

Trusted Deployer:

A Tool for Safe Creation and Upgrade of Ethereum
Smart Contracts

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27th Brazilian Symposium on Formal Methods

Smart contracts

- Smart contracts are programs stored on a blockchain that automatically enforce its terms when predetermined conditions are met
- They eliminate the need for intermediaries by enforcing agreements between parties
- They were created to provide a secure way to manage digital assets

Code is law

- Building blocks: smart contracts
- Code is **immutable** and **autonomous**
- Code unequivocally and unambiguously defines behaviour

Code is law

- Building blocks: smart contracts
- Code is **immutable**
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What if the code is wrong?

Attacks on smart contracts

CRYPTOCURRENCY | By Jan Vollmer | Jul 14 2016, 3:30pm

The Biggest
of the Sun

GOOD JOB | By Jordan Pearson | Nov 7 2017, 4:24pm

Someone 'Accidentally' Locked
Away \$150M Worth of Other

INTO THE ETHER | By Jordan Pearson | Jul 19 2017

'THIS IS NOT
People's Ethereum Funds

Allegedly Stolen
And a hard fork is on the table.

Ethereum

MOTHERBOARD

It's the second alleged hack this week.

cin.ufpe.br

Problem



vitalik.eth 
@VitalikButerin



Most instances of smart contract bugs I've seen have
nothing to do with turing completeness vs
decidability. More logic errors and typos.

5:52 AM · May 28, 2017 · Twitter Web Client

This tweet can be found in: <https://twitter.com/vitalikbuterin/status/868751724311216128>

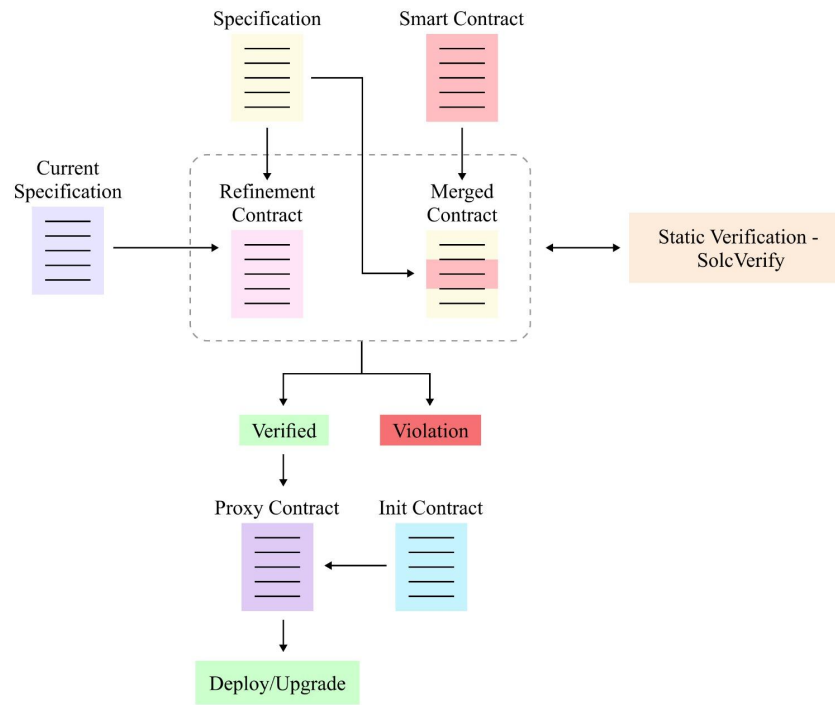
State of the art

- A number of tools to analyse smart contracts
 - Try to prevent bugs
- The proxy pattern
 - Allow simulation of contract upgrades
- Contract auditing
 - Manual/tool-supported detailed code reviews

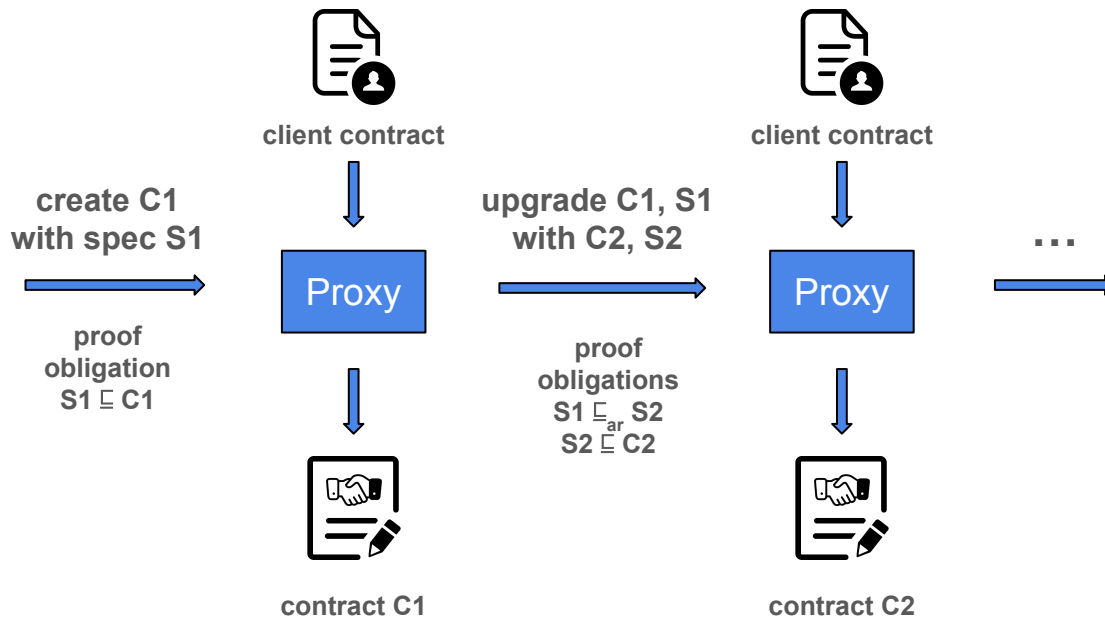
State of the art

- A number of tools to analyse smart contracts
 - Try to prevent bugs --- **no systematic application/enforcement framework**
- The proxy pattern
 - Allow simulation of contract upgrades --- **no upgrade guarantees/too late**
- Contract auditing
 - Manual/tool-supported detailed code reviews --- **no formal guarantees**

Tool support and application - trusted deployer (Proposal)



A typical safe evolution scenario



Paradigm shift: from *code is law* to *conformance is law*

Conformance notion: syntactic obligation

Specification

```
contract ToyWallet {
  mapping (address => uint) accs;

  /**
   * @notice postcondition forall (address a
   */
  constructor() public;

  /**
   * @notice postcondition address(this).bal
   * address(this).balance) + msg.value
   * @notice postcondition accs[msg.sender]
   * sender]) + msg.value
   * @notice postcondition forall (address a
   * __verifier_old_uint(accs[addr]) == a
   */
  function deposit () payable public;

  /**
   * @notice postcondition address(this).bal
   * address(this).balance) - value
   * @notice postcondition accs[msg.sender]
   * sender]) - value
   * @notice postcondition forall (address a
   * __verifier_old_uint(accs[addr]) == a
   */
  function withdraw (uint value) public;
}
```

Implicit

Implementation

```
contract ToyWallet {
  mapping (address => uint) accs;

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

  function withdraw (uint value) public {
    require(accs[msg.sender] >= value);
    bool ok = msg.sender.send(value);
    require(ok);
    accs[msg.sender] = accs[msg.sender] - value;
  }
}
```

Conformance notion: semantic obligation

Merged contract

```
/**
 * @notice invariant accs[address(this)] == 0
 */
contract ToyWallet {
    mapping (address => uint) accs;
```

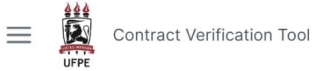
... constructor and deposit omitted...

```
/**
 * @notice postcondition address(this).balance == __verifier_old_uint(
    address(this).balance) - value
 * @notice postcondition accs[msg.sender] == __verifier_old_uint(accs[msg.
    sender]) - value
 * @notice postcondition forall (address addr) addr == msg.sender ||
    __verifier_old_uint(accs[addr]) == accs[addr]
 */
function withdraw (uint value) public {
    require(accs[msg.sender] >= value);
    bool ok = msg.sender.send(value);
    require(ok);
    accs[msg.sender] = accs[msg.sender] - value;
}
}
```

solc-verify

- off-the-shelf verifier
- design by contract

Safe contract creation



Deploy New Contract

Specification Id

Specification File

1 files selected

Implementation File

1 files selected

Select the Implementation File

DigixDaoOriginal.sol

Submit




by Formal Blocks

Safe contract creation transactions

Address Details

0x42Fe5DA4e1a08e8644AEc36Dcc08677A7b17e1B



Balance	3.759238773209194401 VT
Tokens	31 tokens ▾ (\$0.00 USD) 
Transactions	476 Transactions
Transfers	161 Transfers
Gas Used	222,396,256
Last Balance Update	30197537

Transactions Token Transfers Tokens Internal Transactions Coin Balance History

Transactions

Filter: All ▾

< Page 1 >

Transaction Success	0x50631a9df50d281b2da13df553fe5bcab42e83aafa4481b7206f8afd8193d 0xc677a55a 0x42Fe5DA4e1a08e8644AEc36Dcc08677A7b17e1B → 0x87f98866999aeF621c1Ad23501D23dcf69d1eBA4 0 VT 0.00000043992 TX Fee	Block #30192897 a day ago OUT
Contract Creation Success	0x317add2e16673beedd883e9d3eaa8fec1bedbedd04622043bae759b61acdee04 0x42Fe5DA4e1a08e8644AEc36Dcc08677A7b17e1B → 0xdFb1f2257377D4fE2C03d919e36Cb0C41C9CFdc 0 VT 0.0000041949 TX Fee	Block #30192896 a day ago OUT
Contract Creation Success	0xf1bdd7de6b84c5334f907409ba9cfc498045b08bf34d226dcf431fdcd4c7f398 0x42Fe5DA4e1a08e8644AEc36Dcc08677A7b17e1B → 0x05130bcaF36D74CF69D4e16722RE886482D28aE 0 VT 0.00001316954 TX Fee	Block #30192895 a day ago OUT

Specification Refinement

Original Spec

```
//@notice invariant totalSupply == __verifier_sum_uint(users[__verifier_idx_address].balance)
contract ERC20Spec {
  struct User {
    uint256 balance;
  }

  mapping (address => User) users;

  // @notice postcondition users[_owner].balance == balance
  function balanceOf(address _owner) public returns (uint256 balance);

  /**
   * @notice postcondition ( ( users[msg.sender].balance == __verifier_old_uint
   (users[msg.sender].balance) - _value && msg.sender != _to ) || ( users[msg.sender].balance
   == __verifier_old_uint ( users[msg.sender].balance ) && msg.sender == _to ) && success ) ||
   !success

   * @notice postcondition ( ( users[_to].balance == __verifier_old_uint ( users[_to].balance
   ) + _value && msg.sender != _to ) || ( users[_to].balance == __verifier_old_uint (
   users[_to].balance ) && msg.sender == _to ) && success ) || !success
   */
  function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) public returns (bool success);
}
```

Refined Spec

```
// @notice invariant totalSupply == __verifier_sum_uint(balances)
contract ERC20SpecRefined {

  mapping (address => uint256) balances;

  /// @notice postcondition balances[_owner] == balance
  function balanceOf(address _owner) public returns (uint256 balance);

  /**
   * @notice postcondition ( ( balances[msg.sender] == __verifier_old_uint
   (balances[msg.sender]) - _value && msg.sender != _to ) || (
   balances[msg.sender] == __verifier_old_uint ( balances[msg.sender] ) &&
   msg.sender == _to ) && success ) || !success

   * @notice postcondition ( ( balances[_to] == __verifier_old_uint (
   balances[_to] ) + _value && msg.sender != _to ) || ( balances[_to] ==
   __verifier_old_uint ( balances[_to] ) && msg.sender == _to ) && success )
   || !success
   */
  function transfer(address _to, uint256 _value) public returns (bool success);
}
```

Abstraction relation: forall (address a) users[a].balance == balances[a] cin.ufpe.br

Safe contract upgrade

Upgrade a Contract

Specification Id

Specification File

1 files selected

Implementation File

1 files selected

Init File

+ Choose

Select the Implementation File

DigixDaoEvolution.sol

How many Relations?

1

Relation 0

forall (address x) users[x].balance == balances[x]

Submit



by Formal Blocks

My Upgrades

My Upgrades

Specification ID ↑↓	Proxy Address ↑↓	Created At ↑↓	Deployed	Details
specification_id	0×5398d568B4781A8B525571578e70089D0797cB2D	12/4/2024, 8:30:35 AM	Yes	🔍
specification_id	0×5398d568B4781A8B525571578e70089D0797cB2D	12/4/2024, 8:31:06 AM	No	🔍

<< < 1 > >>

Background Theory

- Pedro Antonino, **Juliandson Ferreira**, Augusto Sampaio, and A. W. Roscoe. Specification is law: Safe creation and upgrade of ethereum smart contracts. In Bernd-Holger Schlingloff and Ming Chai, editors, Software Engineering and Formal Methods - **20th International Conference, SEFM 2022**, Berlin, Germany, September 26-30, 2022, Proceedings, volume 13550 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 227–243. Springer, 2022.
- Pedro Antonino, **Juliandson Ferreira**, Augusto Sampaio, and A. W. Roscoe. A refinement-based approach to safe smart contract deployment and evolution. In **Software and Systems Modeling, SOSYM 2024**, page 657–693, Cham, 2024. Springer International Publishing.

Conclusion

- Our framework is centred around a trusted deployer that prevents the creation and upgrade of non-compliant contracts.
- Trusted deployer records information about the contracts that have been verified, and which specification they conform to.
- Evaluation Ethereum Standards: ERC20, ERC3156, ERC721 and ERC1155.

Future Work

- Systematic mapping from informal requirements to formal specifications
- Investigate bugs arising from the consensus protocol
- Automate the migration of the contract state when the upgrade involves a change in data representation

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