# A Concurrent Perspective on Smart Contracts

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1st Workshop on Trusted Smart Contracts

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```
class ConcurrentQueue <E> {
    public synchronized void enqueue(E elem) {…}
    public synchronized E dequeue() {…}
}
```

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```

```
class MyQClient {
  public void foo (ConcurrentQueue<Integer> q) {
      …
      q.enqueue(1);
      q.enqueue(2);
      doStuff();
      Integer i = q.dequeue();
      assert (i == 1);
      q.dequeue();
   }
}
```

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}
```

```
Queue q = new ConcurentQueue<Integer>();
MyQClient c1 = new MyQClient();
MyQClient c2 = new MyQClient();
```

```
c1.foo(q)  ||  c2.foo(q)
```

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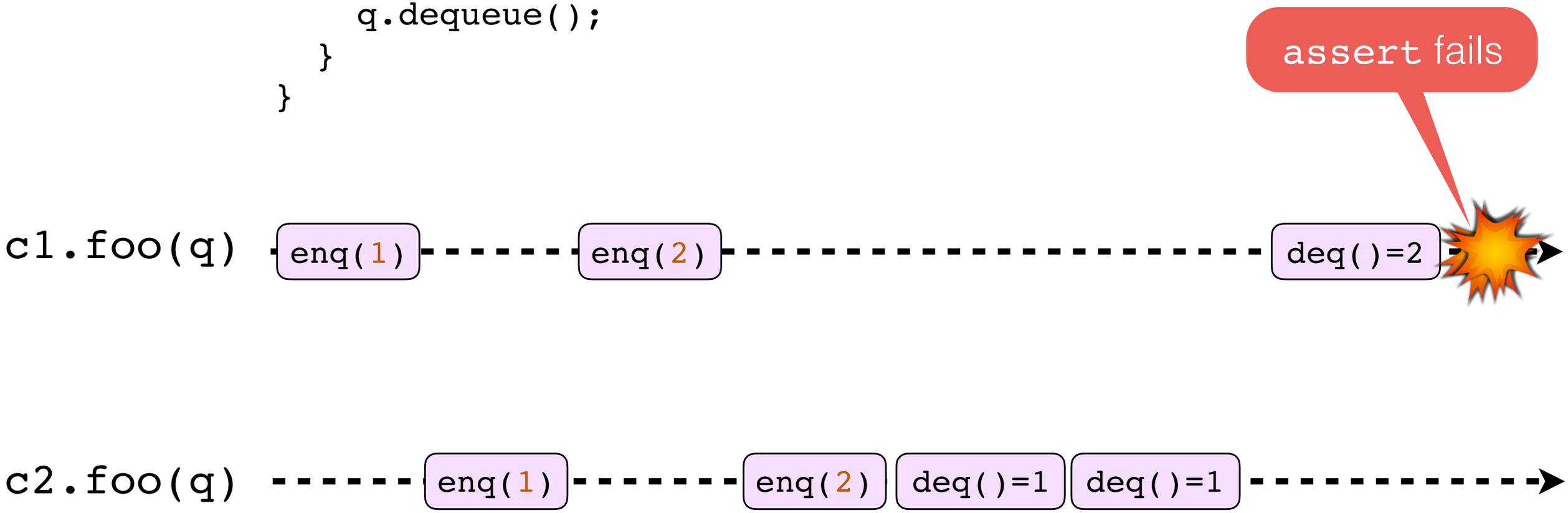
```



```
contract MyQContract {

  Queue q = QueueContract(0x1d11e5fbe221);

  function foo() {
    …
    q.enqueue(addr1);
    q.enqueue(addr2);
    someAddr.call.value(…);
    address i = q.dequeue();
    // Assuming i == addr1
    i.send(reward);
    q.dequeue();
  }
}
```

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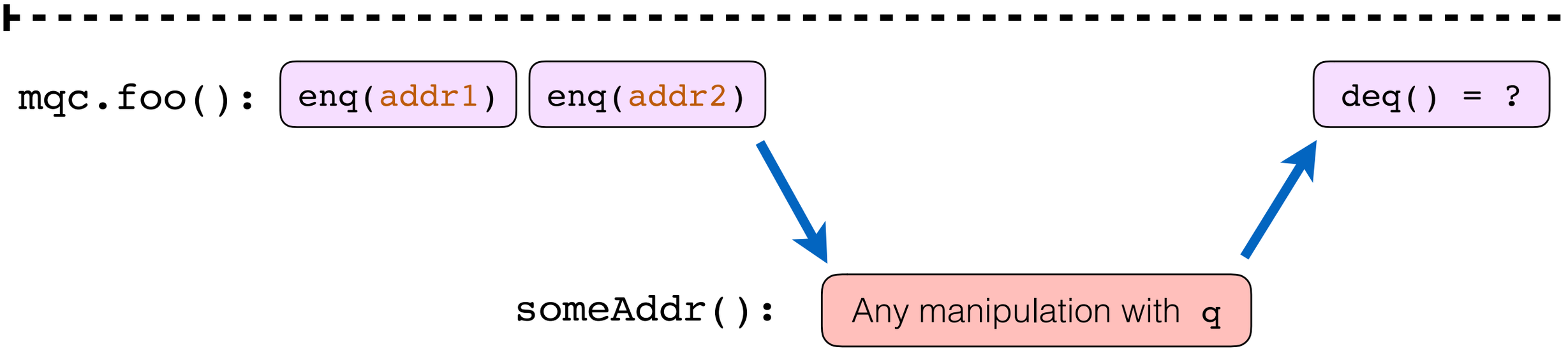
# Transaction



*Accounts* using ***smart contracts*** in a blockchain
are like
*threads* using ***concurrent objects*** in shared memory.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| contract state | — | object state |
| call/send | — | context switching |
| Reentrancy | — | (Un)cooperative multitasking |

# Reentrancy and multitasking

```
1010    // Burn DAO Tokens
1011    Transfer(msg.sender, 0, balances[msg.sender]);
1012    withdrawRewardFor(msg.sender); // be nice, and get his rewards
1013    totalSupply -= balances[msg.sender];
1014    balances[msg.sender] = 0;
1015    paidOut[msg.sender] = 0;
1016    return true;
1017  }
```

# Reentrancy and multitasking

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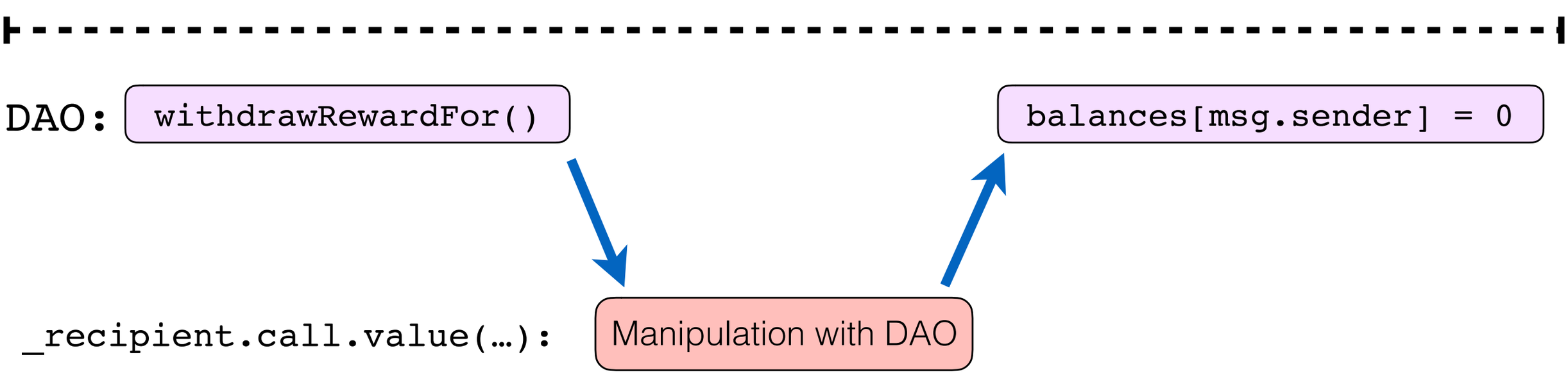

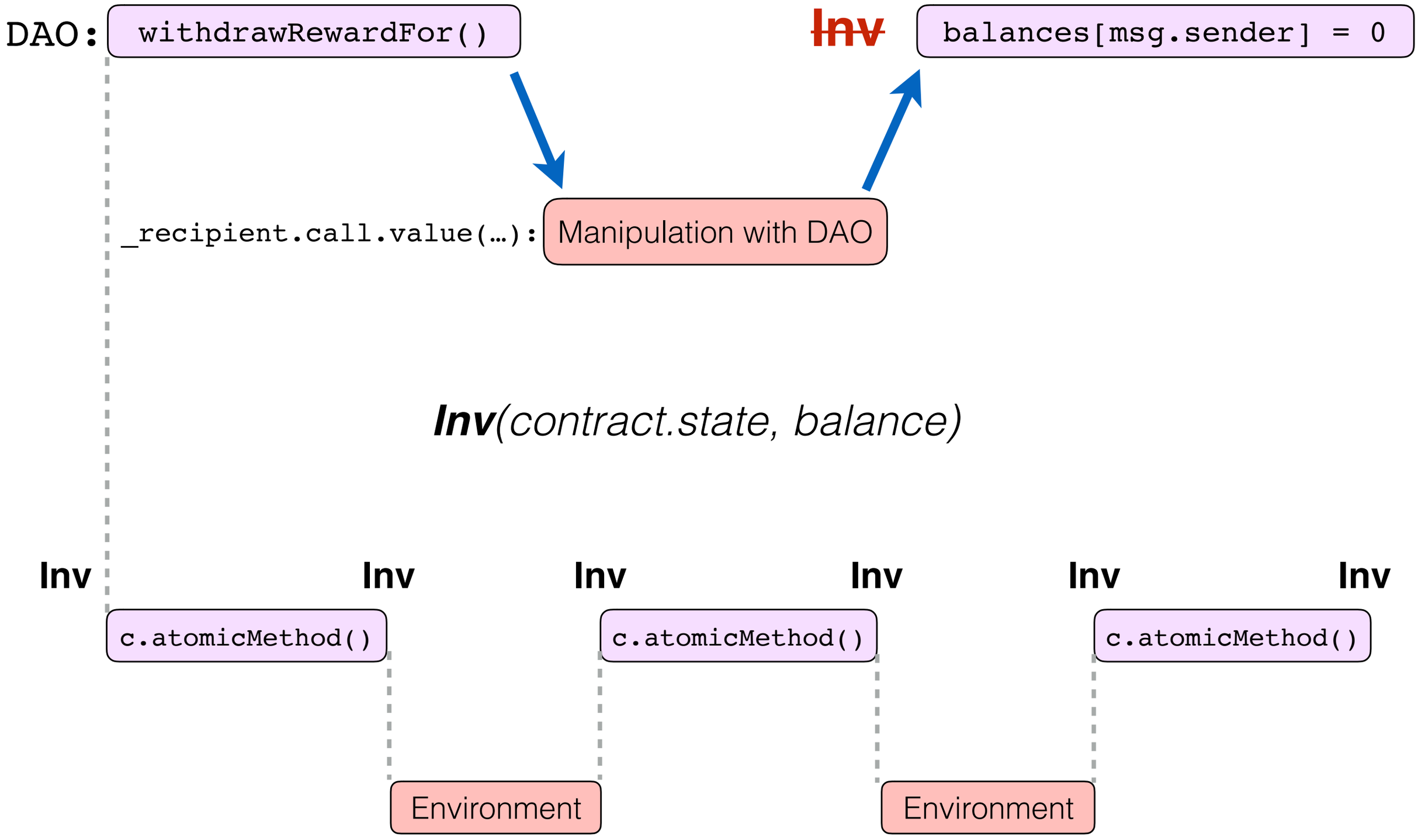
DAO:
withdrawRewardFor()
~~Inv~~
balances[msg.sender] = 0
_recipient.call.value(…):
Manipulation with DAO
Inv(contract.state, balance)
Inv
Inv
Inv
Inv
Inv
Inv
c.atomicMethod()
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Environment
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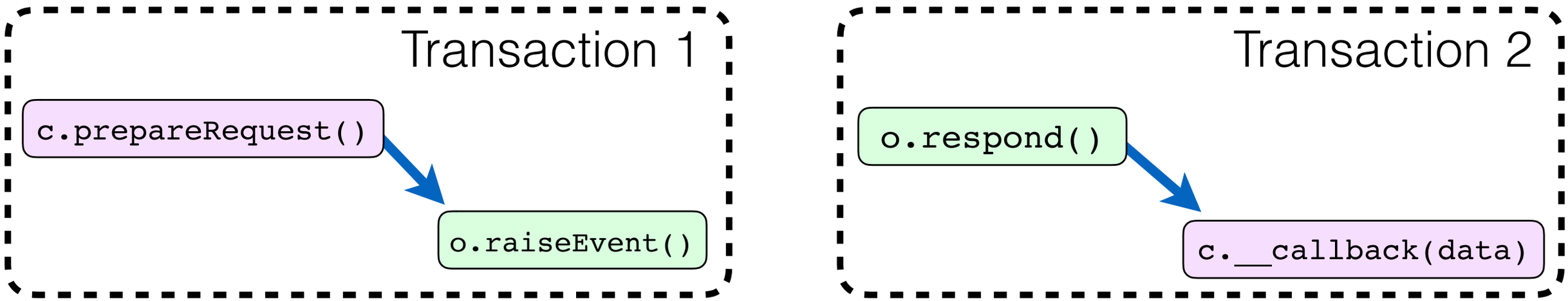
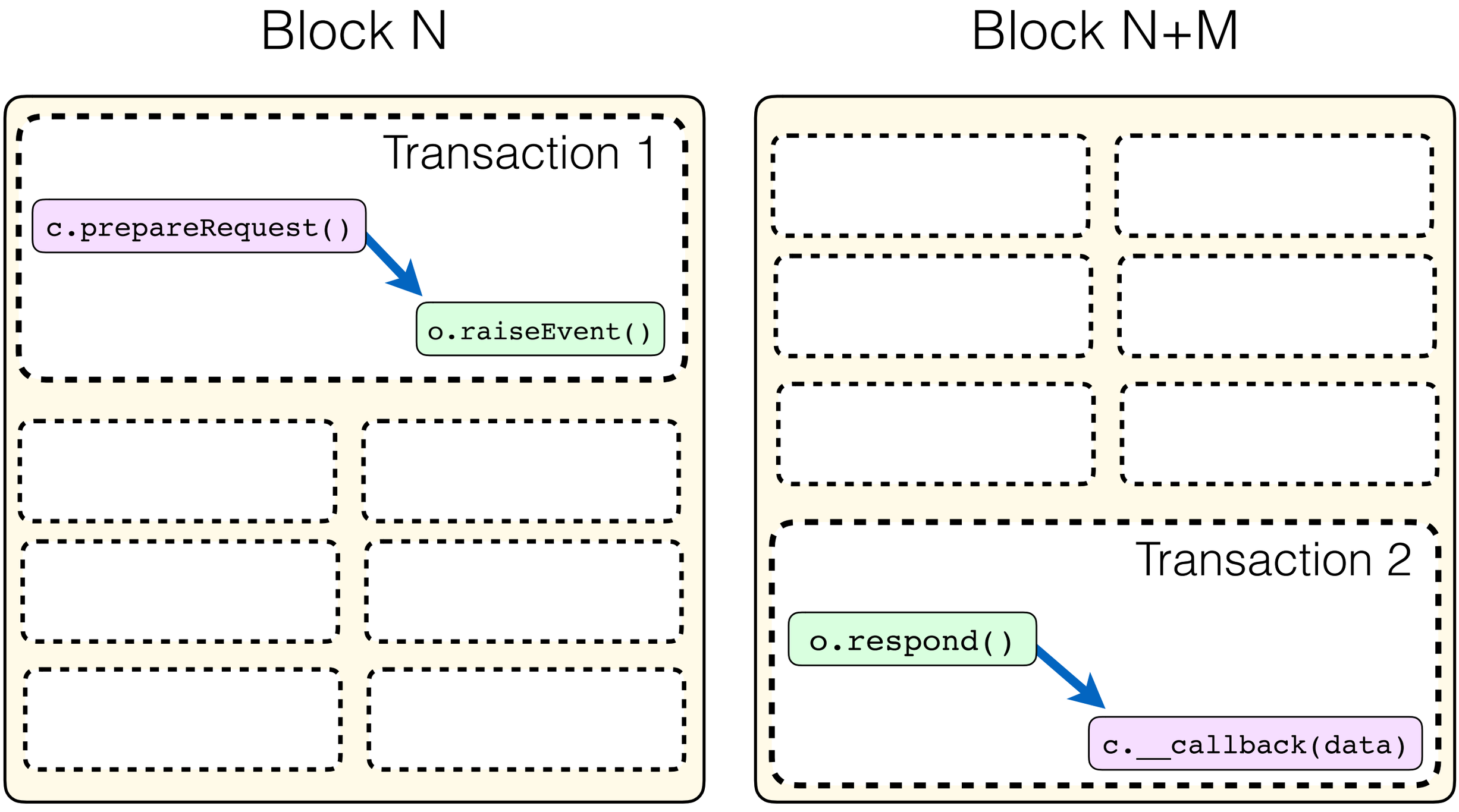
| Invariants | — | Atomicity |

# Querying an Oracle



# Querying an Oracle



# BlockKing via Oraclize

```
function enter() {
  if (msg.value < 50 finney) {
     msg.sender.send(msg.value);
     return;
  }
  warrior = msg.sender;
  warriorGold = msg.value;
  warriorBlock = block.number;
  bytes32 myid =
     oraclize_query(0,"WolframAlpha","random number between 1 and 9");
}
```

```
function __callback(bytes32 myid, string result) {
  if (msg.sender != oraclize_cbAddress()) throw;
  randomNumber = uint(bytes(result)[0]) - 48;
  process_payment();
}
```

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| Invariants | — | Atomicity |
| Non-determinism | — | data races |

# Reasoning about High-level Behavior of Contracts

(as of Concurrent Objects)

# Temporal Properties

$$Q \textit{ since } P \triangleq \forall\ s\ s',\ \ s \rightarrow_c^* s',\ P(s) \Rightarrow Q(s, s')$$

- “Token price only goes up”;
- “No payments accepted after the quorum is reached”;
- “No changes can be made after locking”;
- “Consensus results are irrevocable”;
- *etc*.

# Work in Progress

- A Coq-based DSL for formally defining high-level contract behavior as of a “concurrent object”;
- Definitions of generic semantic contract properties;
- *Formal proofs* for several case studies (in Coq);
- Reasoning about contract/object composition;
- A verified compiler from the DSL to EVM;
- A compiler from Solidity to the DSL;

# To take away

*Accounts* using ***smart contracts*** in a blockchain
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- Understanding *intra-* and *inter-*transactional behavior;
- Detecting *atomicity violations* and *data races*;
- Repurposing *existing* verification ideas;

Thanks!