

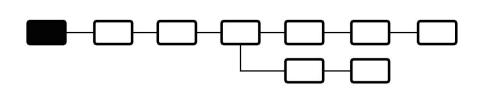
# -On the Power of Smart Contracts-The Good and the Bad

Ghada Almashaqbeh University of Connecticut

Heritage Medical Systems Annual Meeting
Dec 2022

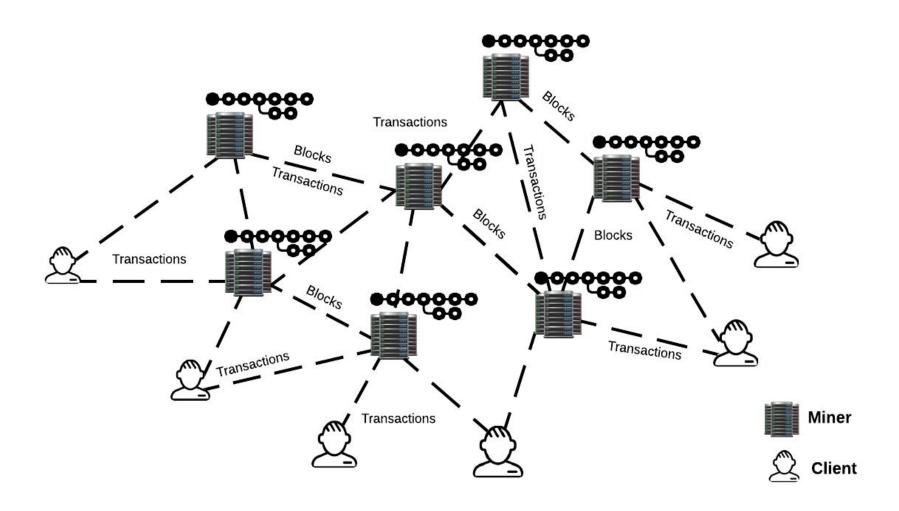
## Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain Technology

- An emerging economic force with huge interest.
- Early systems focused on providing a currency exchange medium.
- Newer systems provide a service on top of this medium.
  - E.g., Filecoin, Livepeer, NuCypher ....
  - Come under the umbrella of Web 3.0
    - dApps, DeFi, etc.

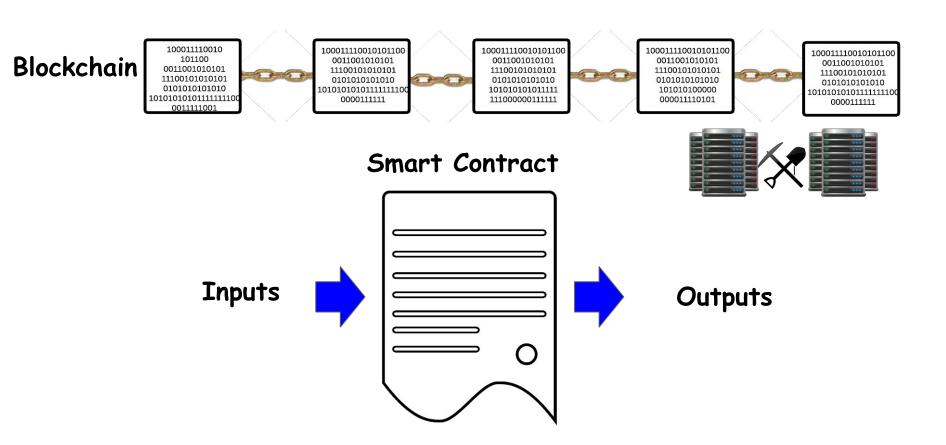




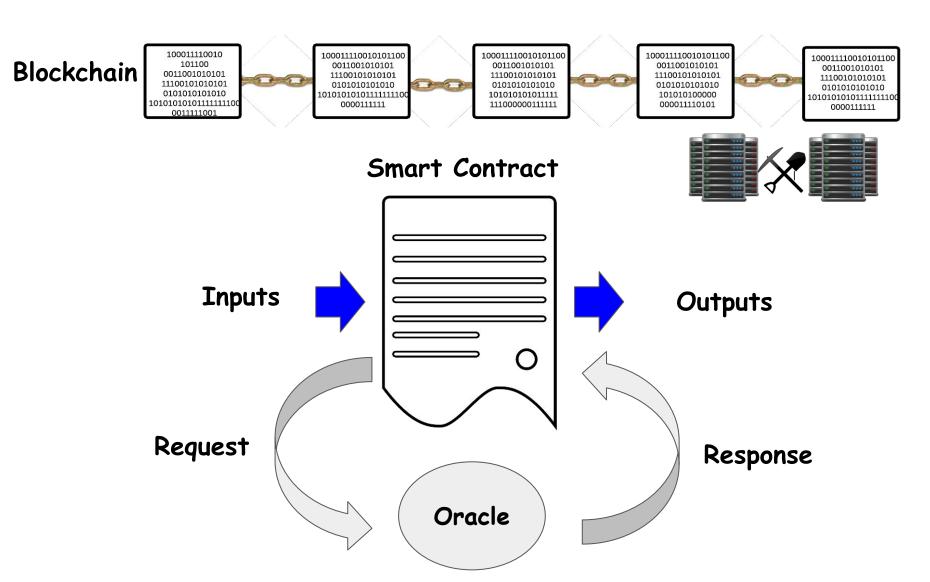
## **Pictorially**



#### More - Smart Contracts

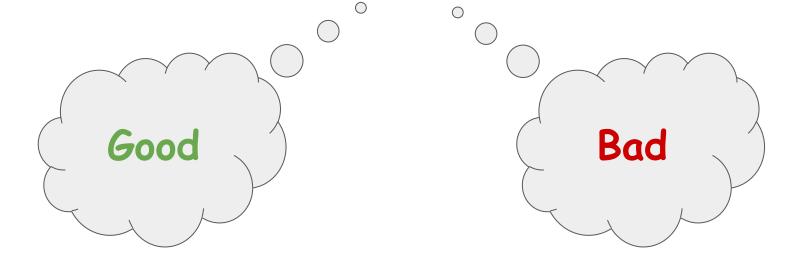


#### Even More - Real World Data Feeds



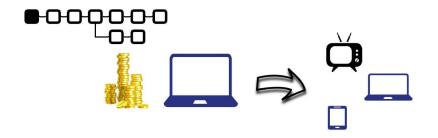
## Many (Potential) Applications

#### Both Sides of the Fence



Decentralized resource markets

Criminal smart contracts



## The Good

Crowdsourcing for benign goals

# **Traditional Service Systems**







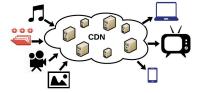


File Storage









**Content Distribution** 







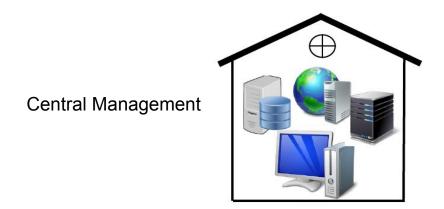


Computing





## **Traditional Service Systems**



#### • Drawbacks:

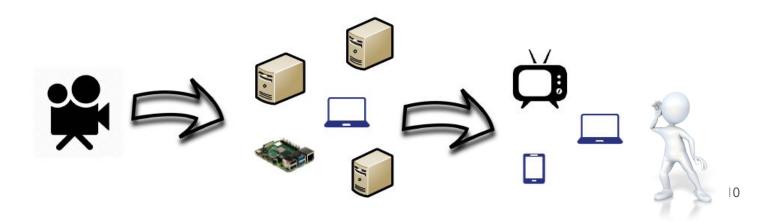
- Costly and complex business relationships.
- Over-provisioning service needs.
- Issues related to reachability, visibility, flexibility, etc.

#### **Decentralized Services**

• Utilize P2P-based models to build dynamic systems.

#### Advantages:

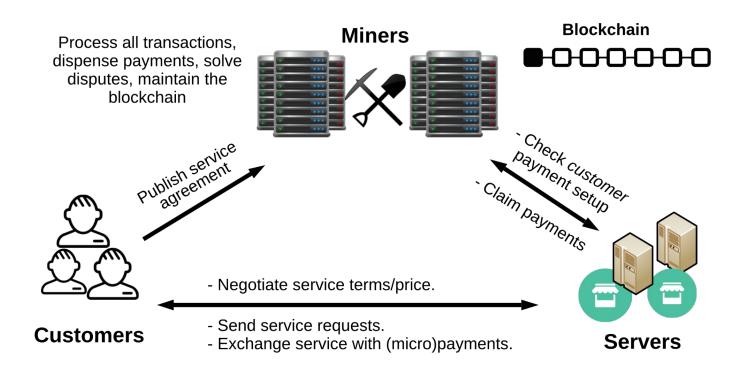
- Flexible services.
- Easier to scale with demand.
- Extended reachability and lower latency.
- Democratized and transparent ecosystems.



## Cryptocurrency/Blockchain Utility

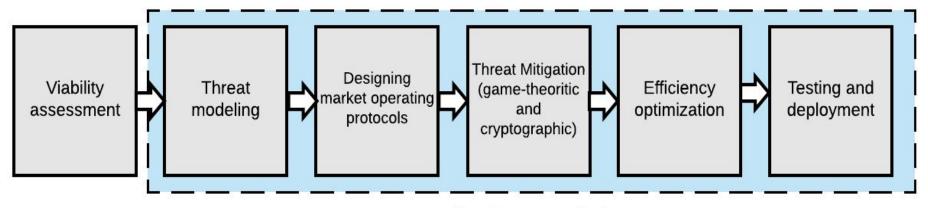
- Decentralized monetary incentives.
- Public verifiability and transparency.
- Automatic contract enforcement and decentralized governance.
  - Smart contracts come handy here!
  - E.g., the paradigm of tokens on top of Ethereum.
  - Main engine of Web 3.0

#### Decentralized Resource Markets



<sup>\*</sup> G. Almashaqbeh, "Rethinking Service Systems: A Path Towards Secure and Equitable Resource Markets." USENIX ;login: Magazine, 2021.

# A Design Framework for Distributed Resource Markets

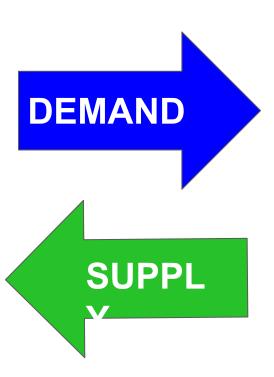


Iterate as needed

## Viability Assessment

An important step to assess the potential for practical adoption.

Two sides of the equation:



## **Threat Modeling**

- An essential step to investigate all potential security risks.
  - A guiding design map, as well as a tool for assessing security.
- Requires frameworks capable of:
  - Dealing with large scale systems.
  - Explicitly account for financial motivations of attackers.

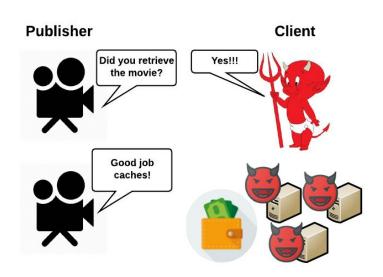


## Unique Issues in Distributed Resource Markets

- Fair-service exchange is impossible.
  - Pay first or serve first?



- Accounting attacks.
  - Do servers earn their payments?



## Cryptographic and Economic Security Measures

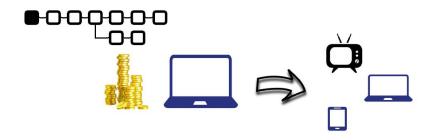
- Dealing with monetary incentives is challenging!
- Financially-motivated threats require economic mitigation techniques.
  - E.g., Detect and punish, service pricing.
- Usually rely on assuming rational players.



## Optimize for Efficiency

- Seeking a practical adoption?
  - Testing and deployment.
  - Exploit every opportunity to boost system's performance.
  - Look for the right trade-off between security and efficiency.

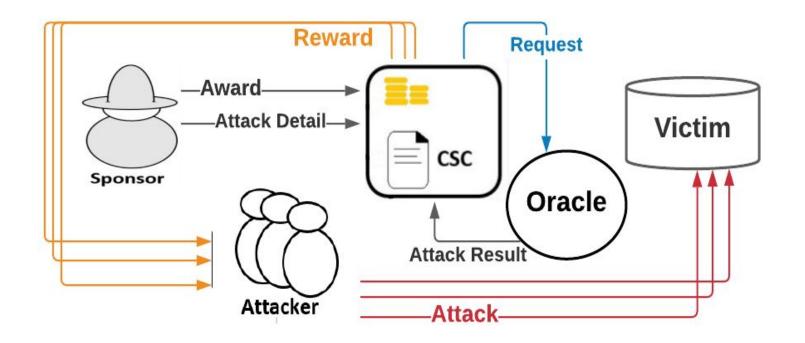




#### The Bad

Crowdsourcing for Malicious goals

#### **Criminal Smart Contracts**



<sup>\*</sup> Z. Motaqy, G. Almashaqbeh, B. Bahrak, B., N. Yazdani, "Bet and Attack: Incentive Compatible Collaborative Attacks Using Smart Contracts." GameSec, 2021

## Several CSC Types

- Solo attacker vs collaborative attackers.
- Target inside the blockchain ecosystem vs real world targets.
  - Miner bribery
  - Ransomware and private information leaks.
  - o DDoS.
  - And many more ...

Solo + inside/outside targets

Collaborative + inside/outside targets

## Several CSC Types

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Defending against CSCs is still an open problem!

#### Conclusion

- Smart contract-enabled blockchains pioneered the Web 3.0 movement.
- An effective way for decentralized crowdsourcing.
- Similar to any other technology, bad actors may use it for malicious purposes.
- There is still a long way ahead of us.





