

Analysis of the Solidity Compiler for Smart Contract Redundancy Detection

Jonas Gebele, June 22, 2020, Kick-Off Presentation

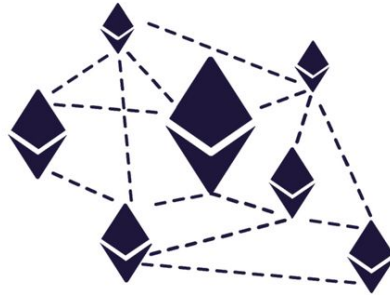
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1. Motivation
2. Background Information
3. Problem Statement and Goal of Thesis
4. Research Questions
5. Timeline

EVM Bytecode Analysis for ...

Security Analysis

- Bug Hunting
- Vulnerability Research
- Security Audits



June 2019 - **14,5 million contracts** created
and 60 million accounts stored

Usage Analytics

- Analysis of smart contract interactions
- Gas-Cost inspection



Quantitative Analysis

- Transaction tracking



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Background Information



Solidity Code
(sourceFile.sol)

```
pragma solidity 0.5.8;  
  
contract ExampleContract {  
    uint256 number = 1;  
}
```

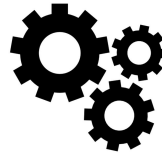


```
0x608060405260016000553480156014  
57600080fd5b50603580602260003960  
00f3fe6080604052600080fdfea16562  
7a7a723058204e048d6cab20eb0d9f95  
671510277b55a61a582250e04db7f658  
7a1bebc134d20029
```



EVM (Deployment)
Bytecode

solc - Solidity Compiler



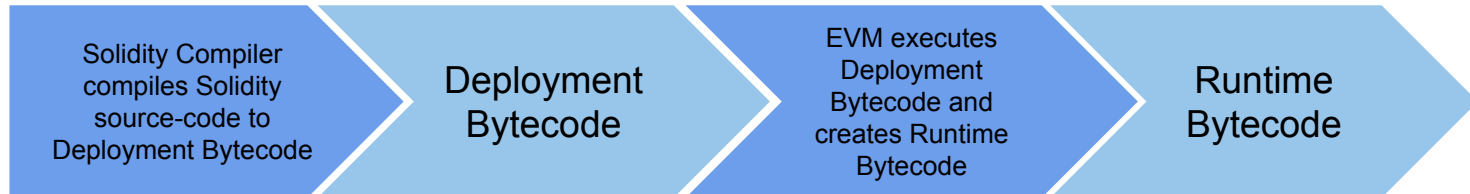
```
$ solc --optimize --bin sourceFile.sol
```

Contract creation transaction

```
> src = web3.eth.accounts[0];  
> ourContractDeploymentBytecode = "0x608060405260016000553480156014..."
```

```
> web3.eth.sendTransaction ({  
  from: src,  
  data: ourContractDeploymentBytecode,  
  gas: 113558,  
  gasPrice: 2000000000000  
})
```

Deployment workflow of a smart contract



Background Information

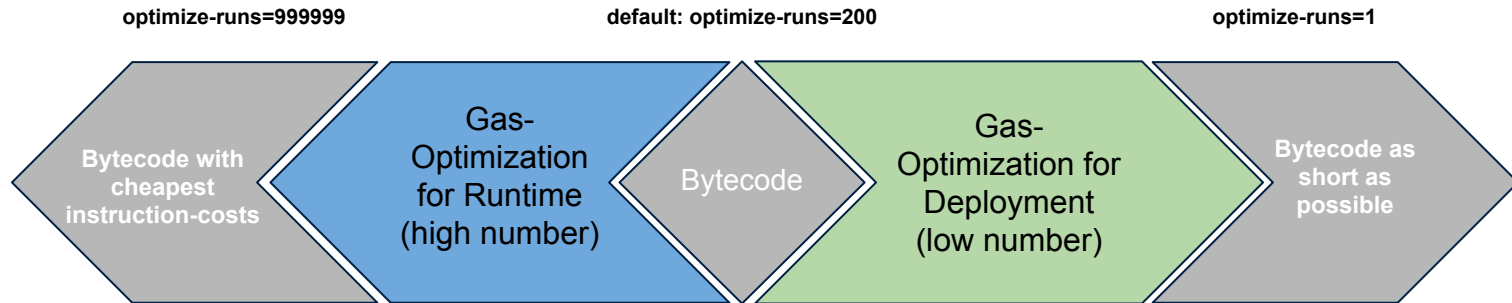
```
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→

```
0x608060405260016000553480156014
57600080fd5b50603580602260003960
00f3fe6080604052600080dfea16562
7a7a723058204e048d6cab20eb0d9f95
671510277b55a61a582250e04db7f658
7a1bec134d20029
```

```
$ solc --optimize-runs=200 --bin sourceFile.solv
```



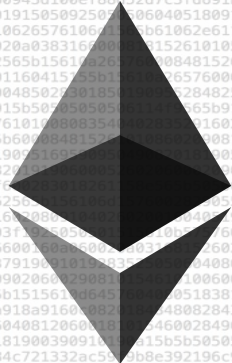
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Problem Statement and Goal of Thesis



Many studies in bytecode-analysis work with sets of unique smart contracts

Missing inclusion of the optimization process of the compiler



How many EVM bytecode are redundant due to different or missing optimization?

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R1: How does the bytecode-optimizer work in detail?

R2: Which metrics and properties should be used to determine the uniqueness of smart contracts?

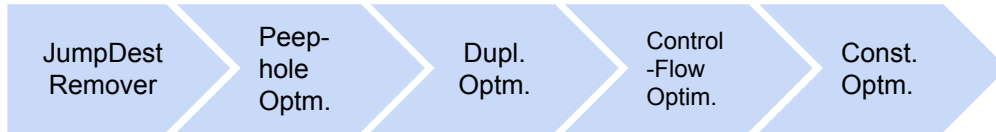
R3: How many bytecodes and therefore smart contracts are redundant regarding their functionality due to different or missing optimization?

How does the bytecode-optimizer work in detail?

Research question 1

1.1 Internals of the bytecode-optimizer

- Of which internals does the bytecode-optimizers consist and what do they do?



1.2 Optimization in the compilation-process

- Which optimization-steps are done per default?
- In which compilation-context is the optimization done?

1.3 How do the compilation parameters affect the optimization-process?

1.4 Which sections of the bytecode get optimized?

Which metrics and properties should be used to determine the uniqueness of smart contracts?

Research question 2

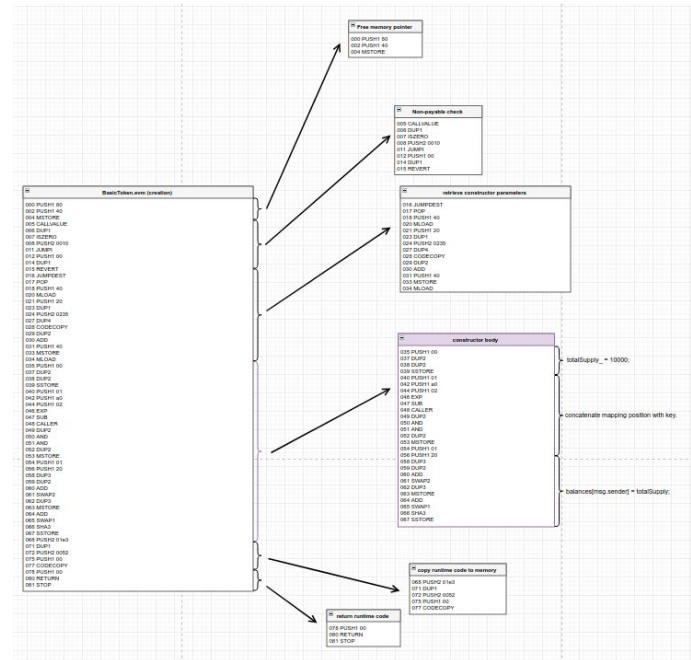
2.1 Generic structure of the deployment bytecode

- How to extract the function-signatures from the function selectors?
- How to separate the function-wrappers with with function bodies?

2.2 Useful metrics to compare bytecodes

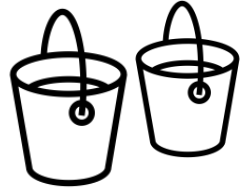
- String-comparison algorithms like the levenshtein-distance, opcode-metrics, function signatures, control-flow graphs...?

2.3 When are bytecodes considered to originate from the same source-code?



How many bytecodes and therefore smart-contracts are redundant regarding their functionality due to different or missing optimization?

Research question 3



3.1 What are processes to optimize the comparison of bytecodes and to make it more efficient?

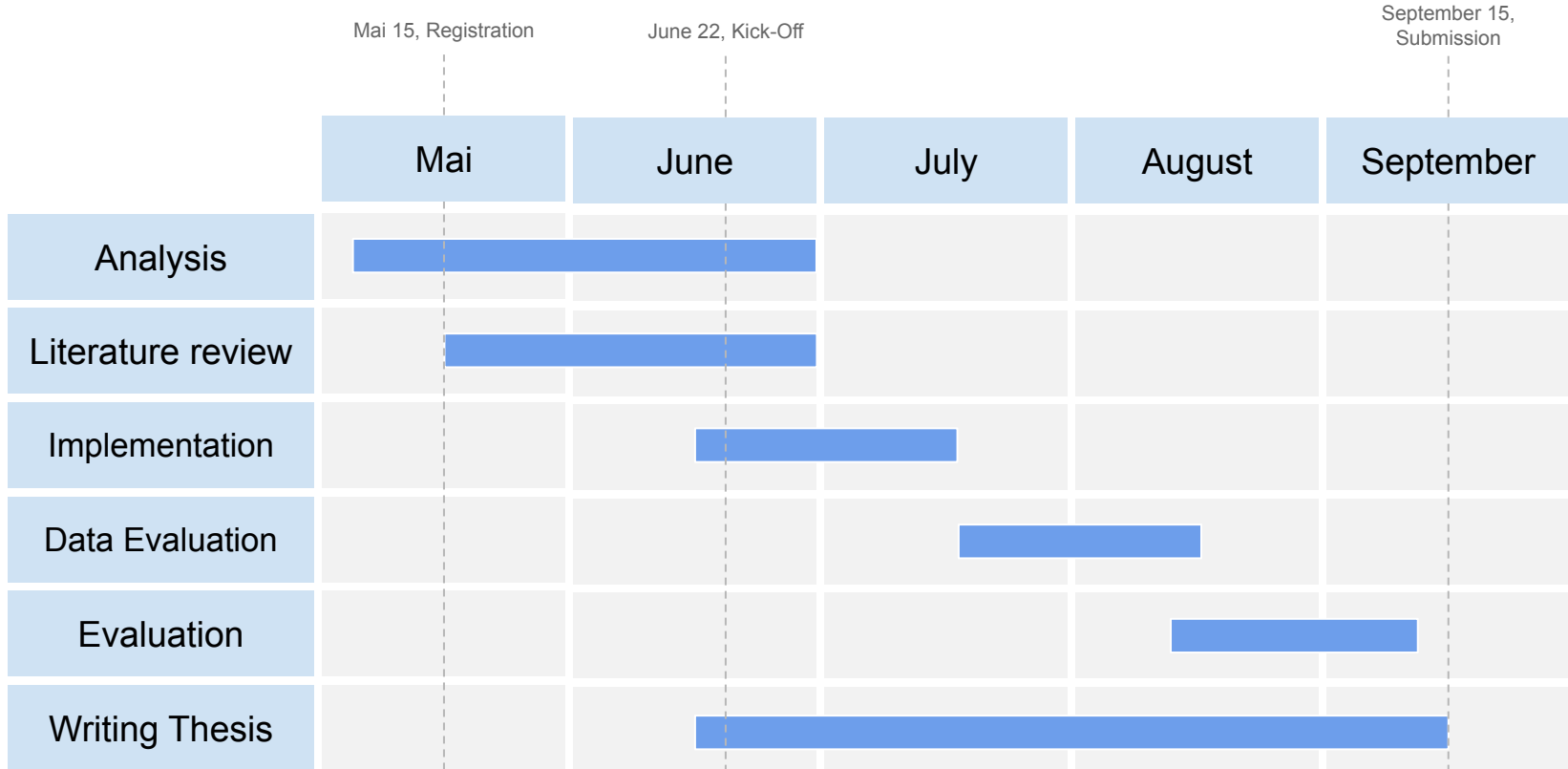
3.2 What are the results of the analysis on how many smart contracts are redundant due to different or missing optimization?

- How do the results differ from those of other studies?



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