SIIT

Summary of Session 3:

Dependability and Security Aspects of Blockchain

83rd Meeting of the IFIP 10.4 Working Group on Dependable Computing and Fault Tolerance

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Two Talks

- Securing Blockchain Systems: Codes and Human
 Prof. Yang Xiang, Swinburne University, Australia
- Blockchain Replication Replicating Smart Contracts over multiple Blockchains for for Dependability Prof. Miguel Correia, INESC-ID/IST, Portugal



Securing Blockchain Systems: Codes and Human

Presentation by Prof. Yang Xiang, Swinburne University of Technology

- Provenance-Provided Data Sharing Model
 => move access control to blockchain
- Image-based Priv.-preserving Blockchain for Financial Services
 => embedding encrypted images on blockchain
- Automated Consent Management
- => smart contracts to grant control over what stakeholders have and want
- Hierarchical Data Model
 - => automated tests for sharability
- DeFI enabled Data Sharing and Trading Systems
 => smart contracts to discover and price information



Securing Blockchain Systems: Codes and Human

Presentation by Prof. Yang Xiang, Swinburne University of Technology

Privacy Protection

=> tension between share and use

Incentives for Fed. Learning

=> automated data sharing while minimizing incentives by measuring reputation

Security of cross chain smart contracts

=> need basic mechanisms to obtain unified security across chains

Lots of interesting future work

- Smart contract audit framework
- Anti-money laundry platform
- Cross chain vulnerability detection
- Real-time transaction path tracing

- Fuzzing based dynamic smart contract vulnerability detection tool
- Crypto exchange security audit
- Smart contract lifelong monitoring



Securing Blockchain Systems: Codes and Human

Presentation by Prof. Yang Xiang, Swinburne University of Technology

Discussion

• How much centralization (e.g., also in terms of governance) do we need to establish trustworthiness of the blockchain?

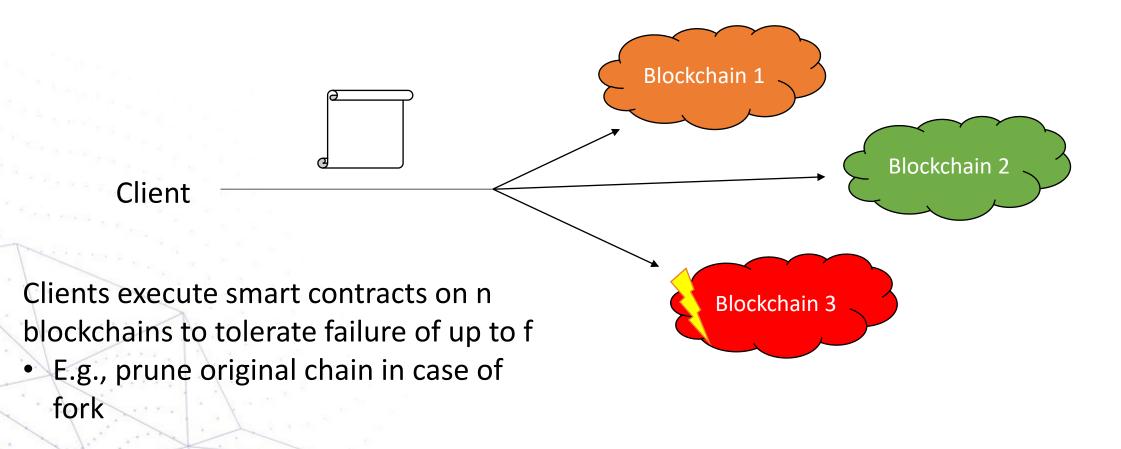
Scalability

- > batching transactions helps increase throughput despite limited latency
 => also in Session 4 in terms of applying real application workloads
 => shift from consensus to transaction validation
- How to prevent / give users something back if they loose ownership over their data
 - Not possible as it requires changing the game of rule
 - Embed usage rules into blockchain stops when data leaves the chain
 - Processing on the chain remains prone to errors



Blockchain Replication: The Whys and The Hows Replicating Smart Contracts for Dependability

Presentation by Prof. Miguel Correia, INESC-ID/IST





Blockchain Replication: The Whys and The Hows Replicating Smart Contracts for Dependability

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- A lot of challenges
 - BCs are distributed systems themselves
 - Can't change how blockchains execute (we can only use the smart contracts they support)
 - Contracts can't communicate across chains
 - Contracts can't sign
 - Weak finality (only after length d)
 - Correct only after reaching a nodes
 - Currencies have different prices
 - Interoperability issues

- Register Contracts
 - read / write w. regular consistency
 - quorum protocol
- Token Contracts (e.g., NFTs)
 - Data is no longer self-verifying
 - Solution:
 - Computation Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CCRDTs)
- Faulty Clients



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Takeaways and Discussion

- First shot on replicated contracts
- many challenges, but also first solution (CCRDTs + quorum protocols)
- Benefits of combining CCRDTs + quorum protocols
 => stay out of sync, but synchronize eventually
- Blockchain immutability
 - => confusing; datastructure is not; state of contracts are
 - Clients could coordinate/execute the entire contract



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Securing Blockchain Systems

- Do we already know what set of mechanisms we need on the blockchain?
- How much of this functionality can already be provided as libraries, ... for simple composition?

Blockchain Replication

- Application beyond blockchains?
- Pathway towards automatic translation of blockchain contracts to multi-blockchain contracts?