



香港城市大學
City University of Hong Kong

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Professional · Creative
For The World

Blockchain Room of Requirement (BR²): An LLM-Enhanced Simulator for Blockchain Protocols

Cong Wang

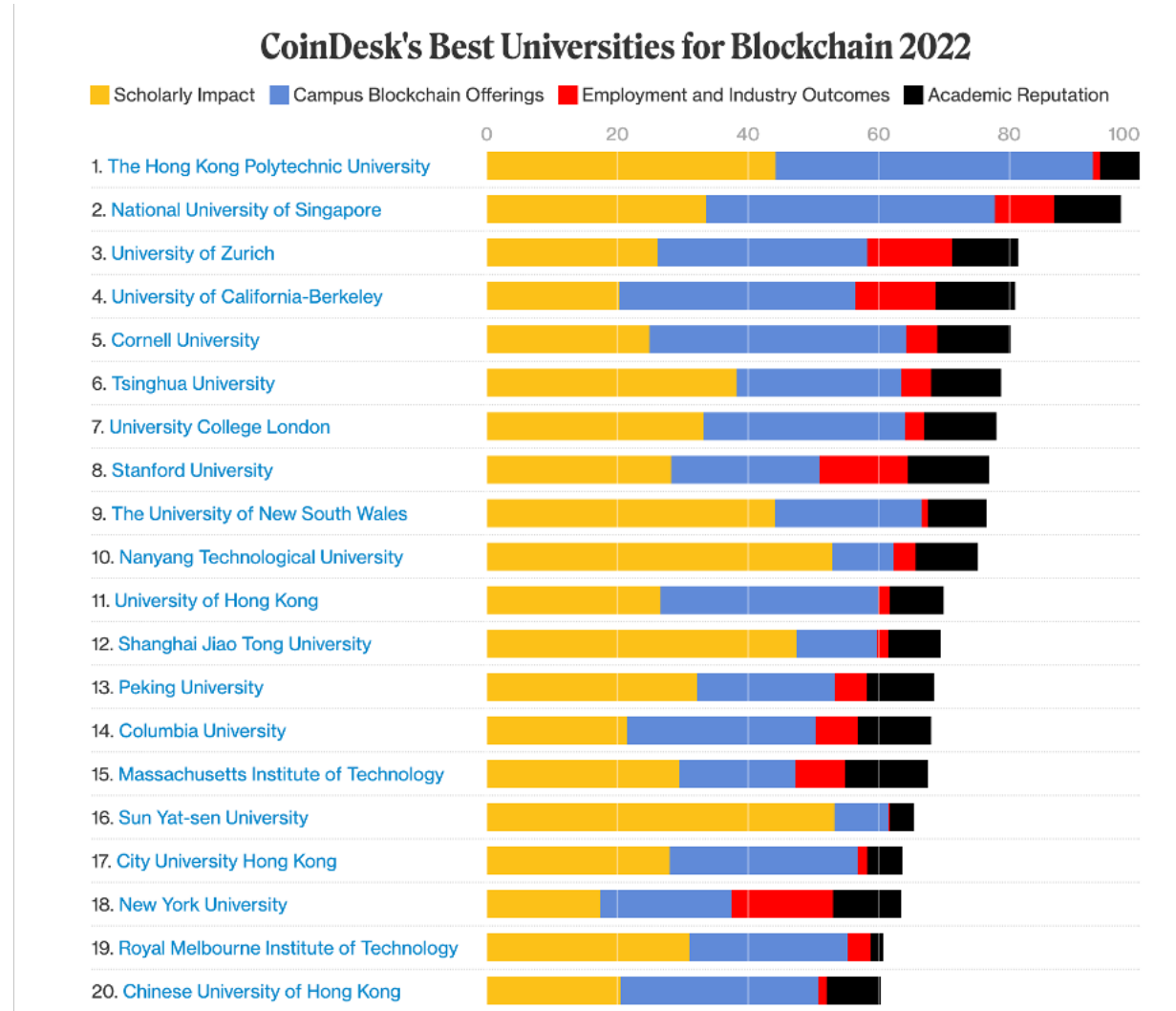
Professor

Department of Computer Science

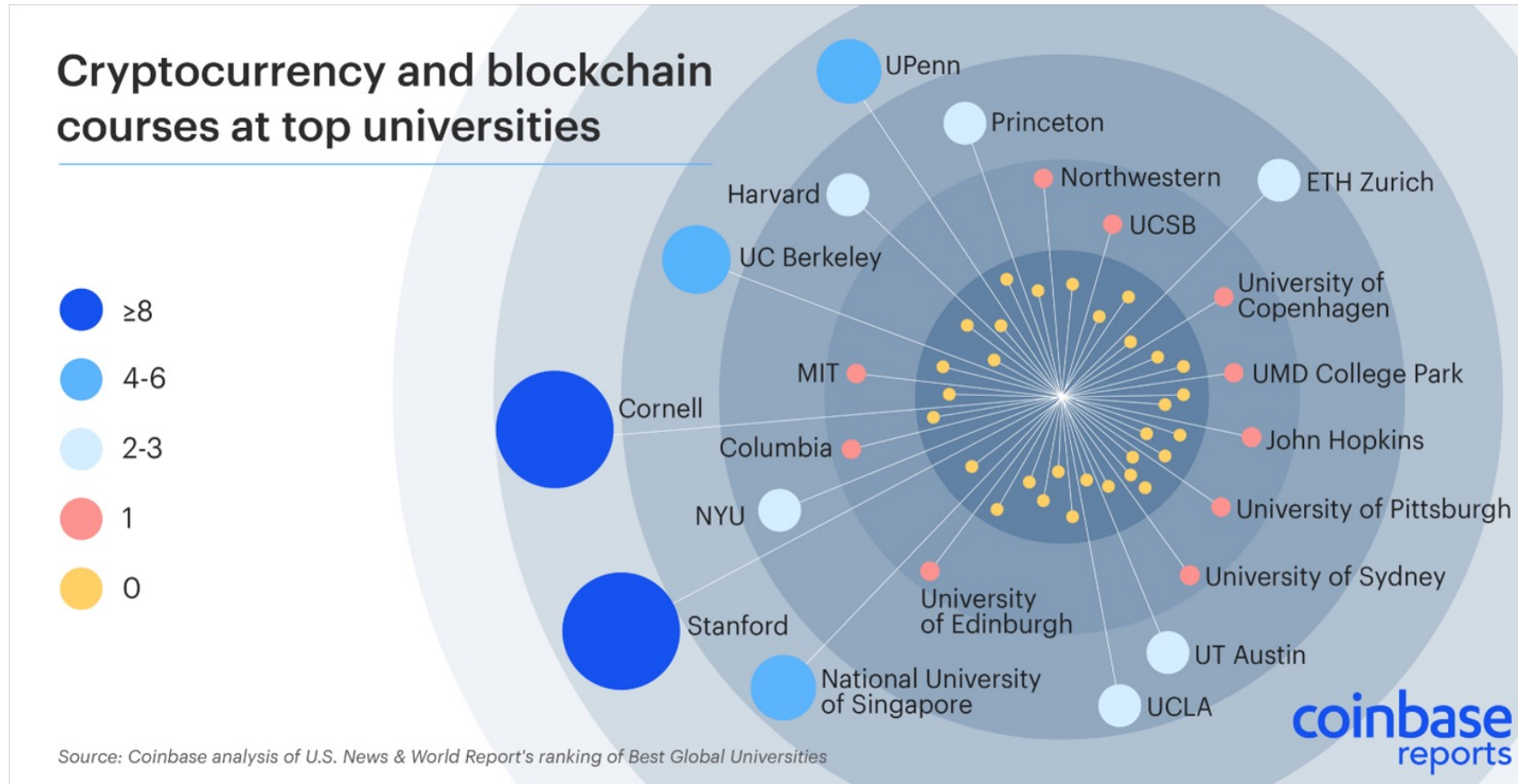
City University of Hong Kong

July 9, 2024

Blockchain Education



Blockchain Education



The Teaching Issue

Students feel confused after blockchain classes...

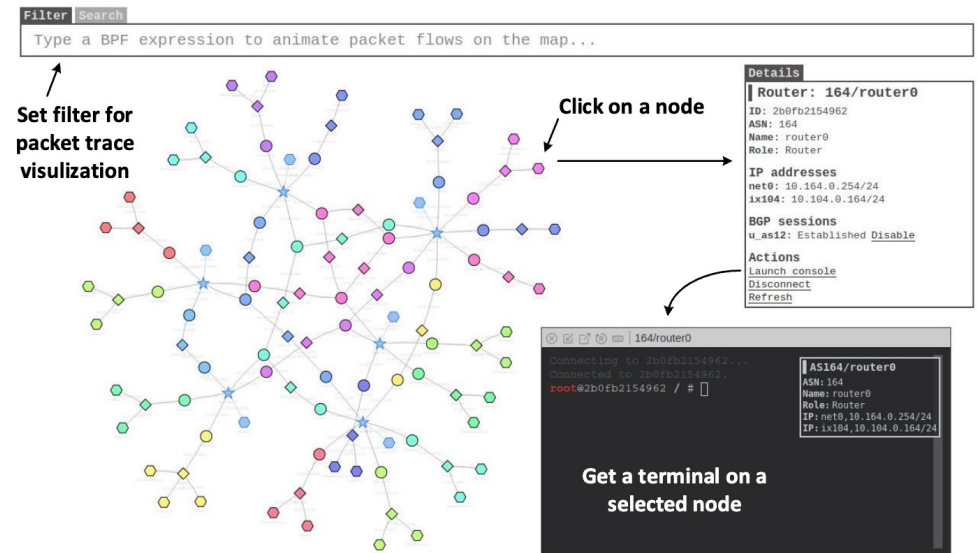
- How do cryptographic hashes and digital signatures work?
- What are the effects of decreasing Bitcoin's block interval?
- How can one get hands-on experience reproducing security incidents?
- Why do some “improvement” solutions fail?
- How do the economic models behind protocols function?
- How can security risks beyond the code level be recognized?
-

The Teaching Issue

Similar issue also happens in Internet education

The *SEED Emulator* [HotNets'22]

So we seek for some playgrounds
and tools of blockchains

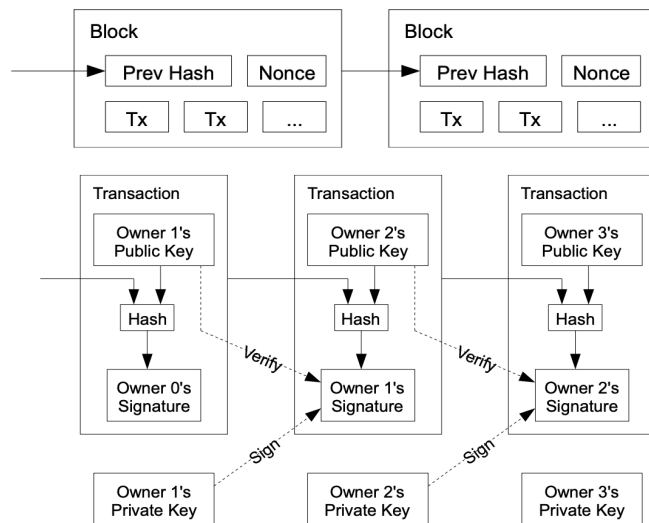


Blockchain Evolves...

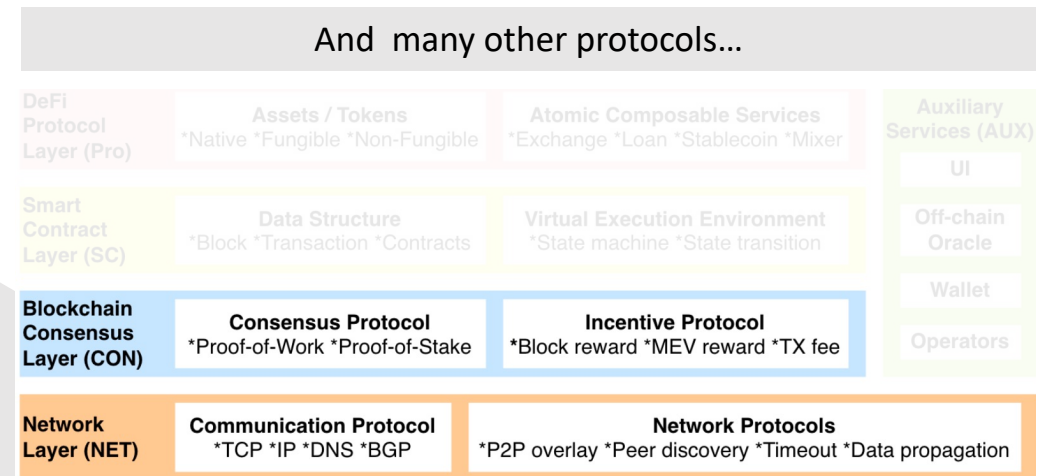
Distributed ledger



Decentralized computing platform



Original Bitcoin architecture

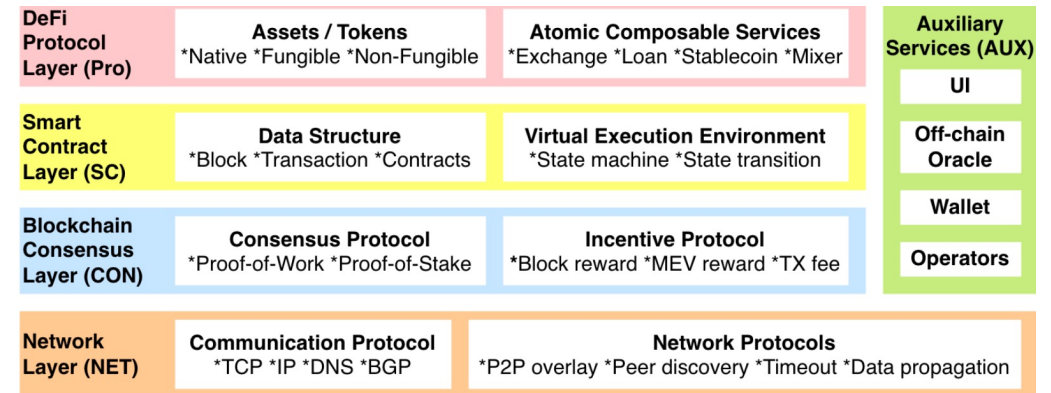


Current layered blockchain architecture [S&P'23]

Rapid Evolution of Blockchain

Opportunities 😊

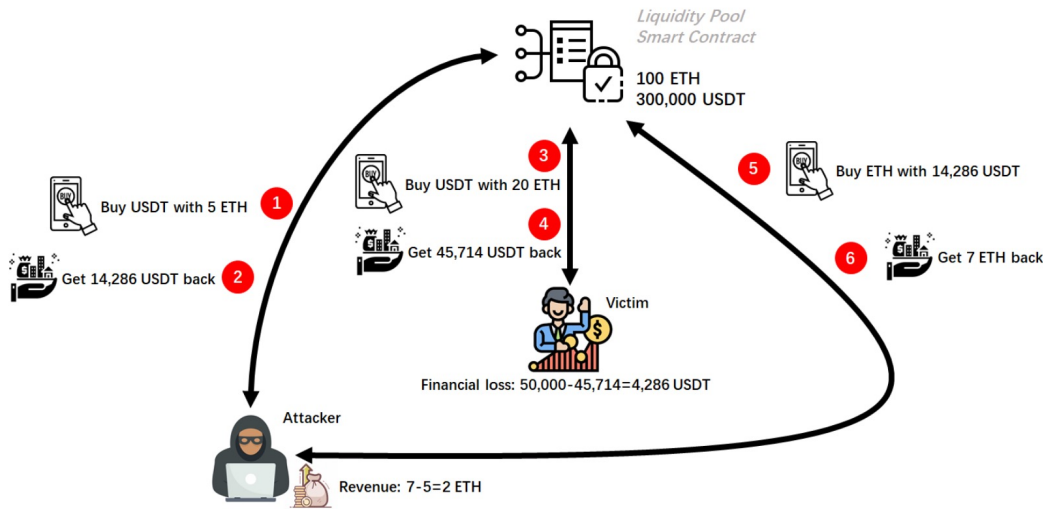
- Market cap increase
- Scalability improvements
- Smart contract evolution
- ...



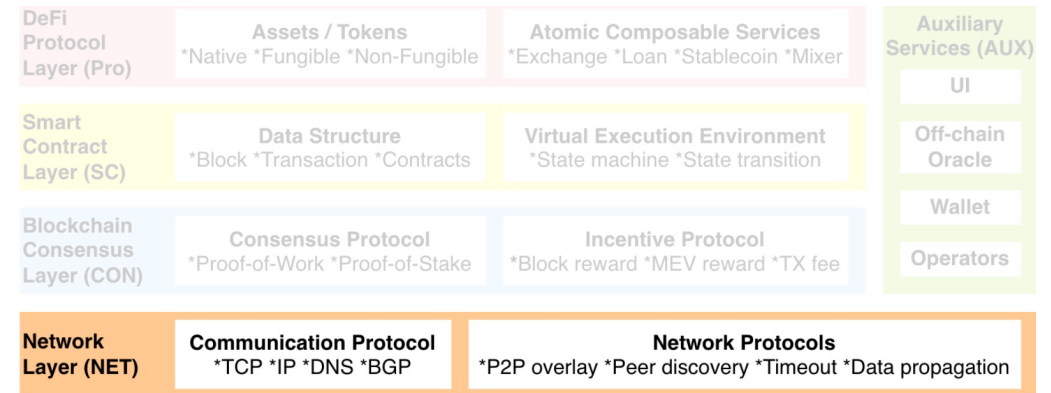
Current layered blockchain architecture [S&P'23]

Rapid Evolution of Blockchain

Broadened attack surfaces 🤯



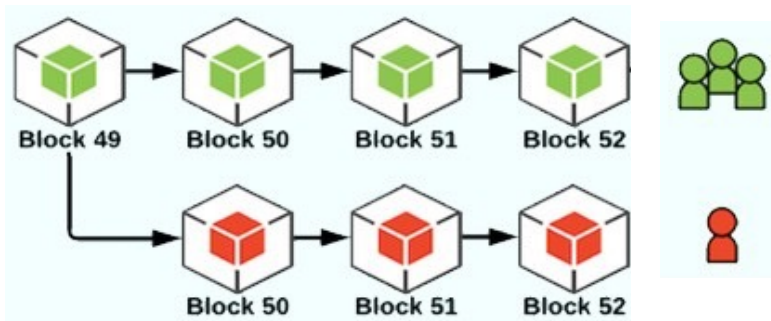
Sandwich attack [CHI'22]



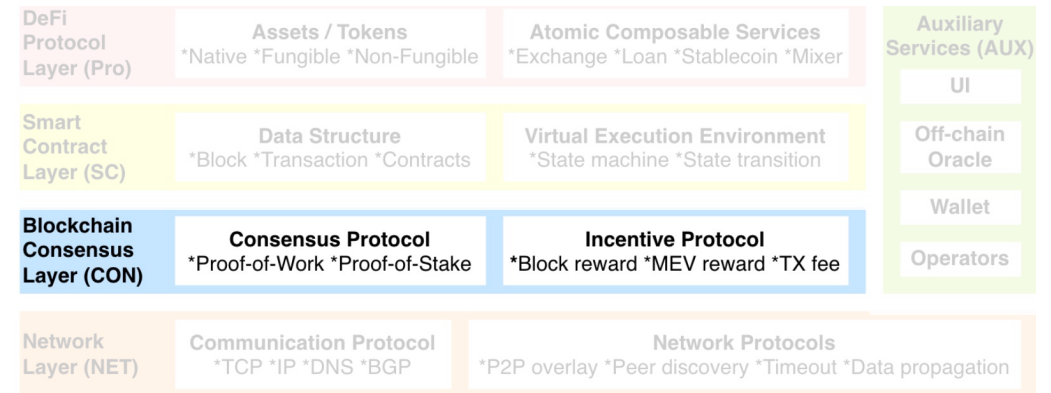
Current layered blockchain architecture [S&P'23]

Rapid Evolution of Blockchain

Broadened attack surfaces 🤖



51% attack

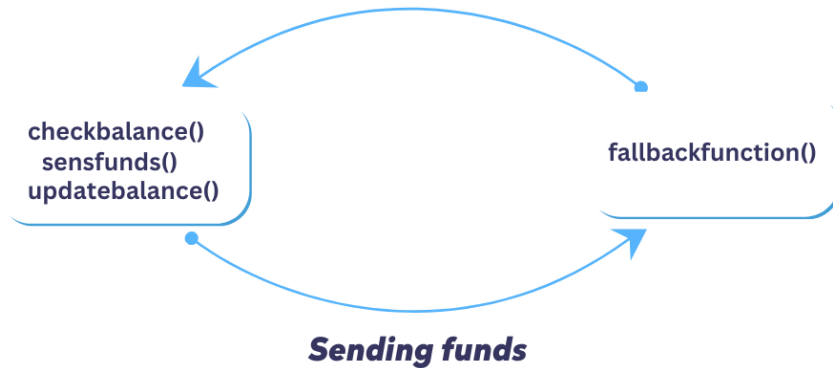


Current layered blockchain architecture [S&P'23]

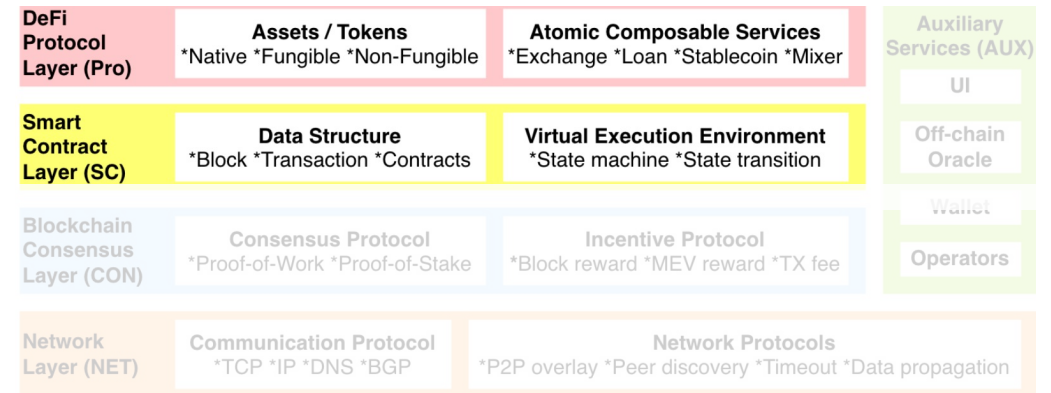
Rapid Evolution of Blockchain

Broadened attack surfaces 🤯

contract B calls back into contract A before it is done updating balances



Reentrancy attack



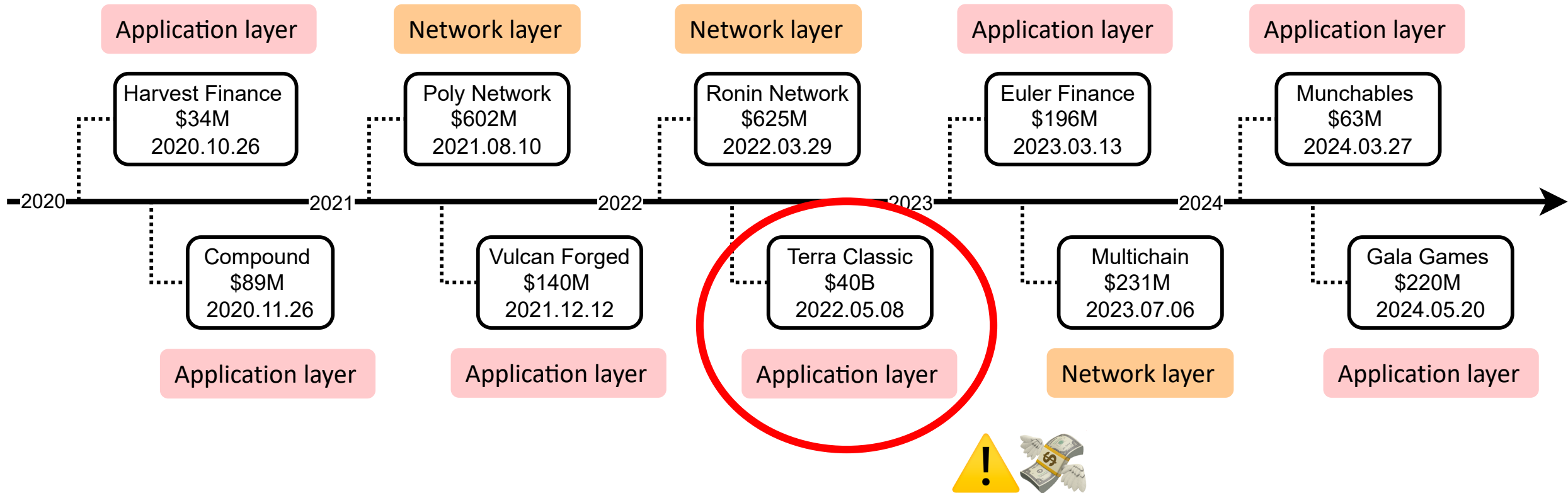
Current layered blockchain architecture [S&P'23]

What is a Reentrancy Attack in Smart Contracts and How to Prevent It? <https://medium.com/blockchain-hacks/what-is-reentrancy-attack-in-smart-contracts-and-how-to-prevent-them-d65ad76dce5f>

Liyi Zhou et al. 2023. SoK: Decentralized Finance (DeFi) Attacks. In Proc. of IEEE S&P.

Rapid Evolution of Blockchain

Not isolated cases; such issues keep occurring...



Three pieces of advice on how to learn computer security:

- Study. **Studying** can take many forms. It can be classwork...reading...
- Do. Computer security is fundamentally a **practitioner's art**, and that requires practice...
- Show. It doesn't matter what you know or what you can do if you can't **demonstrate** it to someone...



Bruce Schneier

Three pieces of advice on how to learn computer security:

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We need a place for

- Getting hands-on experience (DO): reproduce incidents that

Actually we already have a few places to **DO** and **SHOW**

- Demonstration (SHOW): uncover potential consequences (e.g., security issues) before deployment

Case Study: Terra UST/LUNA Incident



A new blockchain

TerraUSD (UST), a so-called “*stablecoin*” that pegged to \$1

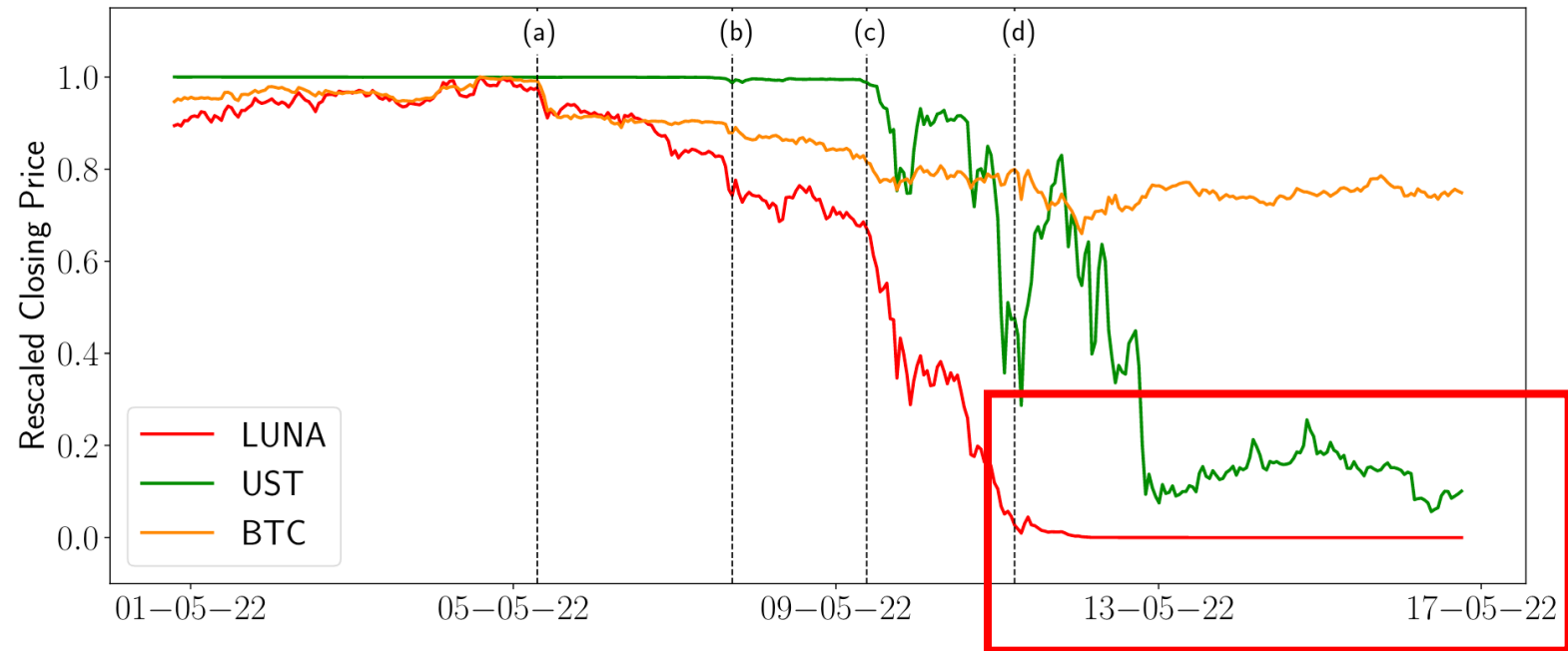
LUNA token to help stabilize UST via **arbitrage**:

- A fixed exchange mechanism: $1 \text{ UST} \Leftrightarrow \1 worth of LUNA
- If UST \$0.9: buy 1 UST \Rightarrow exchange for LUNA \Rightarrow sell for \$1 (earn \$0.1) \Rightarrow UST up
- If UST \$1.1: buy \$1 LUNA \Rightarrow exchange for UST \Rightarrow sell for \$1.1 (earn \$0.1) \Rightarrow UST down

Case Study: Terra UST/LUNA Incident

The “stablecoin” seems not quite “stable”

- LUNA crash and UST depeg (far from \$1)



Almost \$0!

Case Study: Terra UST/LUNA Incident



r/terraluna · 2 yr. ago
DU09



Terra / Luna / UST Ecosystem Risks - How real are they? UST hodlers assemble!



SwissBorg

Risk Report

If LUNA's price is under pressure, UST holders could be fearing that the UST peg is at risk and decide to redeem their UST positions. In order to do so, UST is burnt and LUNA is minted and sold on the market. This would exacerbate further the decline of LUNA's price, pushing more UST holders to sell their UST. This vicious cycle is know and 'bank run' or 'death spiral', see Figure 1

How to demonstrate this?



DU09. 2022. Terra / Luna / UST Ecosystem Risks - How real are they? UST hodlers assemble!.

https://www.reddit.com/r/terraluna/comments/s2bnbw/terra_luna_ust_ecosystem_risks_how_real_are_they/

SwissBorg. TerraLuna & UST - Risk Assessment. <https://app.hubspot.com/documents/7219152/view/296921981?accessId=4d1141>

Case Study: Terra UST/LUNA Incident

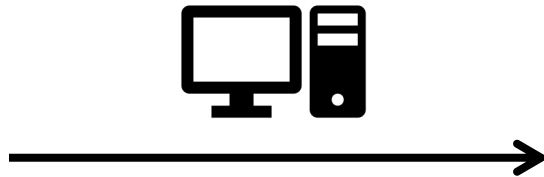
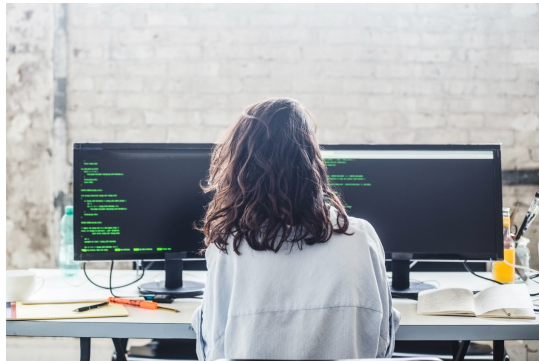
Replay historical transactions?

Yes, but what if we want to try more?

How to “poke around” with it? 🤔

Starting Point: Local Simulator Hardhat

- A blockchain environment that runs on the **local machine** and allows for *quick* development and testing,
- e.g., Ethereum and Hardhat



```
888 888 888 888 888
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888 888 888 888 888
8888888888 8888b. 888d888 .d88888 88888b. 8888b. 888888
888 888 "88b 888P" d88" 888 888 "88b "88b 888
888 888 .d888888 888 888 888 888 .d888888 888
888 888 888 888 888 Y88b 888 888 888 888 Y88b.
888 888 "Y888888 888 "Y88888 888 888 "Y888888 "Y888

👤 Welcome to Hardhat v2.22.2 👤

? What do you want to do? ...
> Create a JavaScript project
  Create a TypeScript project
  Create a TypeScript project (with Viem)
  Create an empty hardhat.config.js
  Quit
```

Starting Point: Local Simulator Hardhat

A dominant blockchain simulator

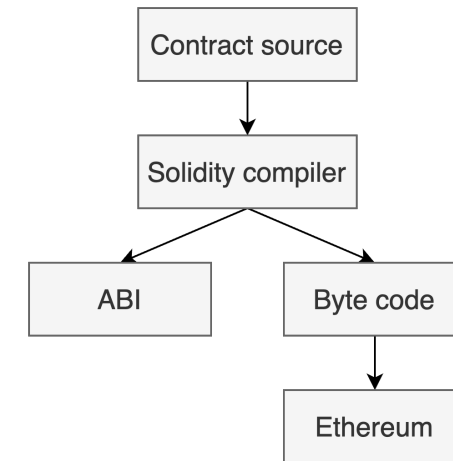
- supported by Ethereum Foundation
- common usage, strong community support, and extensive documentation and plugins



Starting Point: Local Simulator Hardhat

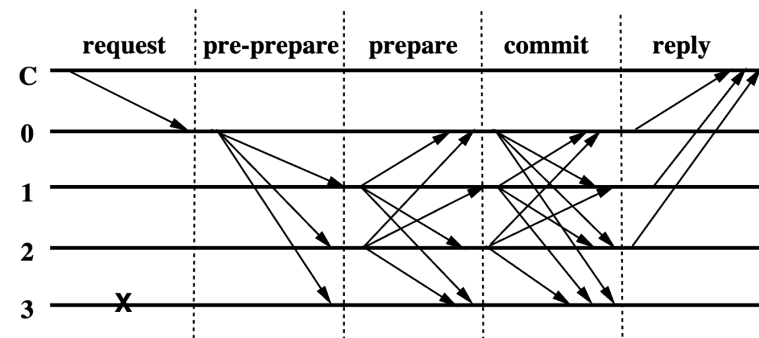
Inclusions:

- Local network with single node
- Smart contract compilation and deployment
- Transaction execution



Exclusions:

- Consensus mechanism
- Network synchronization
- Block mining



Ethereum development environment for professionals, <https://hardhat.org/docs>

Miguel Castro and Barbara Liskov. 1999. Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance. In Proc. of USENIX OSDI.

Coinbase. What is mining? <https://www.coinbase.com/en-sg/learn/crypto-basics/what-is-mining>

Basic Workflow on Hardhat

Installation & Initialization

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install curl git
curl -fsSL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_22.x | sudo
bash -
sudo apt-get install -y nodejs
npm init
npm install --save-dev hardhat
npx hardhat init
```

```
→ hardhat-tutorial npx hardhat init

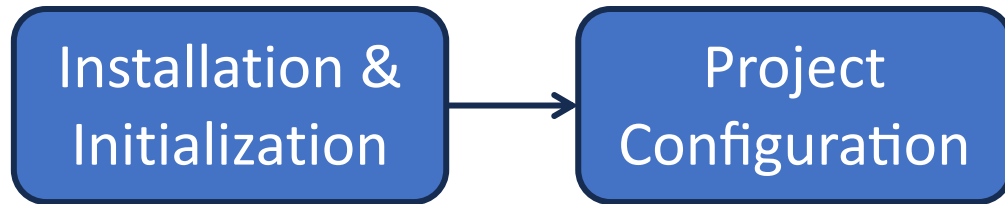
888      888              888 888              888
888      888              888 888              888
888      888              888 888              888
888888888888 8888b. 888d888 .d888888 88888b. 8888b. 8888888
888      888      "88b 888P"  d88" 888 888 "88b      "88b 888
888      888 .d888888 888      888 888 888 888 .d888888 888
888      888 888 888 888      Y88b 888 888 888 888 888 Y88b.
888      888 "Y888888 888      "Y888888 888 888 "Y888888 "Y888
```

 Welcome to Hardhat v2.22.5 

```
? What do you want to do? ...
  Create a JavaScript project
  Create a TypeScript project
  Create a TypeScript project (with Viem)
> Create an empty hardhat.config.js
  Quit
```

all you need!

Basic Workflow on Hardhat



```
→ hardhat-tutorial npx hardhat init

888      888                888 888                888
888      888                888 888                888
888      888                888 888                888
88888888888 8888b. 888d888 .d888888 888888b. 8888b. 8888888
888      888      "88b 888P"  d88" 888 888 "88b      "88b 888
888      888 .d8888888 888      888 888 888 888 .d8888888 888
888      888 888 888 888      Y88b 888 888 888 888 888 Y88b.
888      888 "Y8888888 888      "Y888888 888 888 "Y8888888 "Y888

👤 Welcome to Hardhat v2.22.5 👤

? What do you want to do? ...
  Create a JavaScript project
  Create a TypeScript project
  Create a TypeScript project (with Viem)
> Create an empty hardhat.config.js
  Quit
```


The *hardhat.config.js* file

~~Copy and paste?~~ (off-the-shelf configuration is rarely the best fit)

Have to go through the learning curve:

- i. Understand the configuration options
 - Read the software document
 - Get familiar with libraries & protocols
- ii. Modify the configuration file
- iii. Check the correctness

```
require("@nomicfoundation/hardhat-toolbox");
/** @type {HardhatUserConfig} */
import('hardhat/config')...
module.exports = {
  defaultNetwork: "hardhat",
  networks: {
    hardhat: {
      chainId: 31337,
      from: 0x123,
      gas: 8000000,
      gasPrice: 2000000000,
      gasMultiplier: 1,
      minGasPrice: 0,
      initialBaseFeePerGas:
"10000",
      accounts: {
        mnemonic: "test
test ...",
        accountsBalance: "1000000",
        count: 20,
      },
      [
        {
          privateKey: "PK1",
          balance:
"1000000000000",
        },
        ...
      ],
      blockGasLimit:
30_000_000,
      allowUnlimitedContractSize:
false,
      allowBlocksWithSameTimestamp:
false,
      forking: {
        url:
"https://mainnet.infura.io/..."
      },
      blockNumber: 12345678,
      ...
    },
    hardfork: "shanghai",
    chains: {
      1: {
        hardforkHistory: {
```

Hardhat network

Gas

Mining

Accounts

JSON-RPC networks

Blocks

Solidity

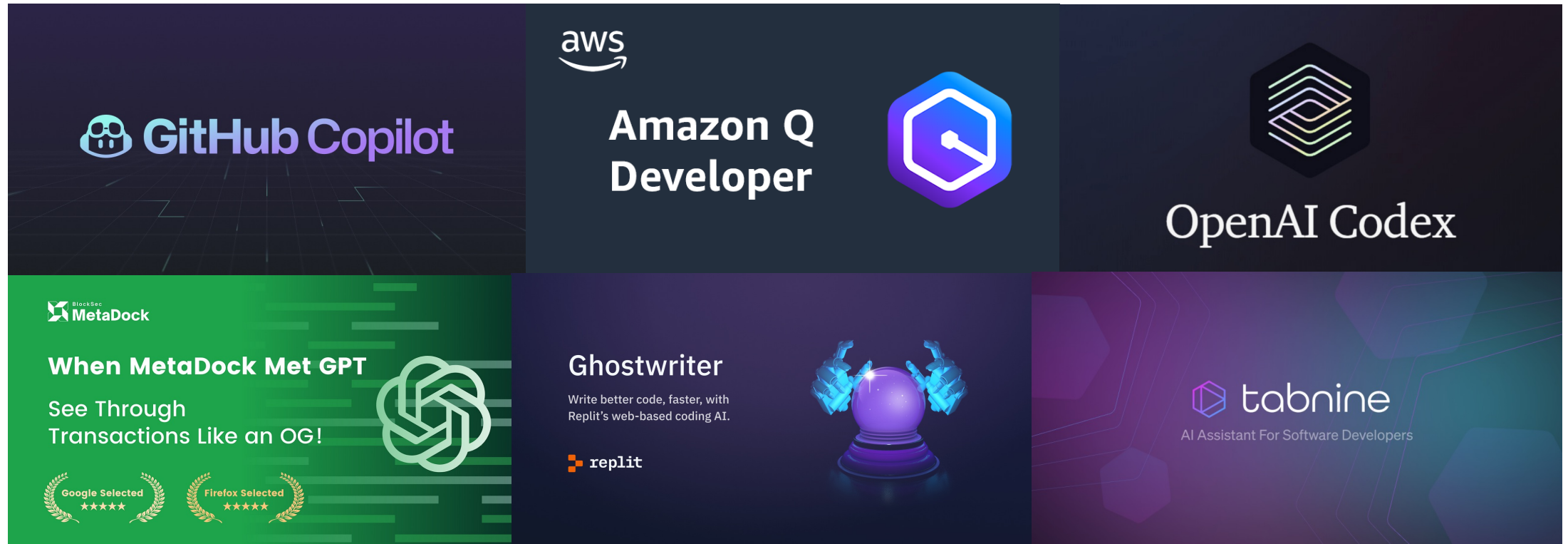
EVM

Hardforks

...

The Trend: ChatGPTed Interface

The LLM trend where many applications are being “*ChatGPTed*”



The *hardhat.config.js* file

~~Copy and paste?~~ (off-the-shelf configuration is rarely the best fit)

Have to go through the learning curve:

i. Understand the configuration options

- Read the software document
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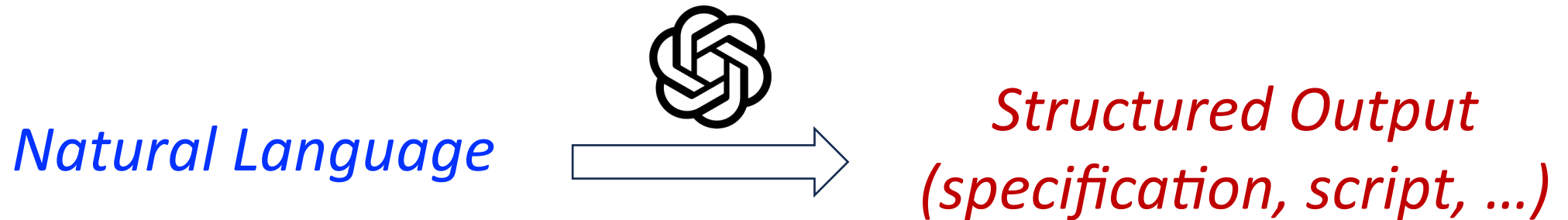
Also “ChatGPTed?”

ii. Modify the configuration. file

iii. Check the correctness

```
require("@nomicfoundation/hardhat-toolbox");
/** @type {HardhatUserConfig} */
import("hardhat/config")...
module.exports = {
  defaultNetwork: "hardhat",
  networks: {
    hardhat: {
      chainId: 31337,
      from: 0x123,
      gas: 8000000,
      gasPrice: 20000000000,
      gasMultiplier: 1,
      minGasPrice: 0,
      initialBaseFeePerGas:
"100000",
      accounts: {
        mnemonic: "test
test ...",
        accountsBalance: "10000000",
        count: 20,
      },
      [
        {
          privateKey: "PK1",
          balance:
"100000000000000",
        },
        ...
      ],
      blockGasLimit:
30_000_000,
      allowUnlimitedContractSize:
false,
      allowBlocksWithSameTimestamp:
false,
      forking: {
        url:
"https://mainnet.infura.io/..."
      },
      blockNumber: 12345678,
      ...
    },
    hardfork: "shanghai",
    chains: {
      1: {
        hardforkHistory: {
```

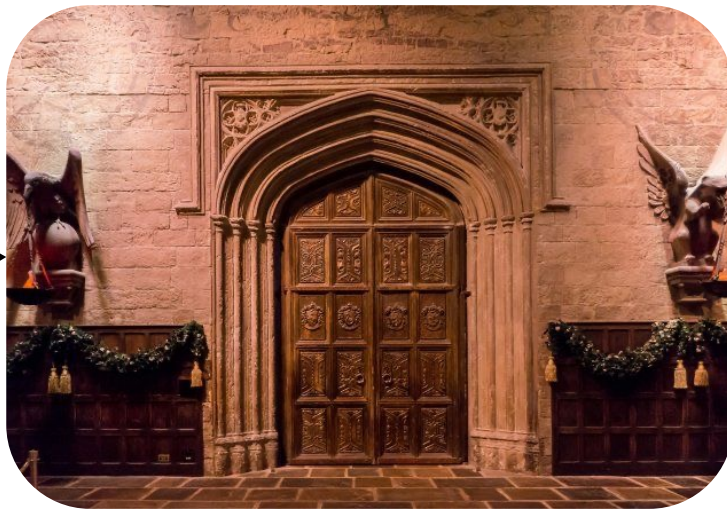
LLM-assisted Structured Output Generation



- *Network configuration* [NeurIPS'22, HotNets'23, CoNEXT'24]
- *Software specification* [HotNets'23]
- *Test script generation* [QRS'23, TSE'24]
- ...

Room of Requirement

Harry Potter



The magical room that transforms to meet the seeker's needs



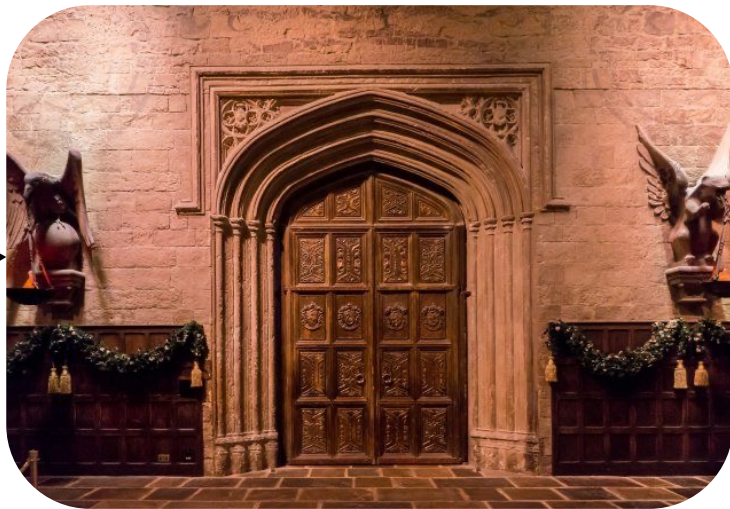
Configured Environment



Intended Items



Room of Requirement in Blockchain: BR²



The magical room that transforms
to meet the seeker's needs



Streamlined Custom Configuration

Intended Transactions



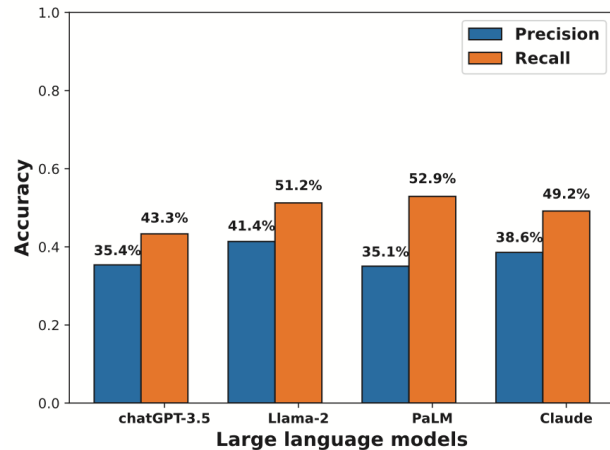
Attempts

a) Streamlined Custom Configuration

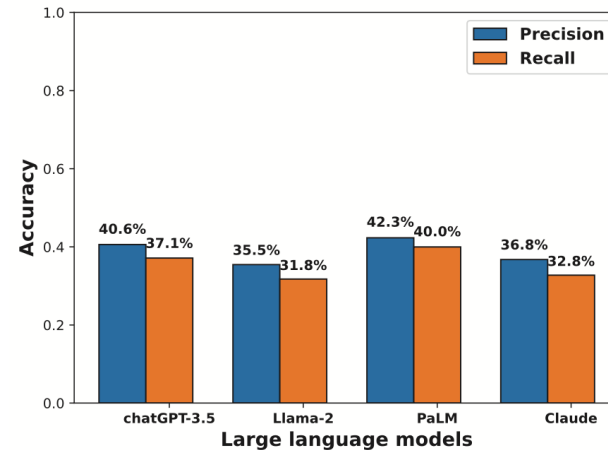
b) Intended Transactions

LLM Optimization

General-purpose LLMs *fail* in domain-specific tasks, e.g., IoT fuzzing [S&P'24]



(a) cmd identification accuracy



(b) Format inference accuracy

General-purpose LLM does not work well for understanding IoT protocols [S&P'24]

Context matters!

LLM Optimization

“- Provide reference text

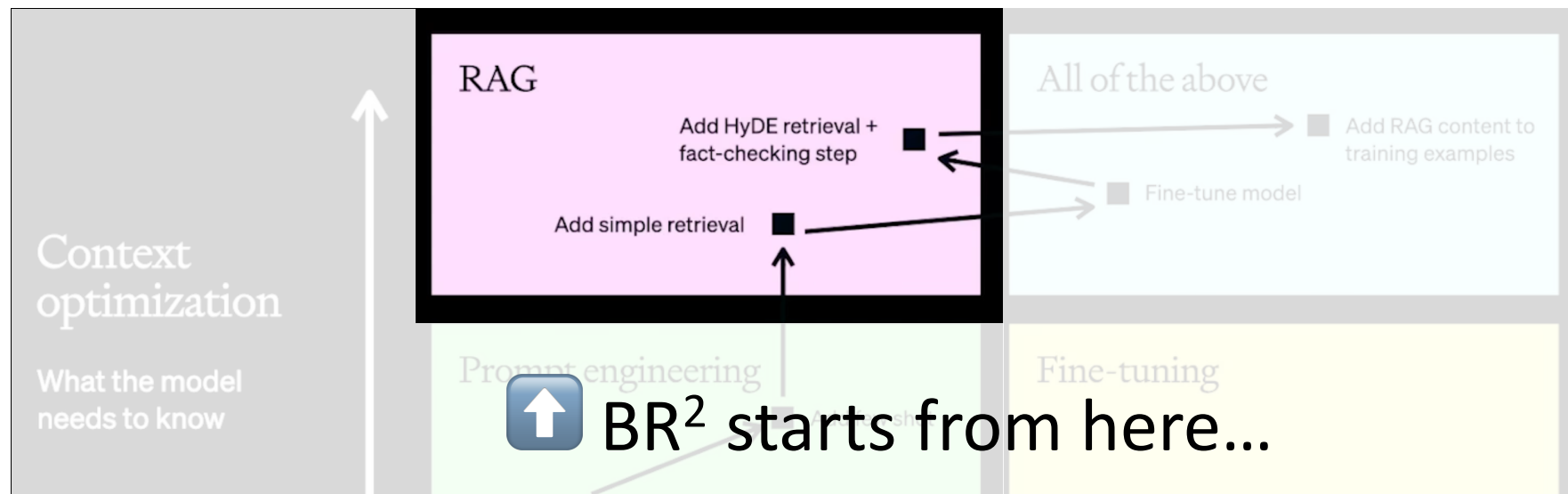
Language models can confidently invent fake answers, especially when asked about esoteric topics or for citations and URLs. In the same way that a sheet of notes can help a student do better on a test, ***providing reference text to these models*** can help in answering with fewer fabrications.”

--Six strategies for getting better results [OpenAI]

Context matters!

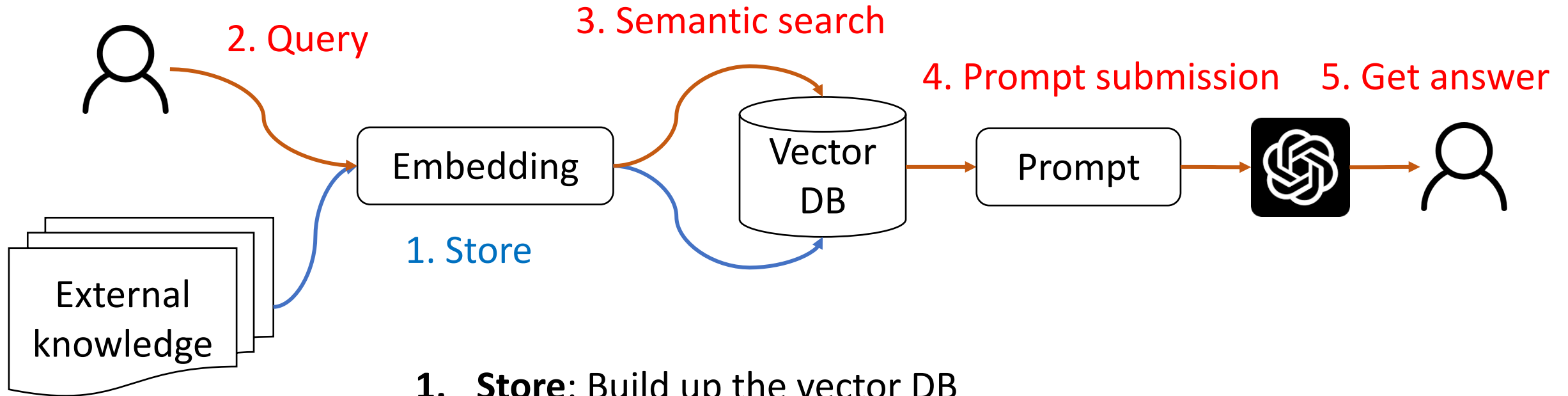
LLM Optimization

The optimization flow of LLMs [OpenAI DevDay'23]



“RAG splits input documents into smaller chunks, and appends the user prompt with the appropriate chunk via embedding similarity to enable LLMs to use external knowledge.” [CoNEXT'24]

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)





- 1. Store:** Build up the vector DB
- 2. Query:** Submit the request
- 3. Semantic search:** Find the relevant contextual data
- 4. Prompt submission:** Augment LLM prompts with contextual data
- 5. Get answer:** Get the final answer

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)



A standard indexing pipeline:

1. Collect and load documents: e.g., by WebBaseLoader or DirectoryLoader
2. Split documents into chunks: e.g., recursively split by character, with chunk size 100 and overlap 20 by default
3. Encode the chunks into dense vector representations: with OpenAI embedding models, e.g., text-embedding-3-small (with dimensions of 512 or 1536)  OpenAI
4. Store the vectors: e.g., by Facebook AI Similarity Search (FAISS) with squared Euclidean (L2) distance  Meta
5. Vector store-backed retriever: find k nearest neighbors (KNN) to the query, k=4 by default

Patrick Lewis, Ethan Perez, Aleksandra Piktus, et al. 2020. Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Knowledge-Intensive NLP Tasks. In Proc. of NeurIPS.

Build a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) App. <https://python.langchain.com/v0.2/docs/tutorials/rag/>

New embedding models and API updates. <https://openai.com/index/new-embedding-models-and-api-updates/>

Faiss. <https://github.com/facebookresearch/faiss>

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

SOTA optimizations to RAG pipeline: (our future work)

1. Enhanced data granularity (chunk size) [ICML'23]
2. Adding metadata (for better context)
3. Mixed retrieval (multimodal input, knowledge graph)
4. Enhanced self-reflection [NeurIPS'23, ICLR'24]
5. Chunk reranking (prioritize most relevant) [EMNLP Findings'23]

Freda Shi, Xinyun Chen, Kanishka Misra, et al. 2023. Large Language Models Can Be Easily Distracted by Irrelevant Context. In Proc. of ICML.

Shu Liu, Asim Biswal, Audrey Cheng, et al. 2024. Optimizing Llm queries in relational workloads. arXiv (2024)

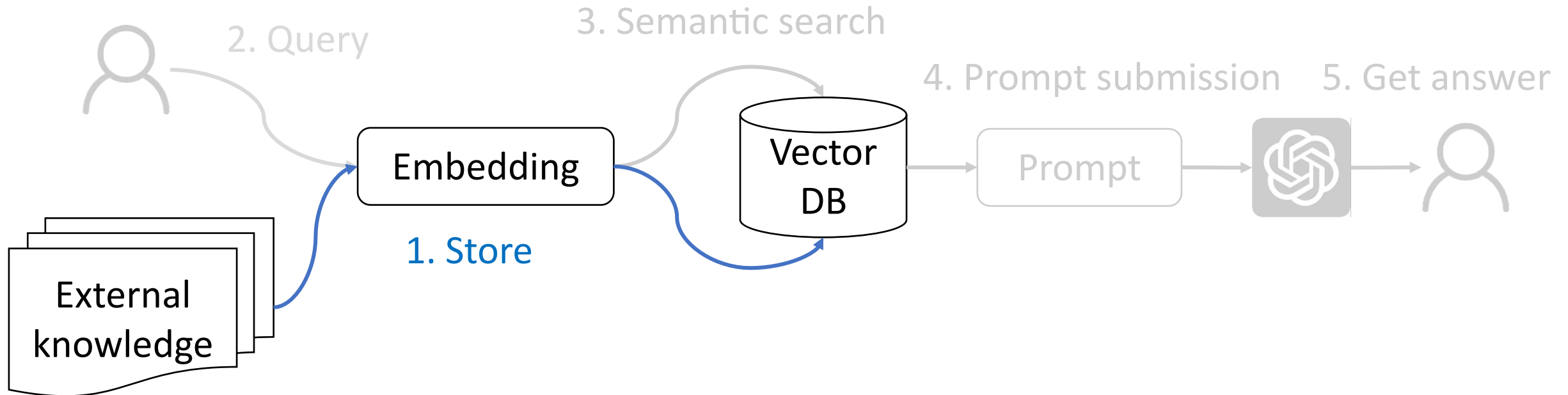
Yunfan Gao, Yun Xiong, Xinyu Gao, et al. 2024. Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Large Language Models: A Survey. arXiv (2024).

Xin Cheng, Di Luo, Xiuying Chen, et al. 2023. Lift Yourself Up: Retrieval-augmented Text Generation with Self-Memory. In Proc. of NeurIPS.

Akari Asai, Zeqiu Wu, Yizhong Wang, et al. 2024. Self-RAG: Learning to Retrieve, Generate, and Critique through Self-Reflection. In Proc. of ICLR.

Shengyao Zhuang, Bing Liu, Bevan Koopman, et al. 2023. Open-source Large Language Models are Strong Zero-shot Query Likelihood Models for Document Ranking. In Findings of EMNLP.

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)



Task: Jeopardy question generation

External knowledge:

Wikipedia [NeurIPS'20]

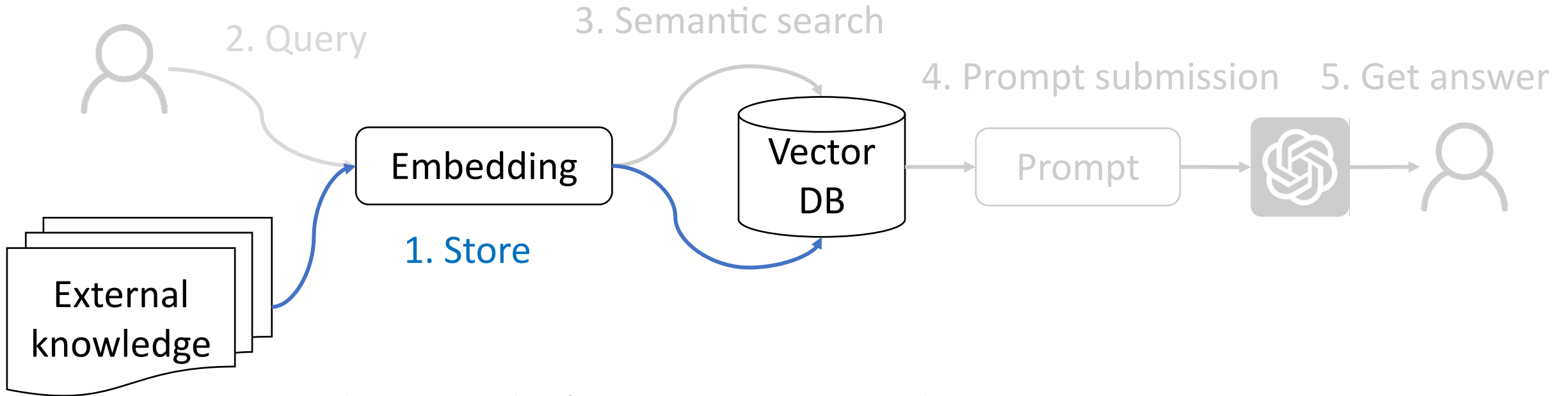
Task: Multimodal generation
External knowledge:

A combination of multimodal text and images [ICML'23]

Task: Program repair
External knowledge:

Historic bug-fix code pairs [ESEC/FSE'23]

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)



Task: Protocol info extraction

External knowledge:

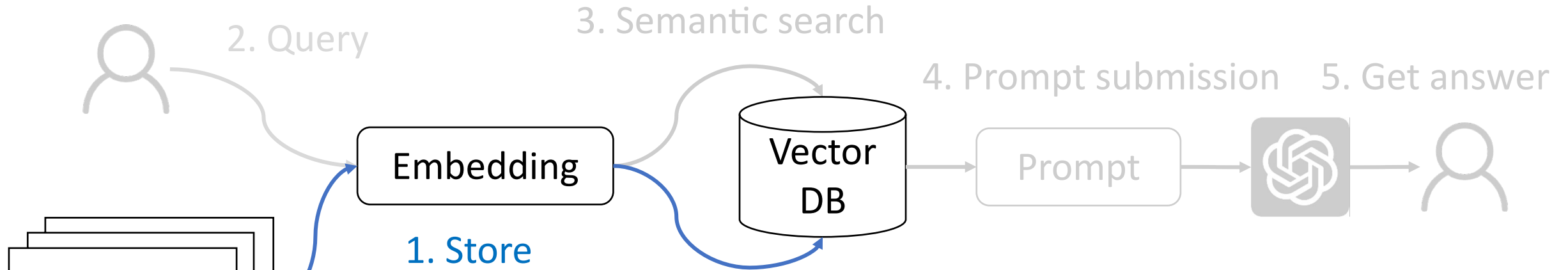
Specification document for IoT fuzzing [S&P'24]

Task: Device response reasoning

External knowledge: Crashing

testing case and device response [S&P'24]

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)



Our Task: Configuration generation

External knowledge:

Hardhat configuration template

and specification document

```
require("@nomicfoundation/hardhat-toolbox");

/** @type import('hardhat/config').HardhatUserConfig */
module.exports = {
  defaultNetwork: "sepolia",
  networks: {
    hardhat: {
      url: "https://...",
      accounts: [pk1, pk2, ...]
    },
    sepolia: {
      url: "https://...",
      accounts: [pk1, pk2, ...]
    },
    ...
  },
  solidity: {
    version: "0.8.24",
    settings: {
      optimizer: {
        enabled: true,
        runs: 200
      },
      evmVersion: "shanghai",
      ...
    }
  },
  paths: {
    sources: "./contracts",
    tests: "./test",
    cache: "./cache",
    artifacts: "./artifacts",
    mocha: {
      timeout: 40000
    }
  }
};
```

Configuration
When Hardhat is run, it searches for the closest 'hardhat.config.js' file starting from the Current Working Directory. This file normally lives in the root of your project. An empty 'hardhat.config.js' is enough for Hardhat to work.
The entirety of your Hardhat setup (i.e. your config, plugins and custom tasks) is contained in this file.
Available config options
To set up your config, you have to export an object from 'hardhat.config.js'.
This object can have entries like 'defaultNetwork', 'networks', 'solidity', 'paths', and 'mocha'.
Networks configuration
The 'networks' config field is an optional object where network names map to their configuration. There are two kinds of networks in Hardhat: JSON-RPC based networks, and the built-in Hardhat Network.
You can customize which network is used by default when running Hardhat by setting the config's 'defaultNetwork' field. If you omit this config, its default value is "hardhat".
Hardhat Network
Hardhat comes built-in with a special network called 'hardhat'. When using this network, an instance of the Hardhat Network will be automatically created when you run a task, script or test your smart contracts.
Hardhat Network has first-class support of Solidity. It always knows which smart contracts are being run and exactly what they do and why they fail. Learn more about it here.
See the Hardhat Network Configuration Reference for details on what can be configured.
JSON-RPC based networks
These are networks that connect to an external node. Nodes can be running in your computer, like Ganache, or remotely, like Infura or Alchemy.
This kind of network is configured with objects with the following fields:
- 'url': The url of the node. This argument is required for custom networks.
- 'chainId': An optional number, used to validate the network Hardhat connects to. If not present, this validation is omitted.
- 'from': The address to use as default sender. If not present the first account of the node is used.
- 'gas': Its value should be "auto" or a number. If a number is used, it will be the gas limit used by default in every transaction. If "auto" is used, the gas limit will be automatically estimated. Default value: "auto".
- 'gasPrice': Its value should be "auto" or a number. This parameter behaves like 'gas'. Default value: "auto".
- 'gasMultiplier': A number used to multiply the results of gas estimation to give it some slack due to the uncertainty of the estimation process. Default value: 1.
- 'accounts': This field controls which accounts Hardhat uses. It can use the node's accounts (by setting it to "remote"), a list of local accounts (by setting it to an array of hex-encoded private keys), or use an HD Wallet. Default value: "remote".

Attempt 1: LLM-assisted Configuration

A simple *request* in human language is all you need

Input Prompt:

You are a professional and experienced blockchain developer. Do not explain or calculate yourself, your answer should be in the same format as the provided context in JavaScript, and follow the requirements based on the question. No extra content except for the codes in your answer.

<context> {context} </context>

Question: {input}

Prompting instructions: background and requirements for the generated contents

Retrieval: retrieved external data that to be augmented into prompts, part of RAG.

Request: questions and demands from the developers

Attempt 1: LLM-assisted Configuration

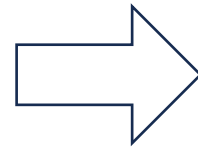
A simple *request* in human language is all you need

Input Prompt:

You are a professional and experienced blockchain developer. Do not explain or calculate yourself, your answer should be in the same format as the provided context in JavaScript, and follow the requirements based on the question. No extra content except for the codes in your answer.

<context> {context} </context>

Question: {"Compare the **4 EVM versions** in throughput: Istanbul, London, Shanghai, and Cancun."}



```
require("@nomicfoundation/hardhat-toolbox");  
/** @type  
import('hardhat/config').HardhatUserConfig */  
module.exports = {  
  defaultNetwork: "hardhat",  
  networks: {  
    hardhat: {  
    },  
  },  
  solidity: {  
    version: "0.6.12",  
    settings: {  
      evmVersion: "istanbul",  
    },  
  },  
},  
  
solidity: {  
  version: "0.8.24",  
  settings: {  
    evmVersion: "shanghai",  
  },  
},  
  
solidity: {  
  version: "0.8.7",  
  settings: {  
    evmVersion: "london",  
  },  
},  
  
solidity: {  
  version: "0.8.25",  
  settings: {  
    evmVersion: "cancun",  
  },  
},  
},
```

Attempt 1: LLM-assisted Configuration

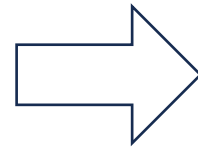
A simple *request* in human language is all you need

Input Prompt:

You are a professional and experienced blockchain developer. Do not explain or calculate yourself, your answer should be in the same format as the provided context in JavaScript, and follow the requirements based on the question. No extra content except for the codes in your answer.

<context> {context} </context>

Question: {"Try to configure Ethereum settings for a **better throughput.**"}



```
require("@nomicfoundation/hardhat-toolbox");
/** @type
import('hardhat/config').HardhatUserConfig */
module.exports = {
  defaultNetwork: "hardhat",
  networks: {
    hardhat: {
      gas: 3000000,
      gasPrice: 20000000000,
      gasMultiplier: 1,
      minGasPrice: 0,
      initialBaseFeePerGas: "100000", default:
      blockGasLimit: 300 000 000, 30_000_000
      allowUnlimitedContractSize: true,
      mining: {
        auto: false, default: false
        interval: 1000, default: 3000
      }
    },
  },
  solidity: {
    version: "0.8.24",
    settings: {
      evmVersion: "shanghai",
    }
  },
}
```

Attempt 1: LLM-assisted Configuration

A simple *request* in human language is all you need

LLM gives me a *working* configuration

=> It understands my *intention*

=> *More comprehensive and detailed evaluations*

would enhance the credibility of the results
(our future work...)

You are a professional and experienced blockchain developer. Do not provide any code in your answer. Your answer should be in the same format as the provided context in JavaScript and JSON. Use the request context based on the question. No extra content except for the codes in your answer.

<context> {context} </context>

Question: {"Try to configure Ethereum settings for a better throughput."}

```
require("@nomicfoundation/hardhat-toolbox");  
/** @type  
import('hardhat/config').HardhatUserConfig */  
module.exports = {  
  defaultNetwork: "hardhat",  
  networks: {  
    hardhat: {  
      gas: 3000000,  
      gasPrice: 20000000000,  
      gasMultiplier: 1,  
      minGasPrice: 0,  
      blockGasLimit: 300_000_000, 30_000_000  
    },  
  },  
  solidity: {  
    version: "0.8.24",  
    settings: {  
      evmVersion: "shanghai",  
    },  
  },  
}
```

Attempts

Recall we have two attempts:

a) Streamlined Custom Configuration

b) Intended Transactions

Attempt 2: Intended Transactions

A series of prior works retrieve historical transactions to replay
[ATC'20, ATC'21, S&P'22, TOSEM'22, ISSTA'23, TSC'24]

- real-world transactions, easy to access...

Chenxing Li, Peilun Li, Dong Zhou, et al. 2020. A Decentralized Blockchain with High Throughput and Fast Confirmation. In Proc. of USENIX ATC.

Yeonsoo Kim, Seongho Jeong, Kamil Jezek, et al. 2021. An Off-The-Chain Execution Environment for Scalable Testing and Profiling of Smart Contracts. In Proc. of USENIX ATC.

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Yuan Huang, Rong Wang, Xiangping Chen, et al. 2024. Ethereum Transaction Replay Platform Based on State-wise Account Input Data. IEEE Transactions on Services Computing.

Attempt 2: Intended Transactions

More literature here,

- Banking transactions:
- Fixed transactions [DAPPS'22]

We want to build BR² to be able to *respond to our intentions*.

- Generative adversarial network [UCAml'22]
- Arbitrary values [ICDE'22]
- Real-world workload traces [EuroSys'23]
- A workload generator to simulate concurrent users [TC'24]

Kyle Nickerson, Terrence Tricco, Antonina Kolokolova, et al. 2022. Banksformer: A Deep Generative Model for Synthetic Transaction Sequences. In Proc. of ECML PKDD.

Kamwo Lee, et al. 2018. Generating Synthetic Bitcoin Transactions and Predicting Market Price Movement via Inverse Reinforcement Learning and Agent-Based Modeling. Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation.

Pablo de Juan Fidalgo, Carmen Cámara, and Pedro Peris-Lopez. 2022. Generation and Classification of Illicit Bitcoin Transactions. In Proc. of UCAml.

Wangze Ni, Peng Cheng, and Lei Chen. 2022. Mixing Transactions with Arbitrary Values on Blockchains. In Proc. of ICDE.

Bulat Nasrulin, Martijn De Vos, Georgy Ishmaev, et al. 2022. Gromit: Benchmarking the Performance and Scalability of Blockchain Systems. In Proc. of DAPPS.

Tien Tuan Anh Dinh, Ji Wang, Gang Chen, et al. 2017. BLOCKBENCH: A Framework for Analyzing Private Blockchains. In Proc. of SIGMOD.

Tien Tuan Anh Dinh, Rui Liu, Meihui Zhang, et al. 2018. Untangling Blockchain: A Data Processing View of Blockchain Systems. IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering

Soujanya Ponnappalli, Aashaka Shah, Souvik Banerjee, et al. 2021. RainBlock: Faster Transaction Processing in Public Blockchains. In Proc. of USENIX ATC.

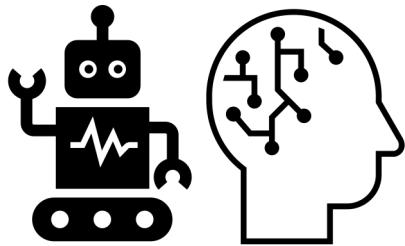
Vincent Gramoli, Rachid Guerraoui, Andrei Lebedev, et al. 2023. Diablo: A Benchmark Suite for Blockchains. In Proc. of EuroSys.

Mohammadreza Rasolroveicy, Wejdene Haouari, and Marios Fokaefs. 2024. BlockCompass: A benchmarking platform for blockchain performance. IEEE Transactions on Computers.

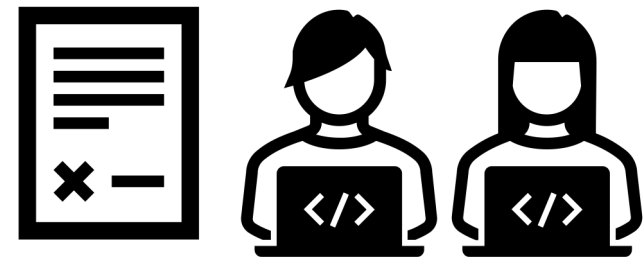
Attempt 2: Intended Transactions

Intention-based generation:

To trigger some specific functions of smart contracts, under certain circumstances, based on external context

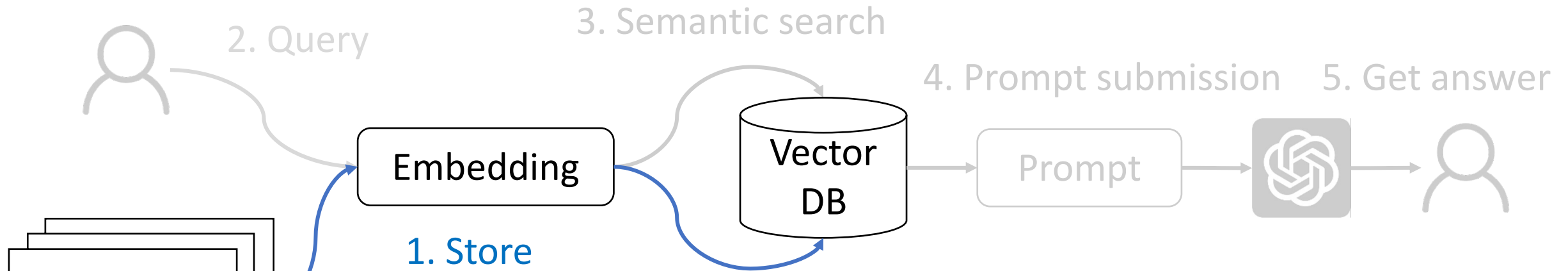


LLMs



DApp smart contracts

Attempt 2: LLM-assisted Transaction Synthesis



External knowledge

External knowledge

- DApp smart contract source code
- Transaction script templates for potential behaviors (e.g., swaps)
- Documentation (how to send tx)

(Similar methodology following TSE'24)

```
const { ethers } = require("hardhat");
require('dotenv').config();

async function main() {
  const signer = await ...

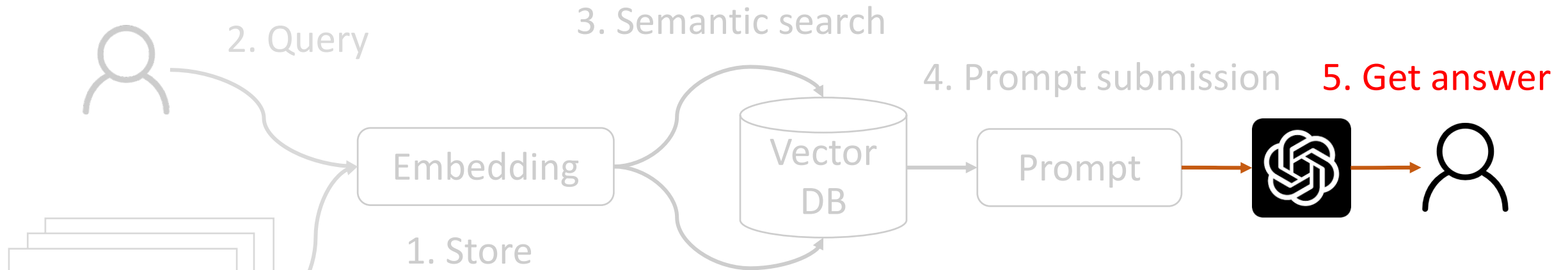
  const startTime = Date.now();
  const txNum = 100;
  const txPromises = []

  for (let i = 0; i < txNum; i++) {
    const txPromise = signer[0].sendTransaction(
      to: signer[1].address,
      value: ethers.parseEther('0.001'),
    );
    txPromises.push(txPromise);
  }

  await Promise.all(txPromises);
  const endTime = Date.now();
  const elapsedTime = endTime - startTime;
  console.log(`Transaction script completed in ${elapsedTime}ms`);
}

await main();
```

Attempt 2: LLM-assisted Transaction Synthesis



Generate JavaScript *scripts* to send transactions

```
const { ethers } = require("hardhat");
require('dotenv').config();

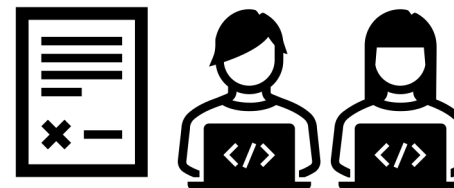
async function main() {
  const signer = await ethers.getSigners();

  const startTime = Date.now();
  const txNum = 100;
  const txPromises = [];

  for (let i = 0; i < txNum; i++) {
    const txPromise =
    signer[0].sendTransaction({
      to: signer[1].address,
      value: ethers.parseEther("0.1")
    });
    txPromises.push(txPromise);
  }

  await Promise.all(txPromises);
  const endTime = Date.now();
  const elapsedTime = endTime - startTime;
  const tps = txNum / (elapsedTime / 1000);
  console.log(`Transactions per second:
  ${tps}`);
}
.....
```

Interact →

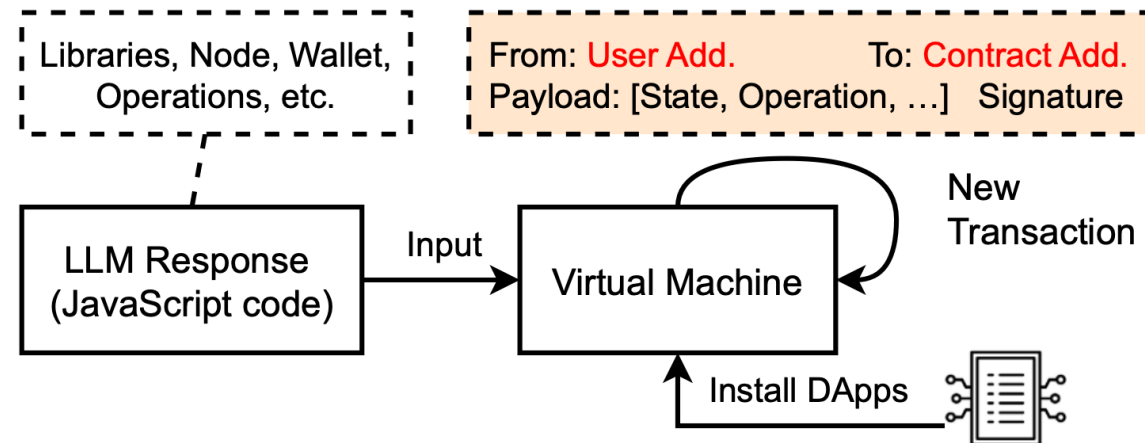


(web3.js & ethers.js libraries allow developers to interact with Ethereum easily)

Attempt 2: LLM-assisted Transaction Synthesis

Last Step: scripts are *executed* to send transactions

- just like people “send” transactions on real blockchains



Attempt 2: LLM-assisted Transaction Synthesis

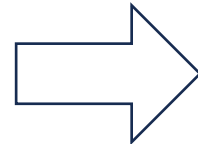
Recall that a simple *request* in human language is all you need

Input Prompt:

You are a professional and experienced blockchain developer. Do not explain or calculate yourself, your answer should be in the same format as the provided context in JavaScript, and follow the requirements based on the question. No extra content except for the codes in your answer.

<context> {context} </context>

Question: {"Try to configure Ethereum settings for a better **throughput**."}



```
const { ethers } = require("hardhat");
require('dotenv').config();

async function main() {
  const signer = await ethers.getSigners();

  const startTime = Date.now();
  const txNum = 100000;
  const txPromises = [];

  for (let i = 0; i < txNum; i++) {
    const txPromise = signer[0].sendTransaction({
      to: signer[1].address,
      value: ethers.parseEther("0.1")
    });
    txPromises.push(txPromise);
  }

  await Promise.all(txPromises);
  const endTime = Date.now();
  const elapsedTime = endTime - startTime;
  const tps = txNum / (elapsedTime / 1000);
  console.log(`Transactions per second: ${tps}`);
}
```

BR² workflow:

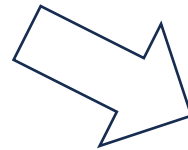
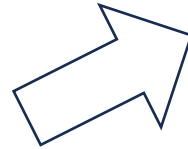
1 prompt, 2 contexts,
2 generation outputs

Input Prompt:

You are a professional and experienced blockchain developer. Do not explain or calculate yourself, your answer should be in the same format as the provided context in JavaScript, and follow the requirements based on the question. No extra content except for the codes in your answer.

<context> {context} </context>

Question: {"Reproduce the Terra incident with oversell/bailout ratio of 0.5, for both UST and LUNA."}



```
...
module.exports = {
  defaultNetwork: "hardhat",
  networks: {
    hardhat: {
      },
    },
  solidity: {
    version: "0.8.24",
    settings: {
      evmVersion: "shanghai",
    }
  },
}
```

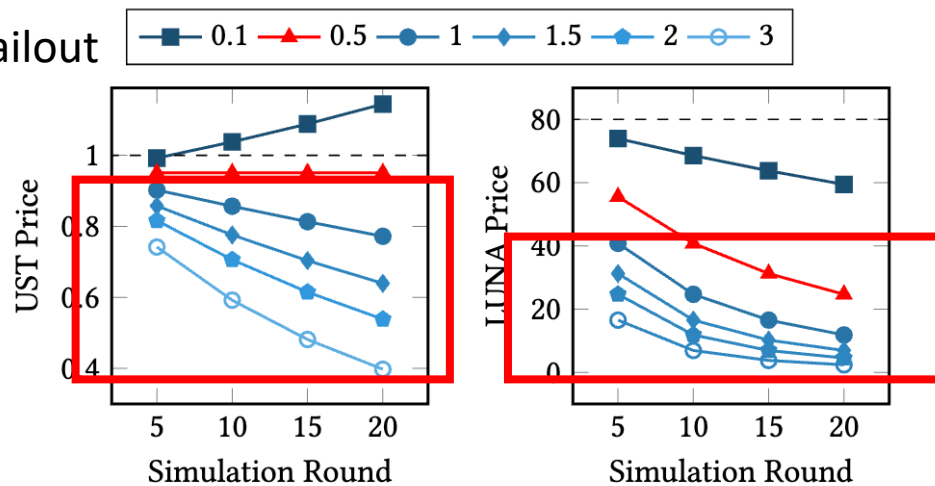
```
...
async function swapLuna() {
async function swapUst() {
async function swapUsdt() {
  ...
  const tx = await routerContract.exactInputSingle({
    tokenIn: process.env.USDT_ADDRESS,
    tokenOut: process.env.UST_ADDRESS,
    amountIn: ethers.utils.parseUnits("1000"), // swap 1000 USDT.
  });
  ...
}
const oversellLuna = 10; // for LUNA oversell
const oversellUst = 10; // for UST oversell
const bailoutUst = 20; // for UST bailout default: 10

for (let i = 0; i < oversellLuna; i++) { swapLuna(); }
for (let j = 0; j < oversellUst; j++) { swapUst(); }
for (let k = 0; k < bailoutUst; k++) { swapUsdt(); }
```

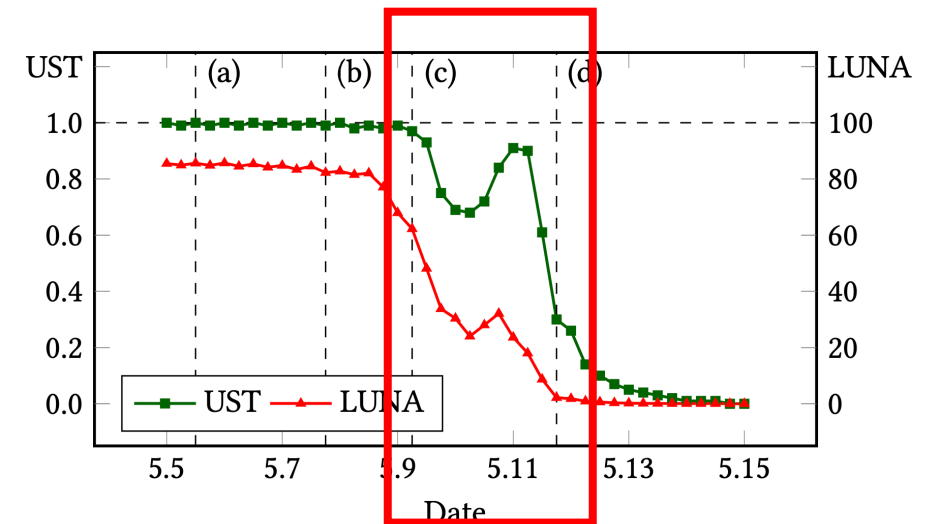
Demonstration: Terra UST/LUNA Incident

Demonstrate the depeg risk of Terra UST/LUNA (“*death spiral*”)

ratio of
oversell/bailout



Simulation results



Real-world fluctuation

Demonstration: Beyond

- Vulnerability demonstration
 - demonstrate how and why the protocols can fail
- Ethereum Improvement Proposal (EIP) demonstration
 - demonstrate the potential consequences of “improvements”
- Tokenomics demonstration
 - demonstrate protocols from the economic aspect

Limitations and Future Plans

1. Build the benchmarking dataset
 - As done by other tasks: HumanEval, CausalBench, ReasonEval, NetConfEval [CoNEXT'24] ...
2. Evaluate the quality of the output
 - Traditional measurements: accuracy score, F1 score... [S&P'24, NeurIPS'23, ICLR'23, ICSE'24]
 - AI-assisted evaluations
3. Optimize the standard RAG pipeline
 - Embedding model customization, fine-tuned retrieval distance metrics...
4. Extend similar work to Testnet
 - Realistic blockchain environment [FC'20, ATC'21]

Saad Ullah, Mingji Han, Saurabh Pujar, et al. 2024. LLMs Cannot Reliably Identify and Reason About Security Vulnerabilities (Yet?): A Comprehensive Evaluation, Framework, and Benchmarks. In Proc. of IEEE S&P.

Mark Chen, Jerry Tworek, Heewoo Jun, et al. 2021. Evaluating Large Language Models Trained on Code. arXiv (2021).

Jiawei Liu, Chunqiu Steven Xia, Yuyao Wang, et al. 2023. Is Your Code Generated by ChatGPT Really Correct? Rigorous Evaluation of Large Language Models for Code Generation. In Proc. of NeurIPS.

Ben Athiwaratkun, Sanjay Krishna Gouda, Zijian Wang, et al. 2023. Multi-lingual Evaluation of Code Generation Models. In Proc. of ICLR.

Xueying Du, Mingwei Liu, Kaixin Wang, et al. 2024. Evaluating Large Language Models in Class-Level Code Generation. In Proc. of ICSE.

Yunfan Gao, Yun Xiong, Xinyu Gao, et al. 2024. Retrieval-Augmented Generation for Large Language Models: A Survey. arXiv (2024).

Yu Zhou, Xingyu Wu, Beicheng Huang, et al. 2024. CausalBench: A Comprehensive Benchmark for Causal Learning Capability of Large Language Models. arXiv (2024).

Shijie Xia, Xuefeng Li, Yixin Liu, et al. 2024. Evaluating Mathematical Reasoning Beyond Accuracy. arXiv (2024).

Changjie Wang, Mariano Scazzariello, Alireza Farshin, et al. 2024. NetConfEval: Can LLMs Facilitate Network Configuration? In Proc. of CoNEXT.

Federico Franzoni, Ivan Abellan, and Vanesa Daza. 2020. Leveraging Bitcoin Testnet for Bidirectional Botnet Command and Control Systems. In Proc. of FC.

Yeonsoo Kim, Seongho Jeong, Kamil Jezek, et al. 2021. An Off-The-Chain Execution Environment for Scalable Testing and Profiling of Smart Contracts. In Proc. of USENIX ATC.

Acknowledgement



Shengchen LING

Research assistant (incoming PhD)

Department of Computer Science

City University of Hong Kong

Research interest: blockchain security & DeFi

Email: shengling2@cityu.edu.hk

Homepage: <https://0xjackling.github.io/>



Dr. Yufei CHEN

Postdoc

Department of Computer Science

City University of Hong Kong

Research interest: AI for security & AI safety

Email: yufeichen8@cityu.edu.hk

Homepage: <https://yfchen1994.github.io>

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Thank you!

Questions?