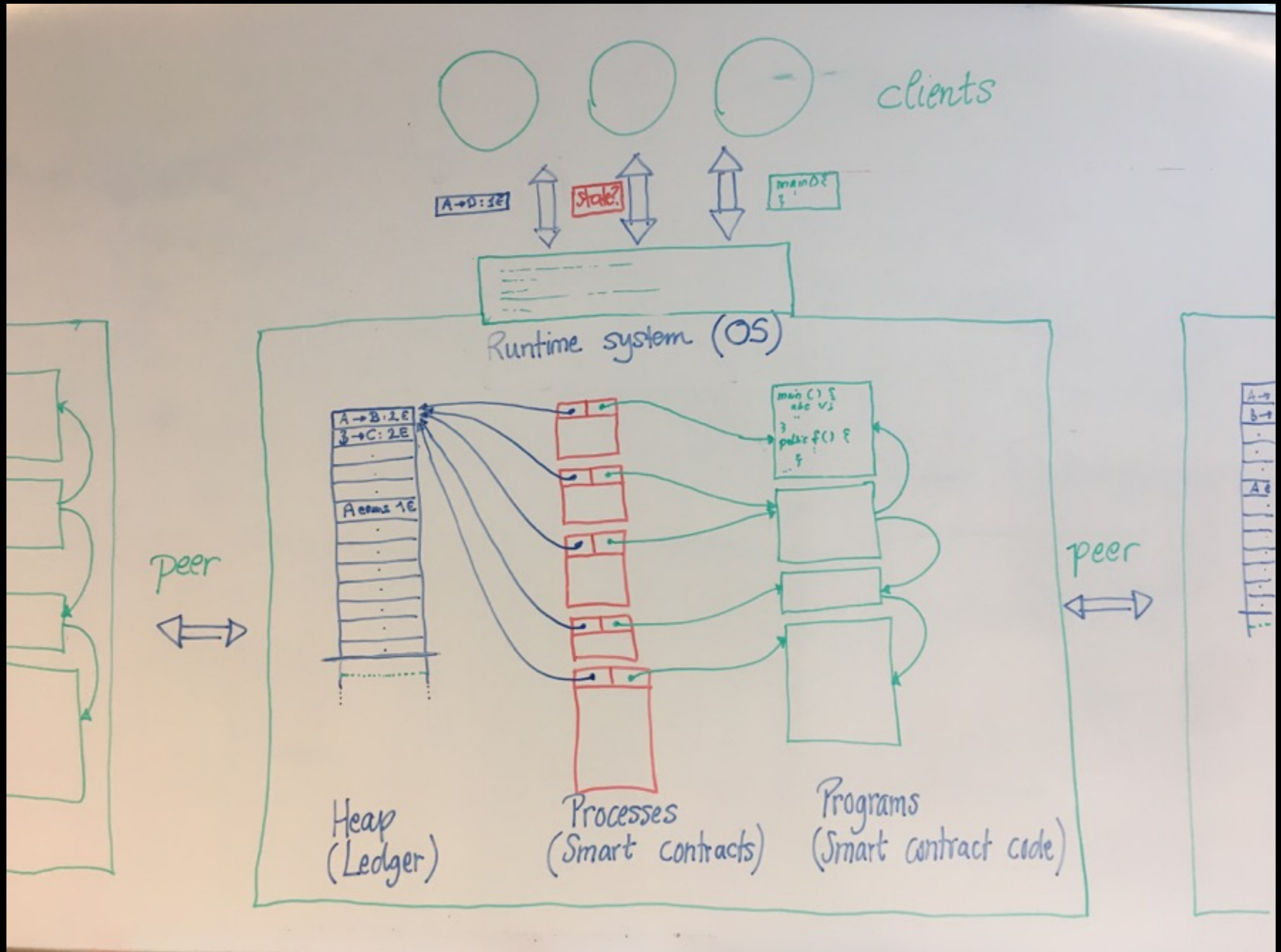
A CRASH SLIDE ON BLOCKCHAIN AND SMART CONTRACTS

SMART TERM	WHAT IT ACTUALLY MEANS
BLOCKCHAIN	DISTRIBUTED APPEND-ONLY TRANSACTION LOG (LEDGER)
SMART CONTRACT (CODE)	CLASS (IN JAVA-LIKE LANGUAGE)
SMART CONTRACT (EXECUTING)	PROCESS (OBJECT [= CLASS INSTANCE])
OBJECT MESSAGES	ORDINARY MESSAGES LINEAR RESOURCE TRANSFERS

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BLOCKCHAIN SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT

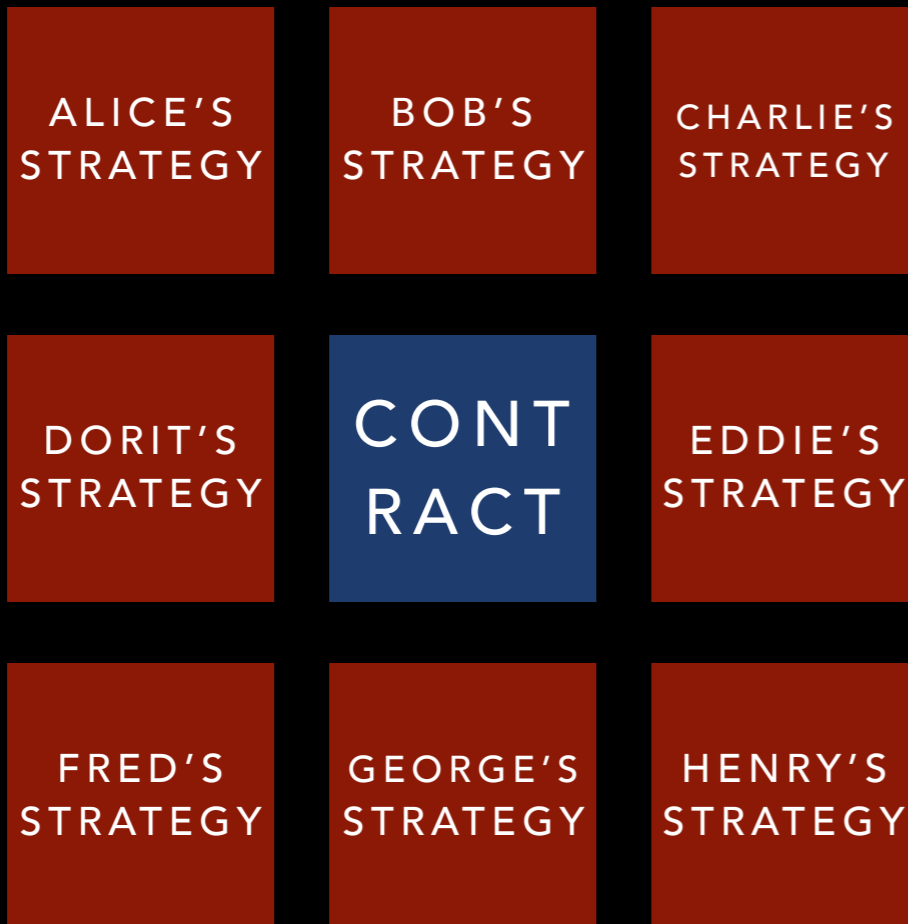
Contract:
Obligations and permissions
(rules)

Example 2 (FX American Option). Party X may, within 90 days, decide whether to (immediately) buy 100 US dollars for a fixed rate 6.5 of Danish kroner from party Y .

```
if obs( $X$  exercises option, 0) within 90
then 100 × (USD( $Y$  →  $X$ ) & 6.5 × DKK( $X$  →  $Y$ ))
else ∅
```

CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT

SMART CONTRACT



Contract:

Obligations and permissions
(rules)

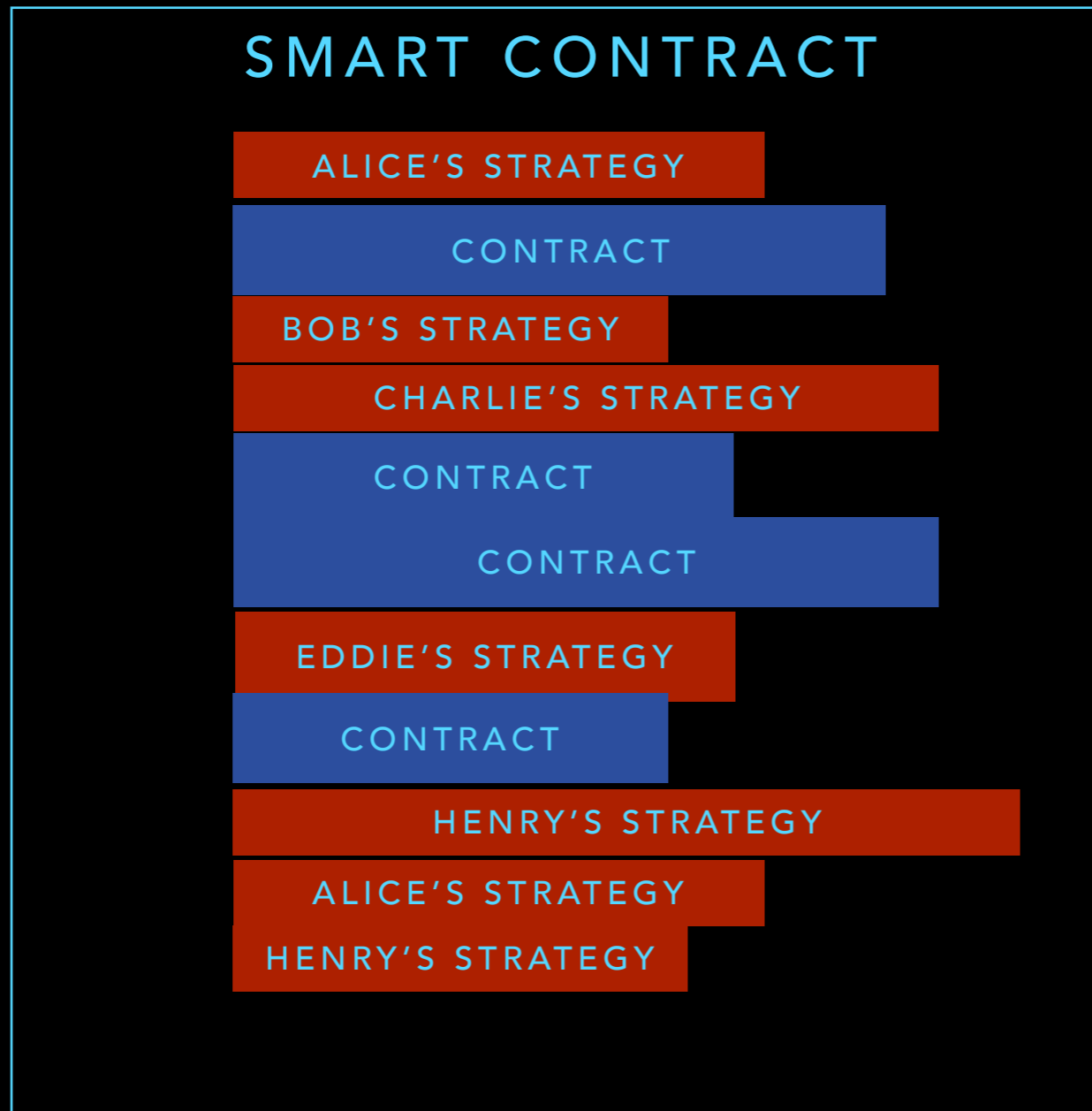
Strategy:

A single party's actions
(actions)

Smart contract:

Rules and all parties'
codified actions
intermixed

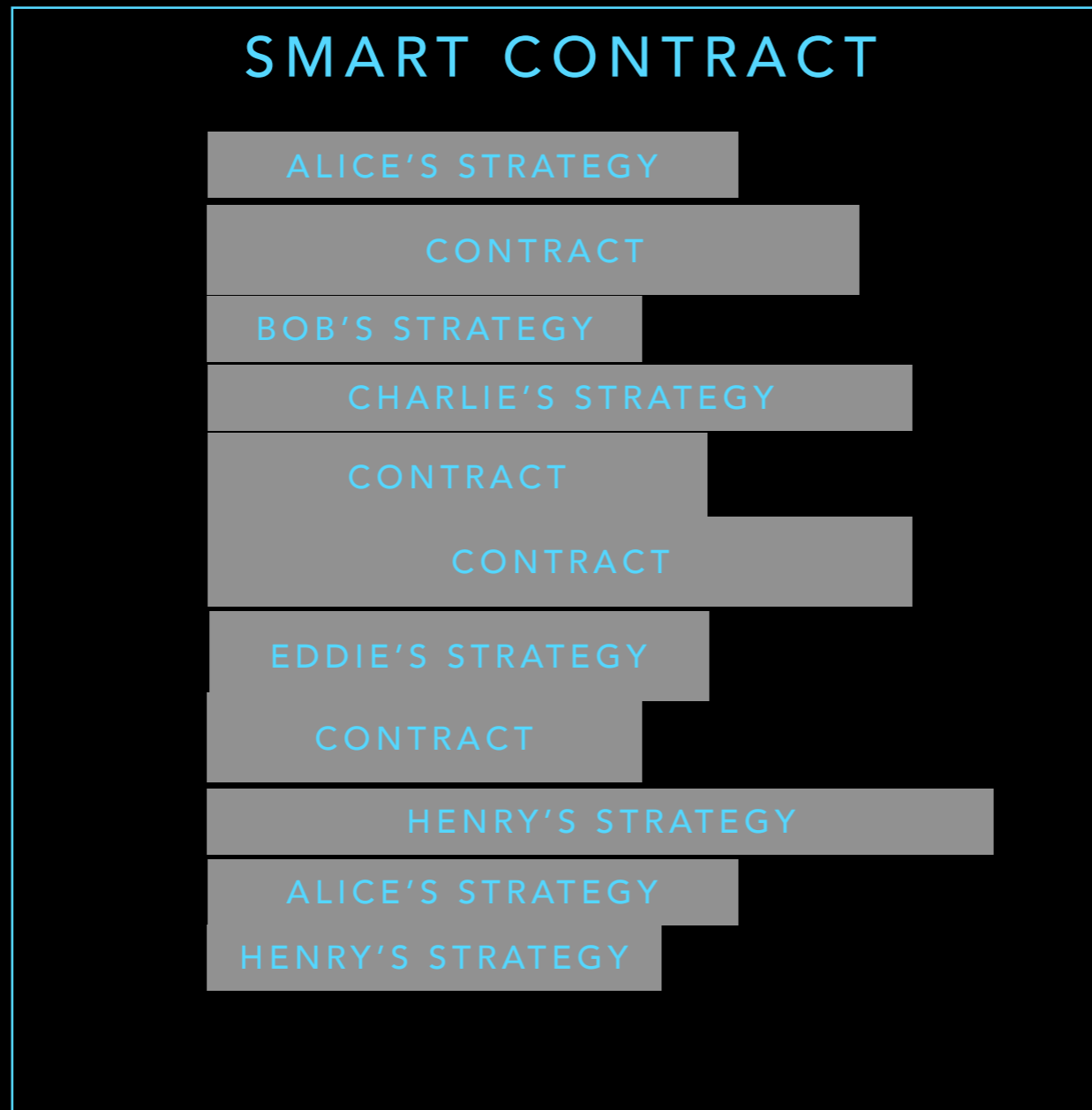
CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT



Actually...

Contract checking and actions (strategy) mixed together in the source code

CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT

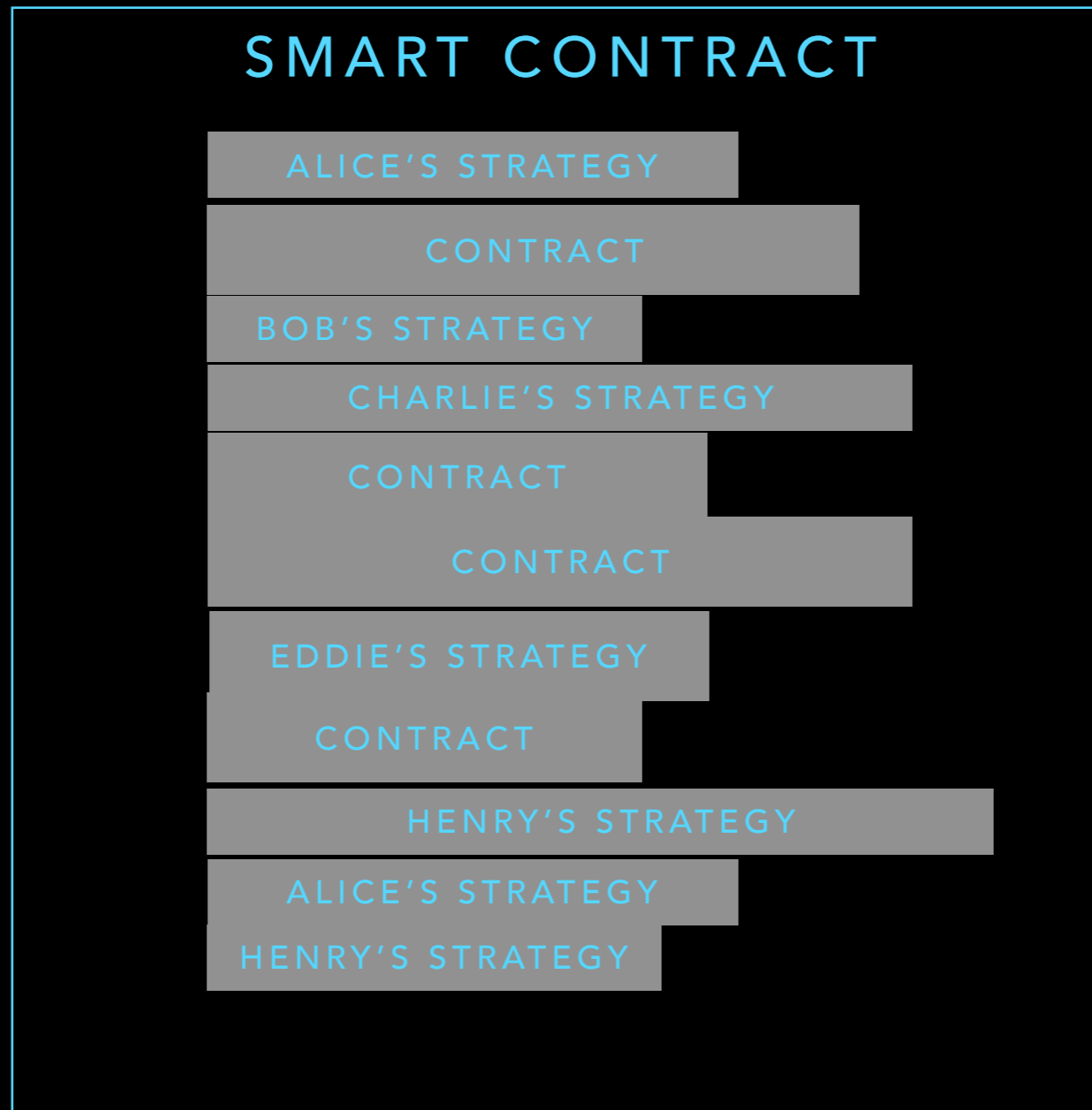


Actually...

Contract checking and actions (strategy) mixed together in the source code

and one cannot even see which is which

CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT

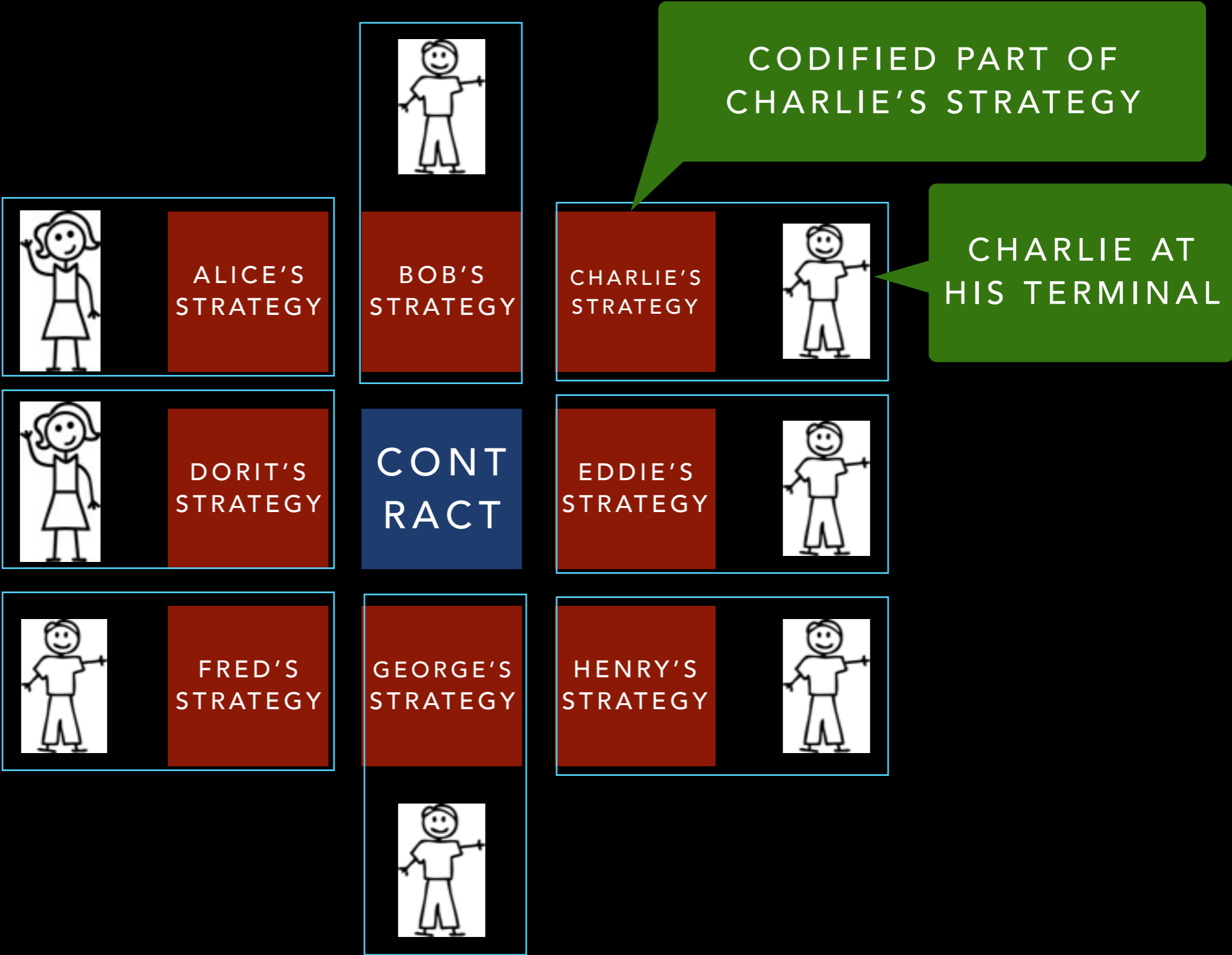


What is the **contract** and what is **strategy**?

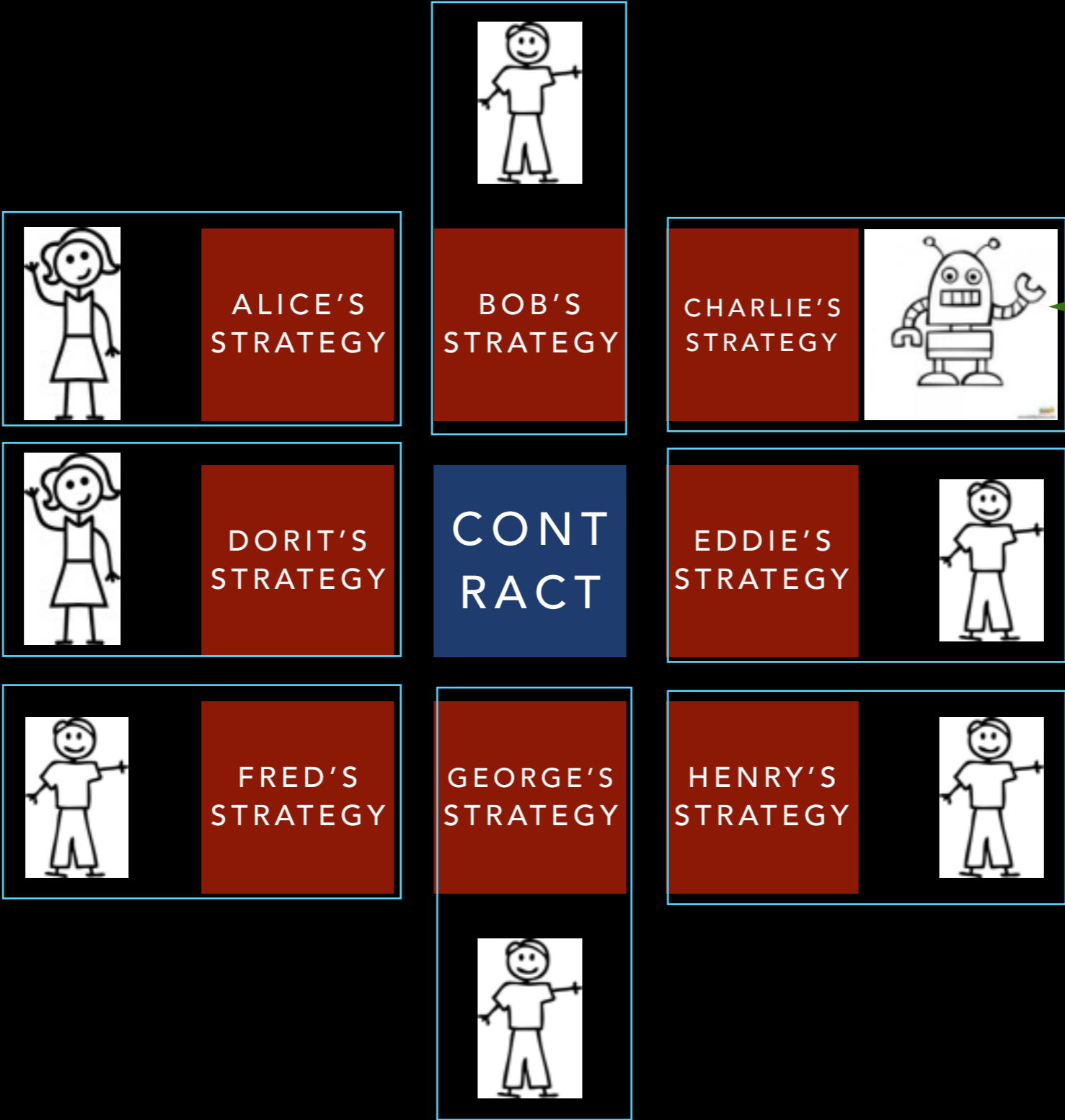
How do you **compose** contracts (by themselves)?

How do you **analyze** contracts?

CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT

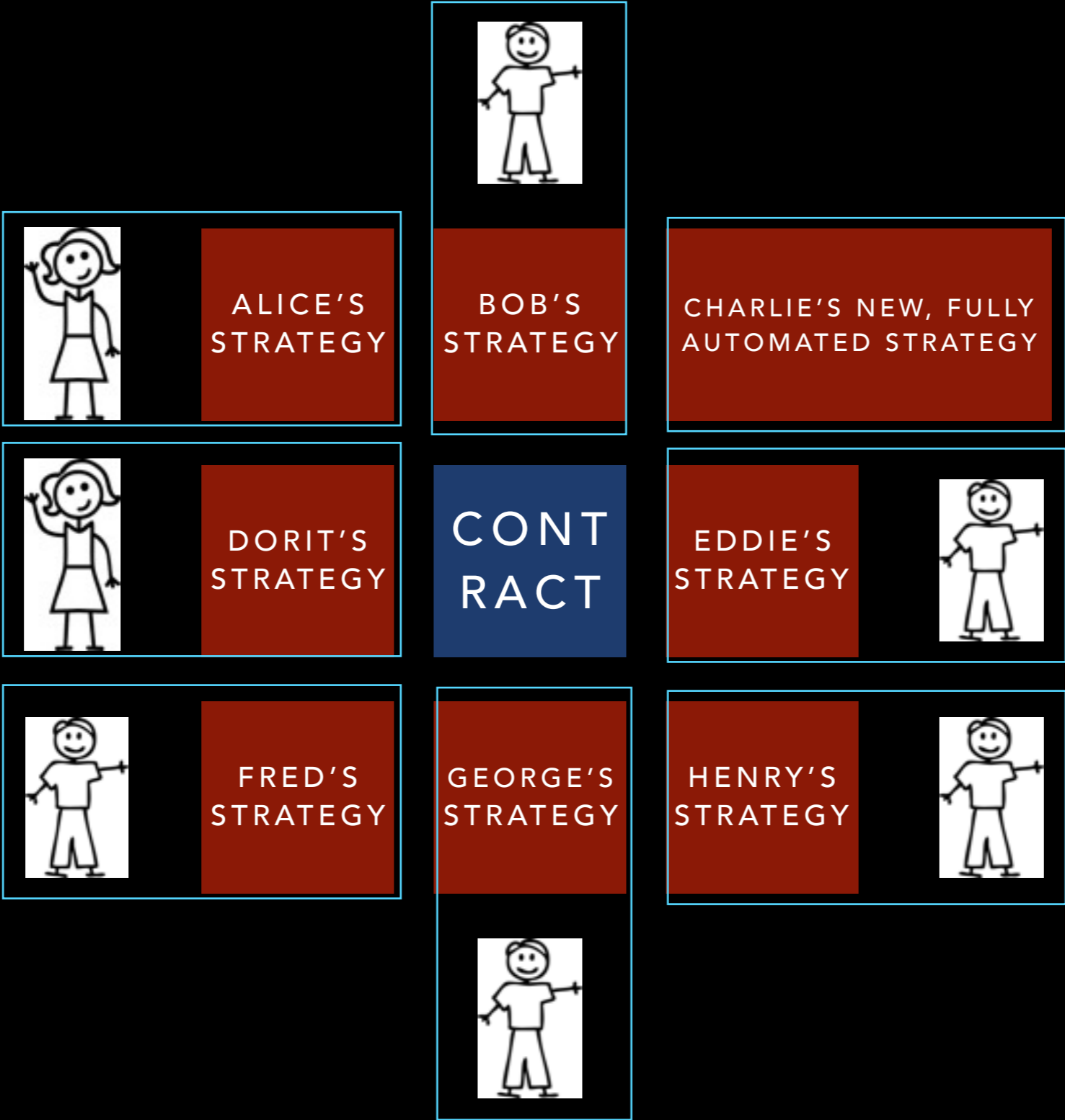


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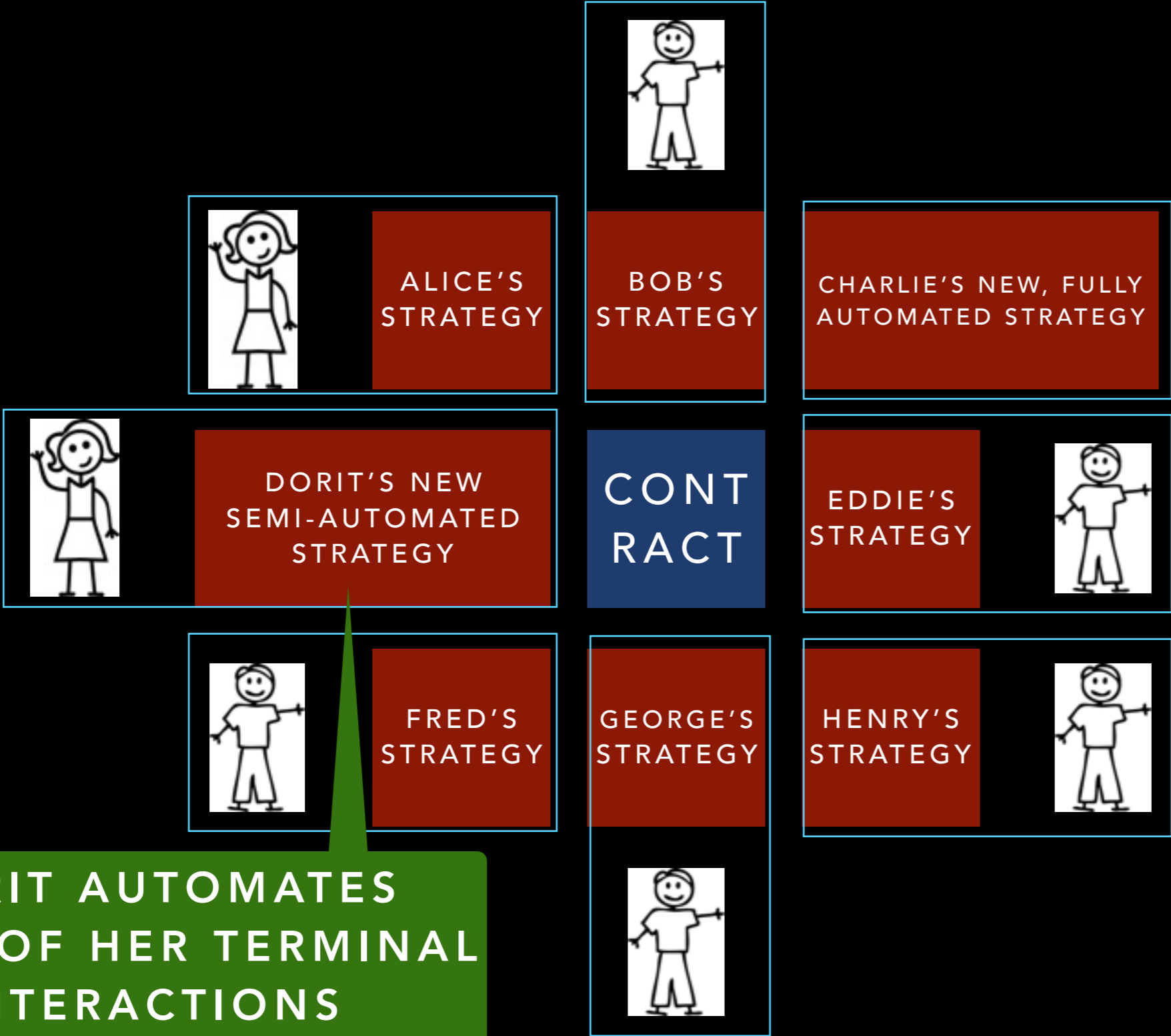


CHARLIE
AUTOMATES
HIMSELF

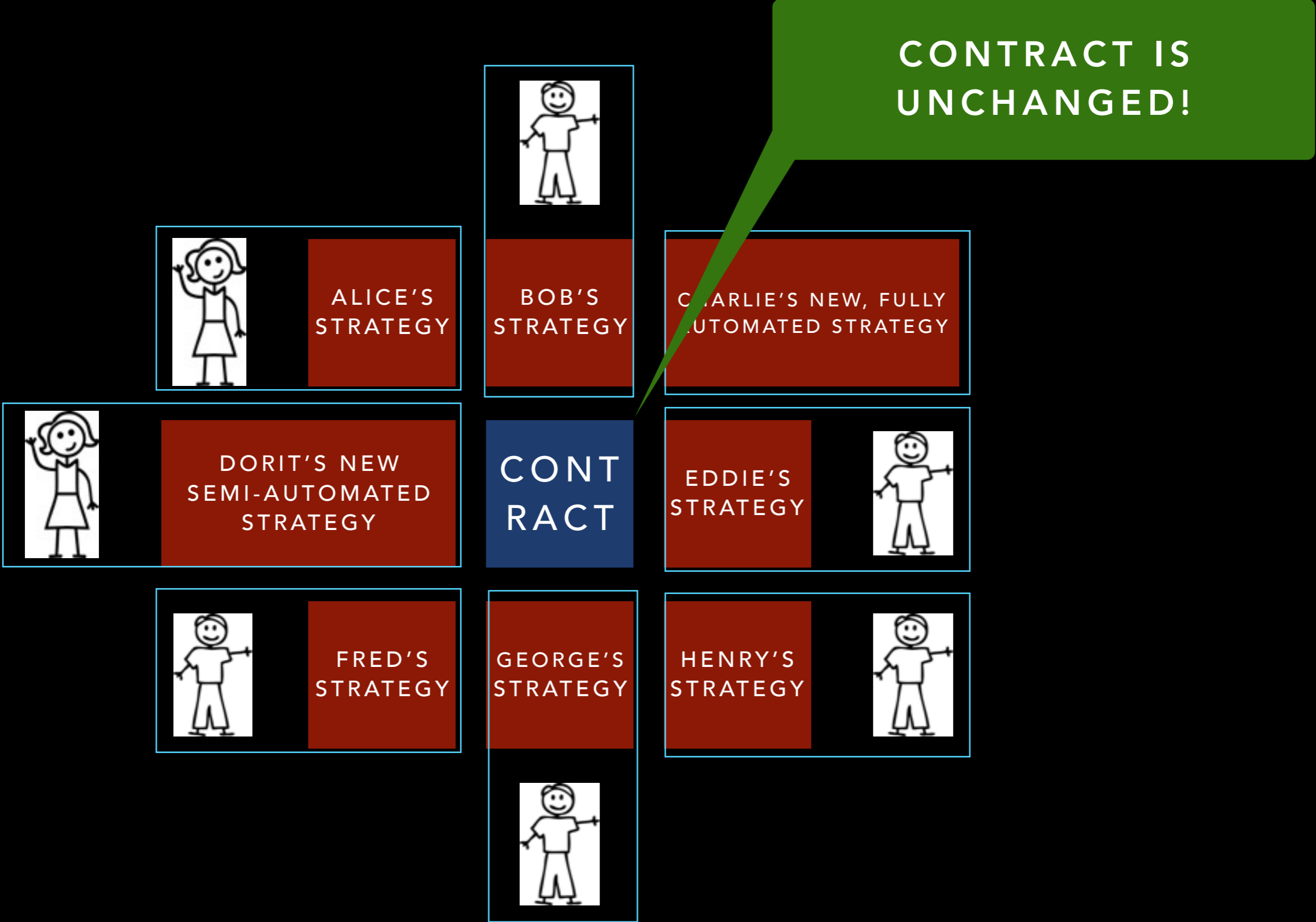
CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT



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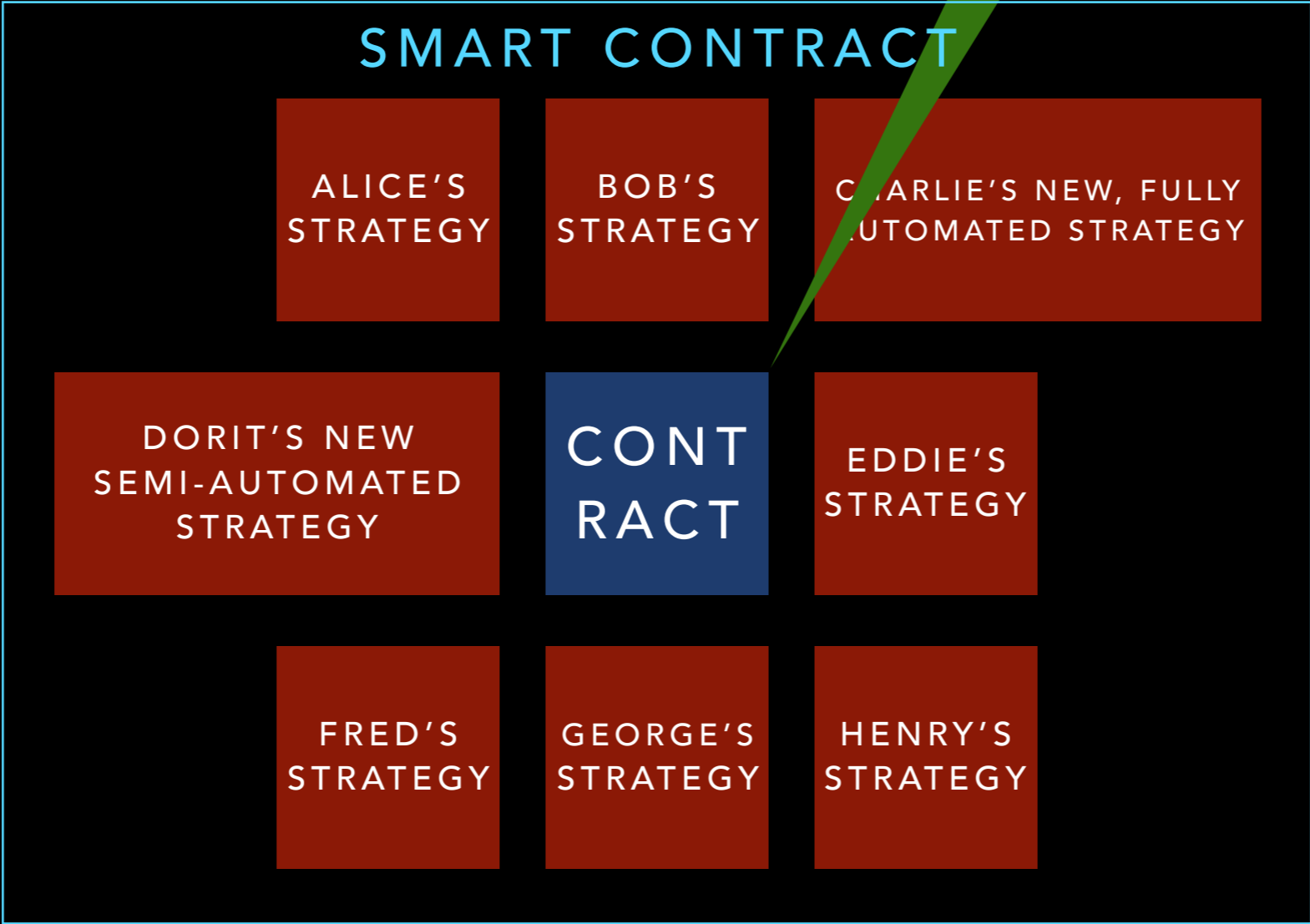


CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT



CONTRACT VERSUS SMART CONTRACT

CONTRACT IS UNCHANGED!



BUT SMART CONTRACT SHOULD BE CHANGED!?

THE PRICE OF EXPRESSIVENESS: RICE'S THEOREM

Rice (1953)

- Smart contract: usually program, written in **Turing-complete** programming language (Ethereum, Corda, Fabric, ...)
 - + : Expressive
 - - : **Undecidable properties** even with *full access to the source code*
 - Smart contracts are ultimately **unanalyzable**

ETHEREUM VULNERABILITIES

LUU, CHU, OLICKEL, SAXENA, HOBOR, MAKING SMART CONTRACTS SMARTER (2016)

- Transaction-order dependence: Messages may have different effect depending on their order of arrival
 - Who controls the process scheduler (= message sequencer)? Some *miner*: Front-running
- Time-stamp dependence: Smart contracts may have different executions depending on the time stamp on a transaction block
 - Who controls the time stamping of transaction blocks? Some *miner*: Clock manipulation
- Exception handling, gas management fragility: Subtle differences in exception semantics, limited run-time stack
 - Provoking out-of-stack and gas exhaustion exceptions: Any user
- Programming language subtleties:
 - Exception handling subtleties (send vs. call)
 - Reentrancy vulnerability (DAO hack)
 - Implicit method forwarding (multi-sig exploit)

REENTRANCY VULNERABILITY

LUU, CHU, OLICKEL, SAXENA, HOBOR, MAKING SMART CONTRACTS SMARTER (2016)

```
1 contract SendBalance {
2   mapping (address => uint) userBalances;
3   bool withdrawn = false;
4   function getBalance(address u) constant returns(uint){
5     return userBalances[u];
6   }
7   function addToBalance() {
8     userBalances[msg.sender] += msg.value;
9   }
10  function withdrawBalance(){
11    if (!(msg.sender.call.value(
12      userBalances[msg.sender]))()) { throw; }
13    userBalances[msg.sender] = 0;
14  }}
```

Figure 7: An example of the reentrancy bug. The contract implements a simple bank account.

OTHER BLOCKCHAIN SYSTEM ASPECTS

- Performance
- Availability
- Partition tolerance
- Security
- Privacy
- (Trade-offs between above, some inherent, some not)
- ...

SUMMARY

- Smart contracts = self-executing contracts (programs) in complex Turing-complete programming language
- Rules and actions intermixed:
Not contracts
- Hard to analyze, low-level programs:
Not smart

MORE INFORMATION

- hiperfit.dk: Functional high-performance computing for finance
- Domain-specific languages for **compositional and verifiable contracts**
- plan-x.org: Functional programming language technology for **high-performance blockchain systems**

GOING LIVE ANY
TIME NOW...

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING = PROGRAMMING WITH
~~IMMUTABLE~~ TAMPER-PROOF DATA

Thank you!

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