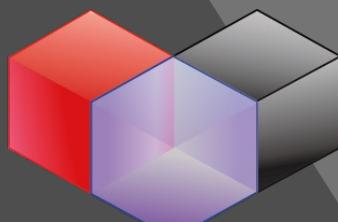




# WEB3 Basic & Exploit Tech

## 블록체인의 기본부터 공격 테크닉까지

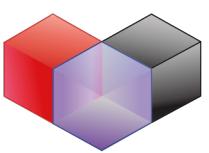
February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2025



# Agenda



- WEB3란 무엇인가?
- Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview
- Smart Contract Exploit Tech
- WEB3 해커의 진로
- 마무리
- Q & A



# Whoami



p6rkdoye0n  
박도연

Security Researcher



Zellic WEB3 Security Researcher

- EVM, ZK, Solana 등의 보안 감사
- Zero-day Research



KOREA University Cyber Security

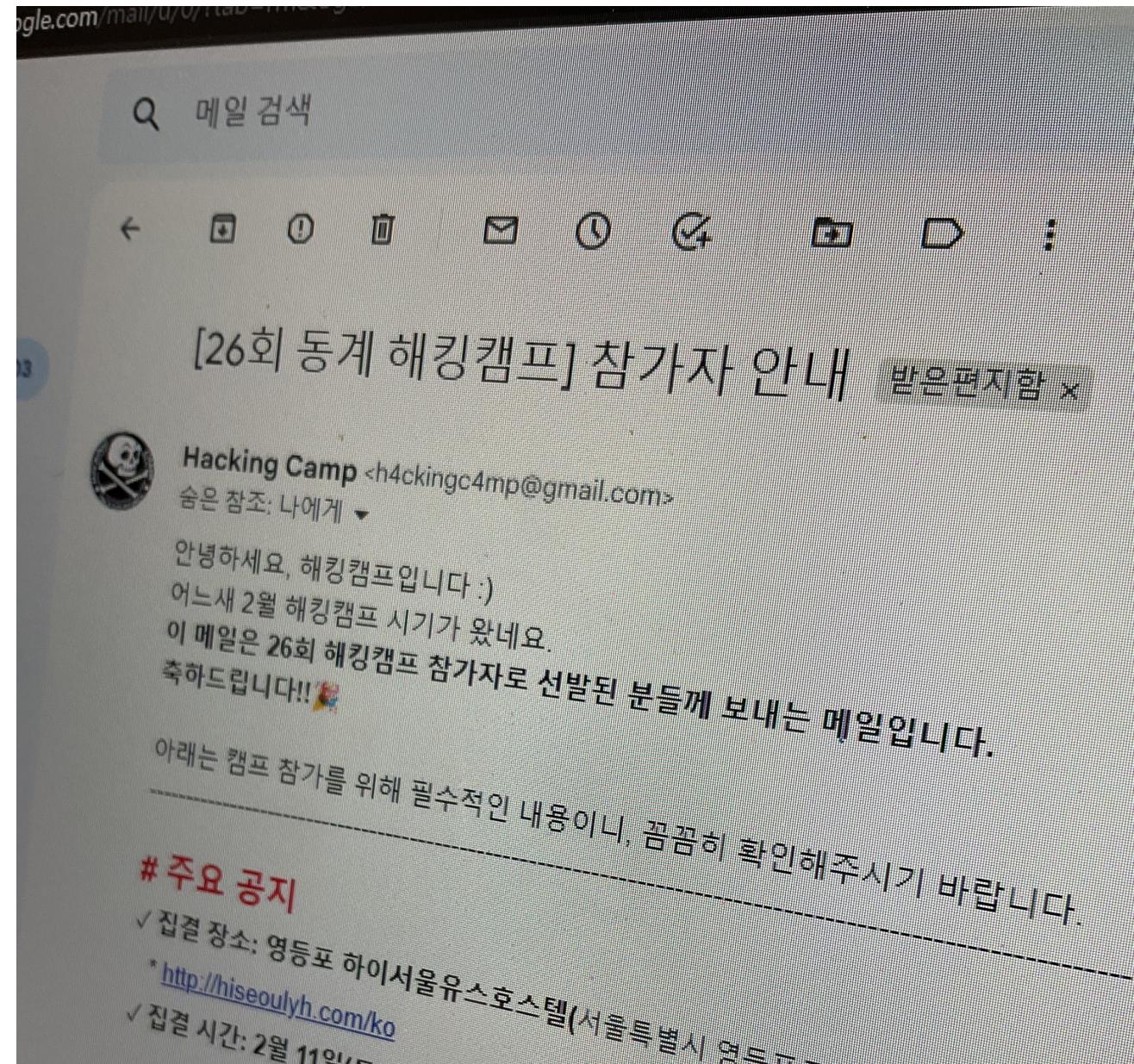
- 평범한 대학생 (2학년 - 24학번)
- 수상실적으로 입시 도전



TeamH4C / Whitehat team

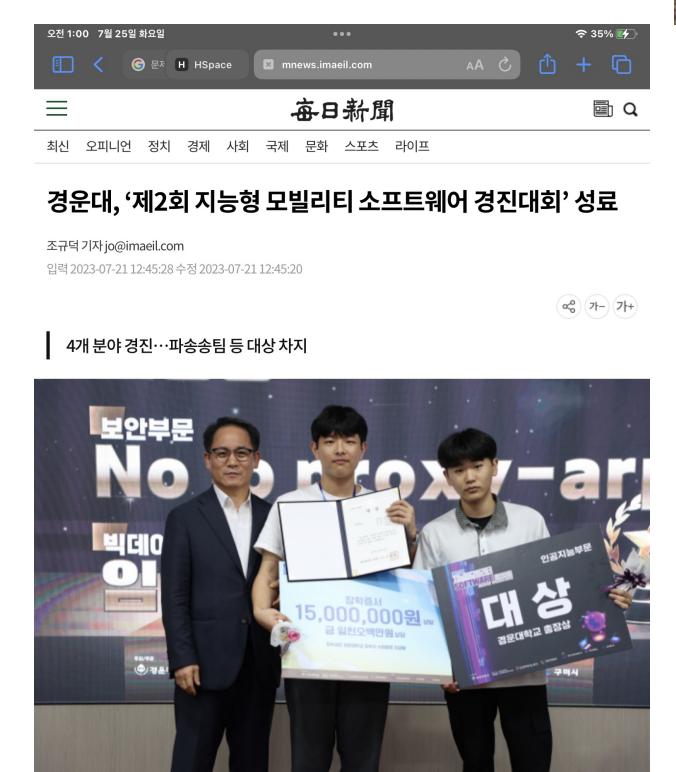
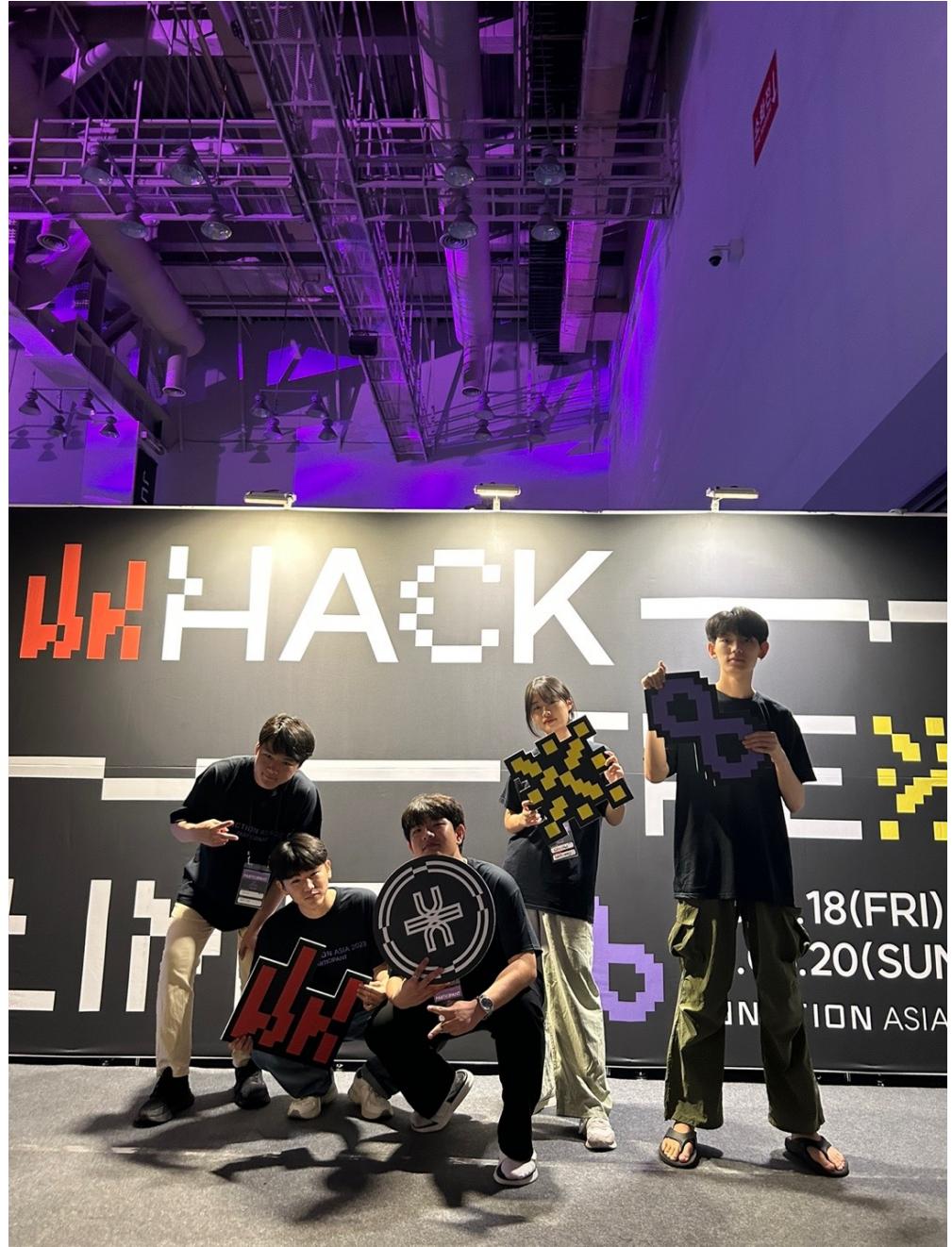
# Hacking Camp?

## 발표자에게 해킹캠프란



# Hacking Camp?

## 발표자에게 해킹캠프란



# Hacking Camp?

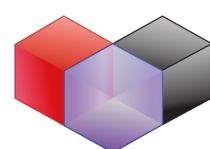
해킹캠프에서 참가자들이 얻어갔으면 하는 것들



# WEB3란 무엇인가?

## 해킹의 여러 분야

- 시스템 해킹
- 웹 해킹
- 리버싱
- 암호학
- 포렌식
- AI 해킹
- 클라우드 해킹
- 임베디드 해킹



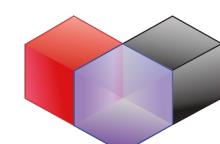


# WEB3란 무엇인가?

## WEB3(암호화폐) 해킹의 유행



지디넷코리아  
FBI "北해커, 일본서 4천500억 규모 비트코인 탈취"  
일본에서 발생한 대규모 비트코인 탈취 사건이 북한 해커조직의 소행으로 밝혀졌다. 관계 기업의 데이터를 탈취한 후 이를 악용하는 치밀함이 엿보여...  
1 month ago

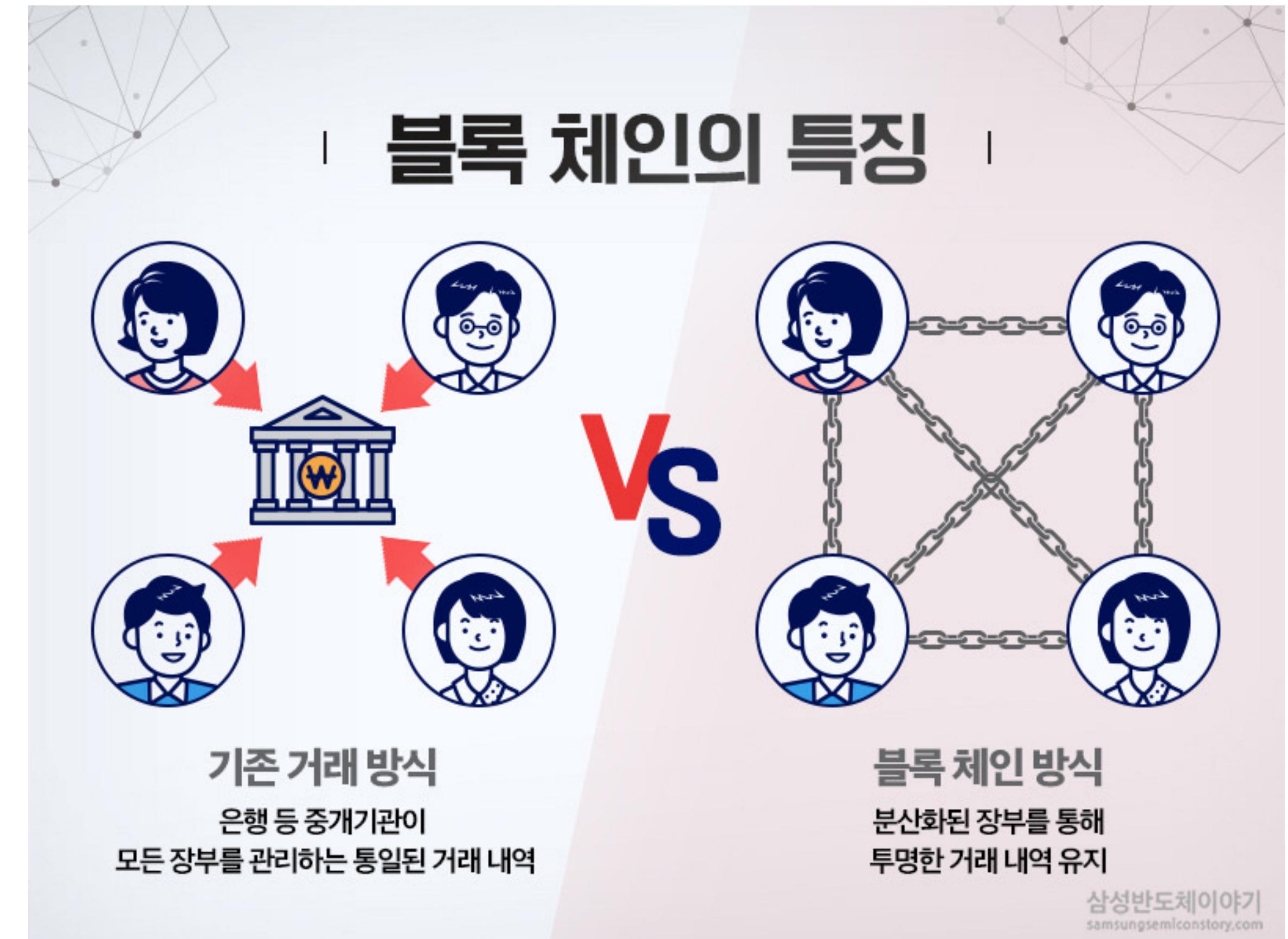




# WEB3란 무엇인가?

## 용어정리

- **블록체인**: 블록에 데이터를 담아 체인 형태로 연결한 뒤, 수많은 컴퓨터에 이를 동시에 복제, 저장하는 분산형 데이터 저장기술
- **WEB3**: 블록체인을 웹과 결합한 기술
- **암호화폐**: 블록체인 기술을 기반으로 분산 환경에서 운영되는 디지털 자산



# WEB3란 무엇인가?

## WEB3 해킹 방법

- **Smart Contract 해킹**
  - ERC20, ERC721(NFT) 등
  - DEX, DeFi, Oracle, Swap 등
- **P2P Node 해킹**
  - 블록체인 (DLT) 합의 알고리즘 등
- **Crypto-Phishing**
  - 사람을 속여 악의적인 요청을 보내도록 유도
  - Chrome extension Malware를 이용한 공격이 유행
- **Private-key 탈취**
  - WEB2 취약점으로 인한 개인키 탈취
  - Crypto-Phishing으로 블록체인 지갑의 개인키를 탈취



# WEB3란 무엇인가?

## WEB3 해킹 방법

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# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

## Bitcoin (Background)

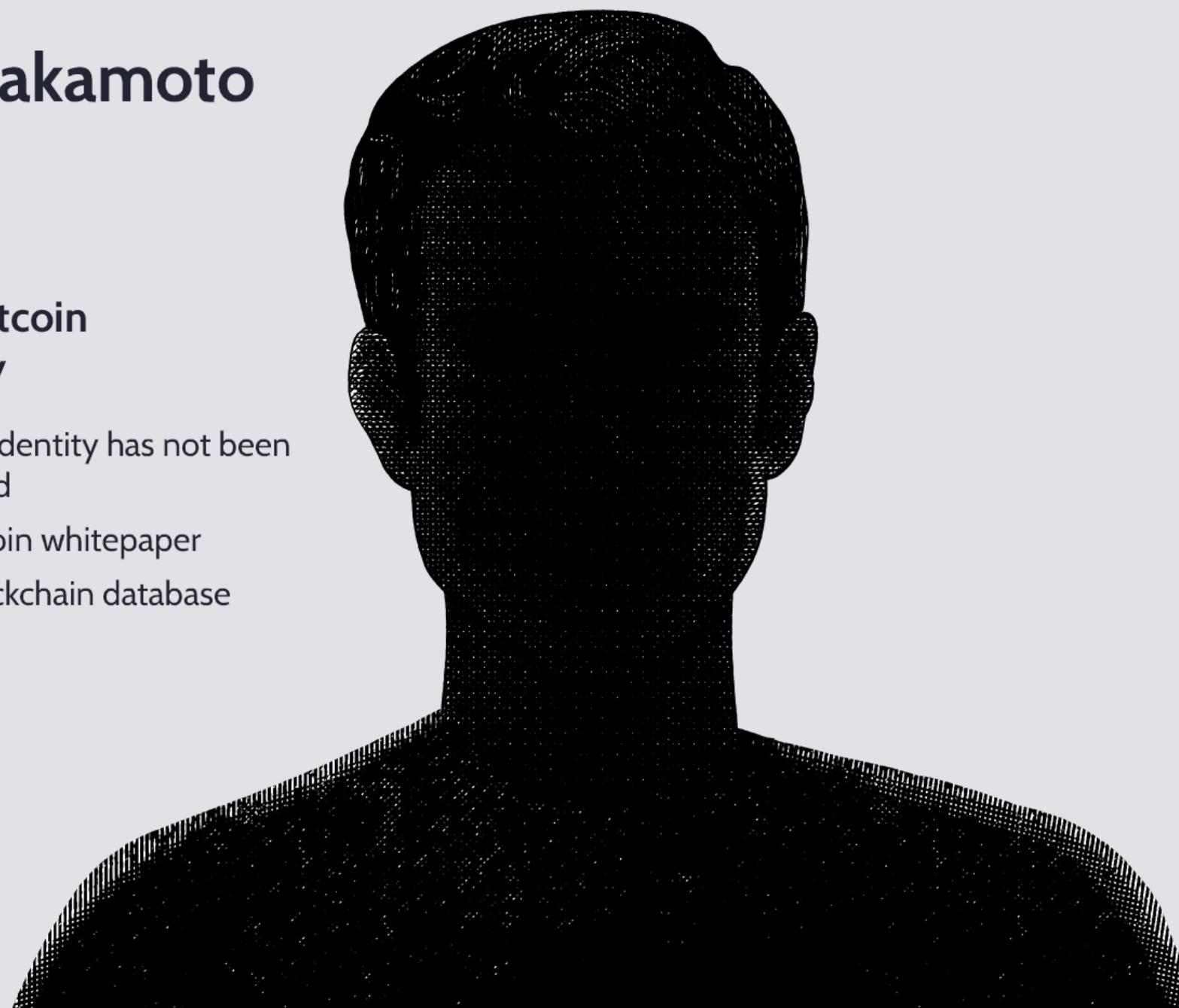


### Satoshi Nakamoto

Born: Unknown

#### Creator(s) of Bitcoin Cryptocurrency

- Pseudonym; true identity has not been verified or revealed
- Authored the Bitcoin whitepaper
- Designed first blockchain database

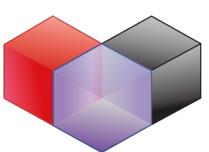


Investopedia

### Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

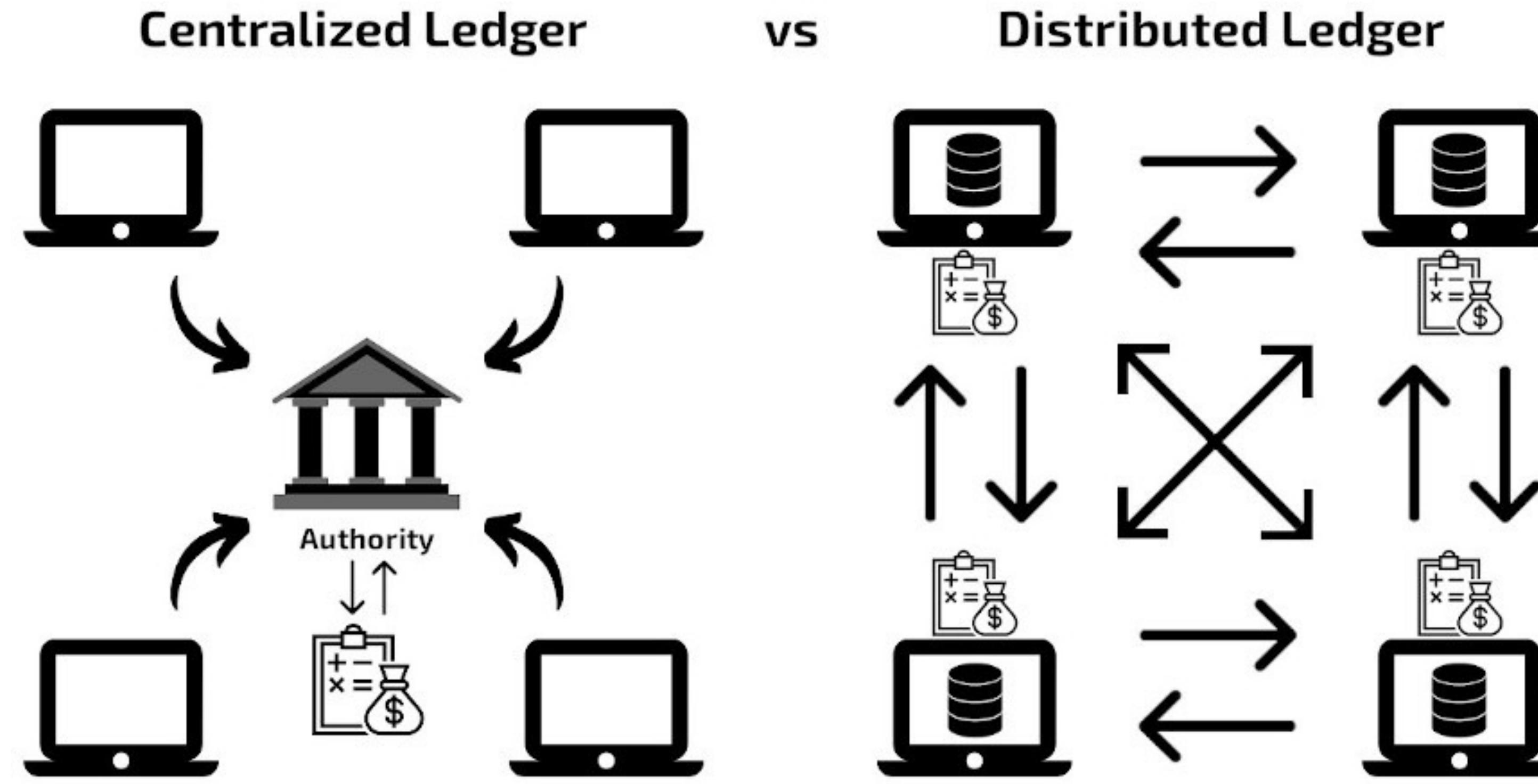
Satoshi Nakamoto  
[satoshi@gmx.com](mailto:satoshi@gmx.com)  
[www.bitcoin.org](http://www.bitcoin.org)

**Abstract.** A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network.



# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

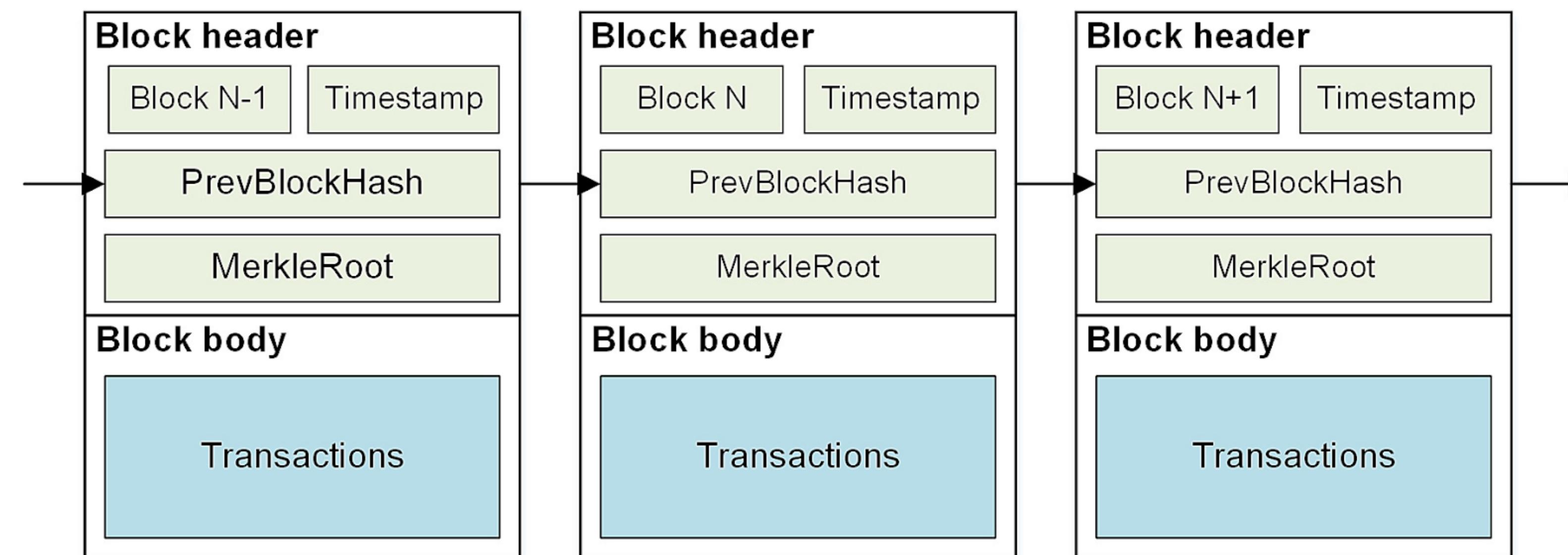
## Bitcoin (Distributed Ledger)



기존의 화폐에서 신뢰기관(은행)이 하던 역할을 분산원장 기술로 대체해 탈중앙화를 이룸

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

## Bitcoin (Blockchain)



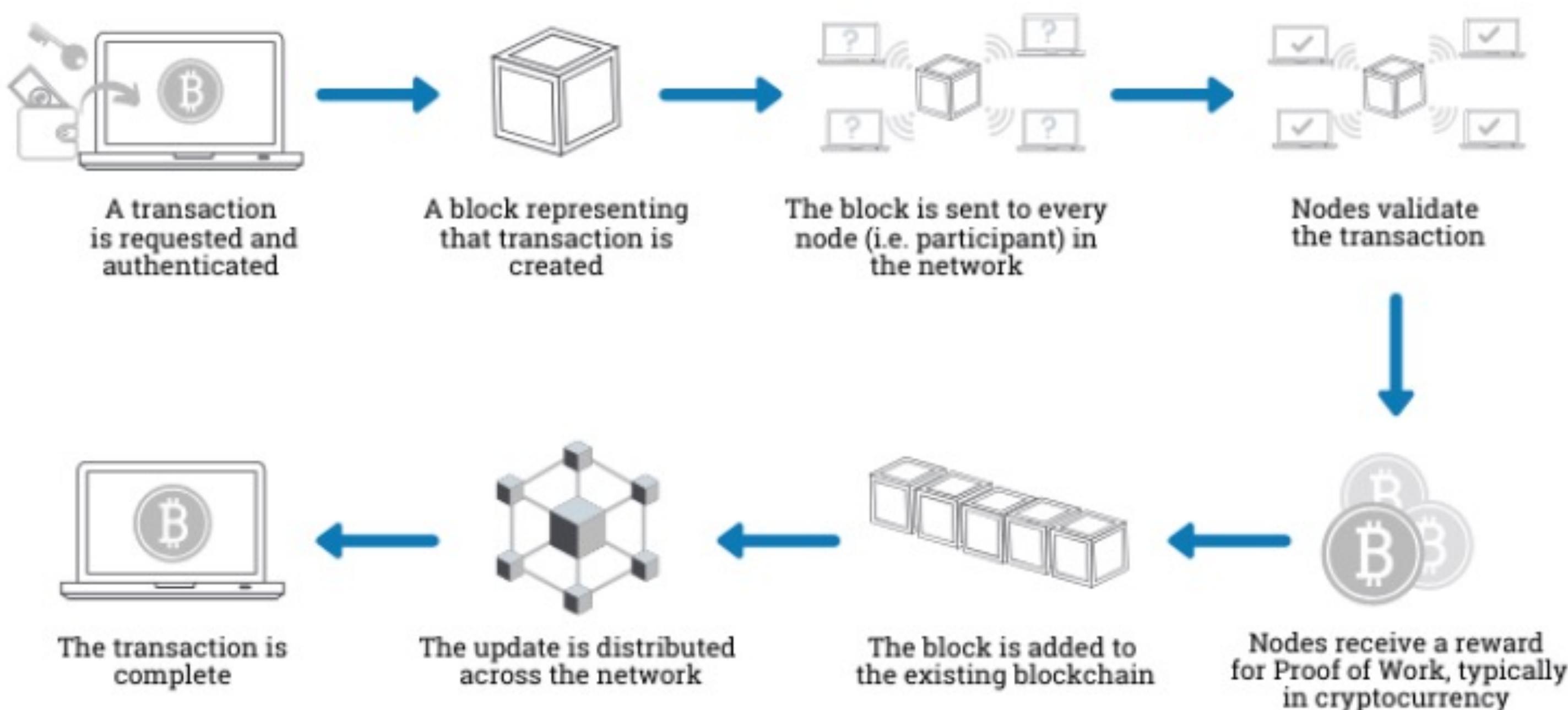
블록체인의 블록 구조 (블록들이 하나의 체인으로 연결되어 있음)

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

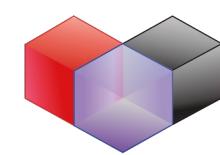


## Bitcoin (Transaction)

### How does a transaction get into the blockchain?



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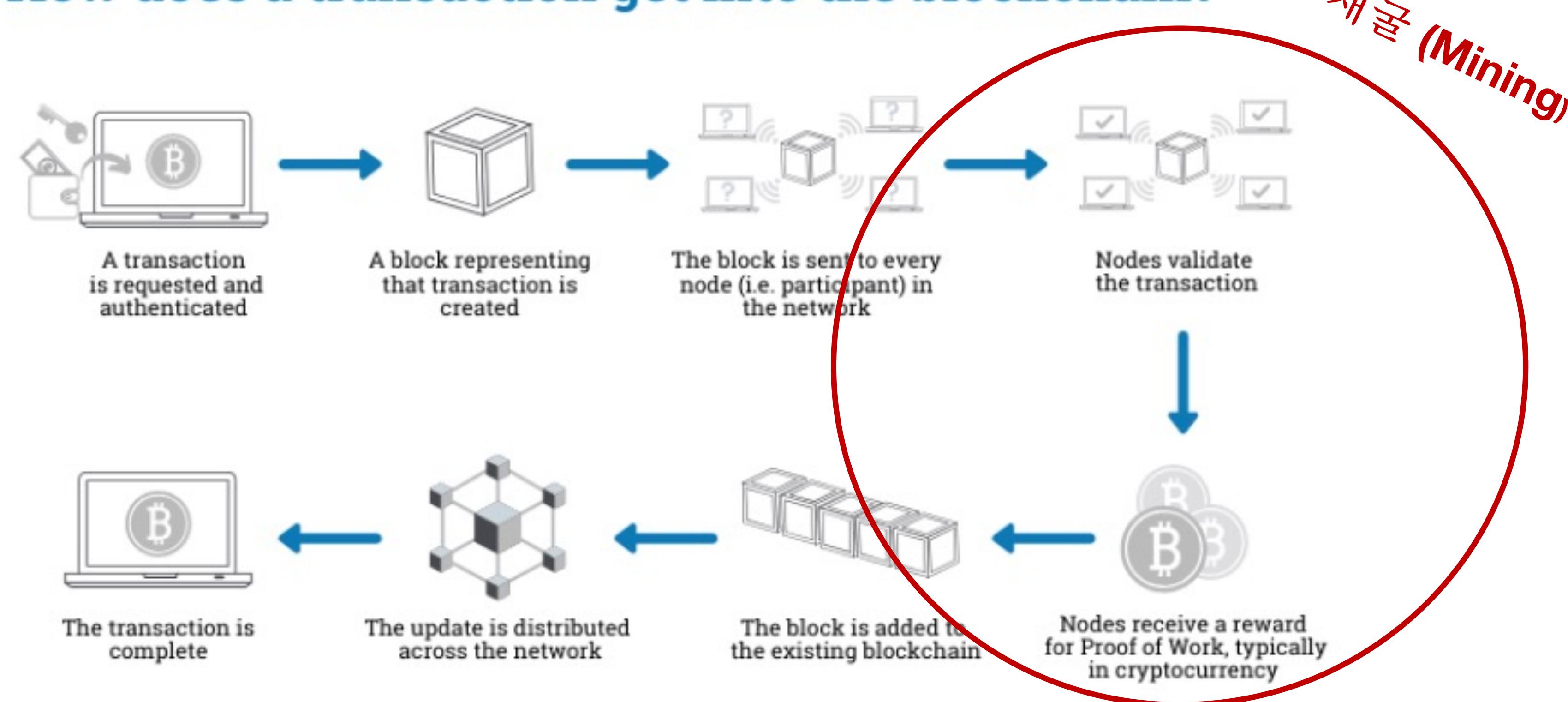


# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

## Bitcoin (Transaction)



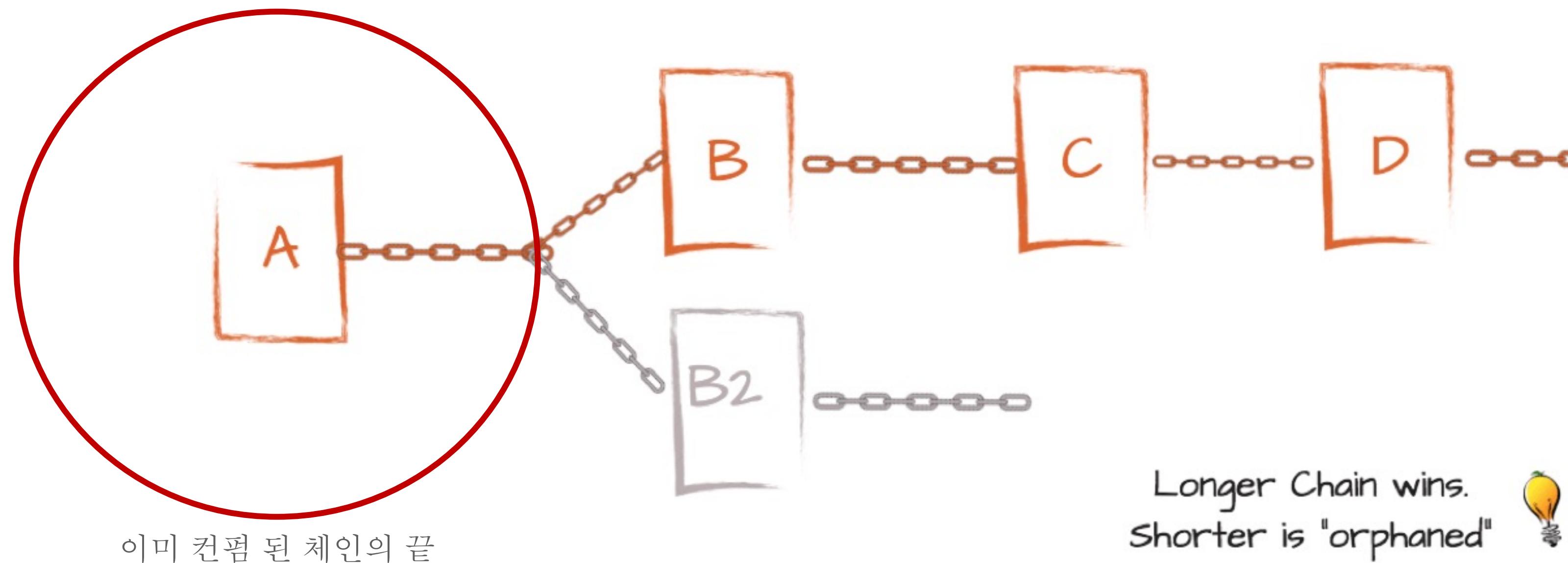
### How does a transaction get into the blockchain?



© Euromoney Learning 2020

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

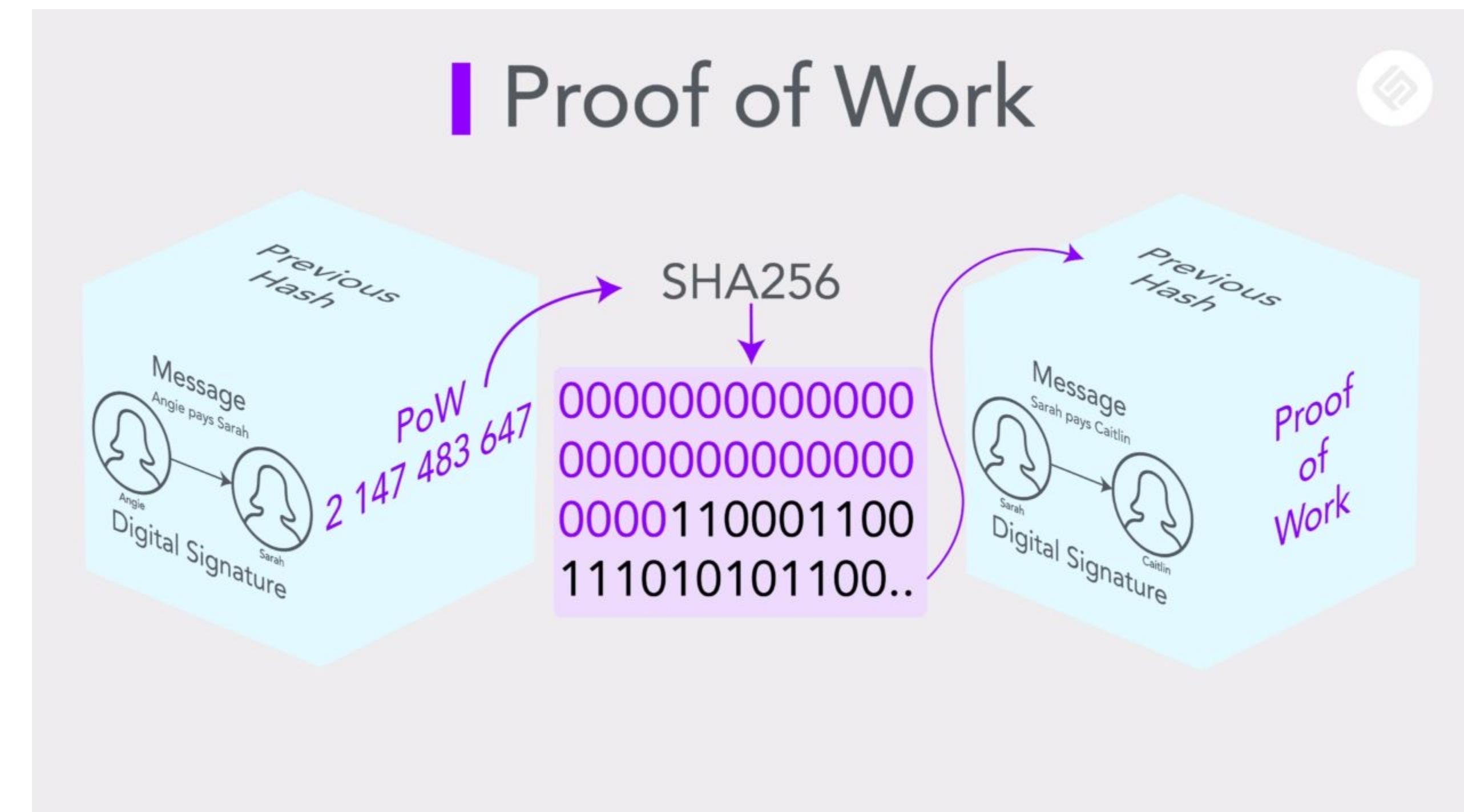
## Bitcoin (The Longest Chain Rule)



유효한 블록은 합의가 절반(50%) 이상 모인 체인의 블록

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

## Bitcoin (Proof Of Work)

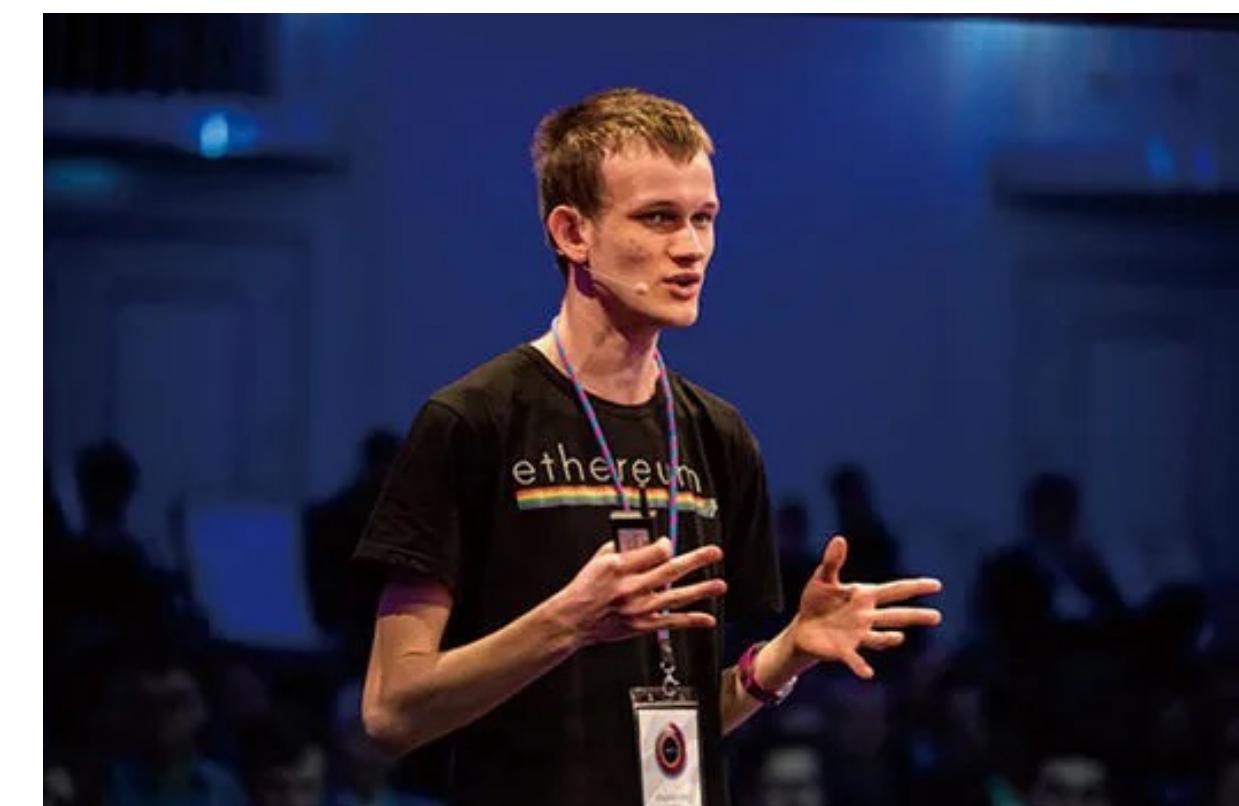


The Longest Chain Rule을 이용한 공격인 Sybil Attack 방지를 위해 나온 비트코인의 해결책 및 검증 방법

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

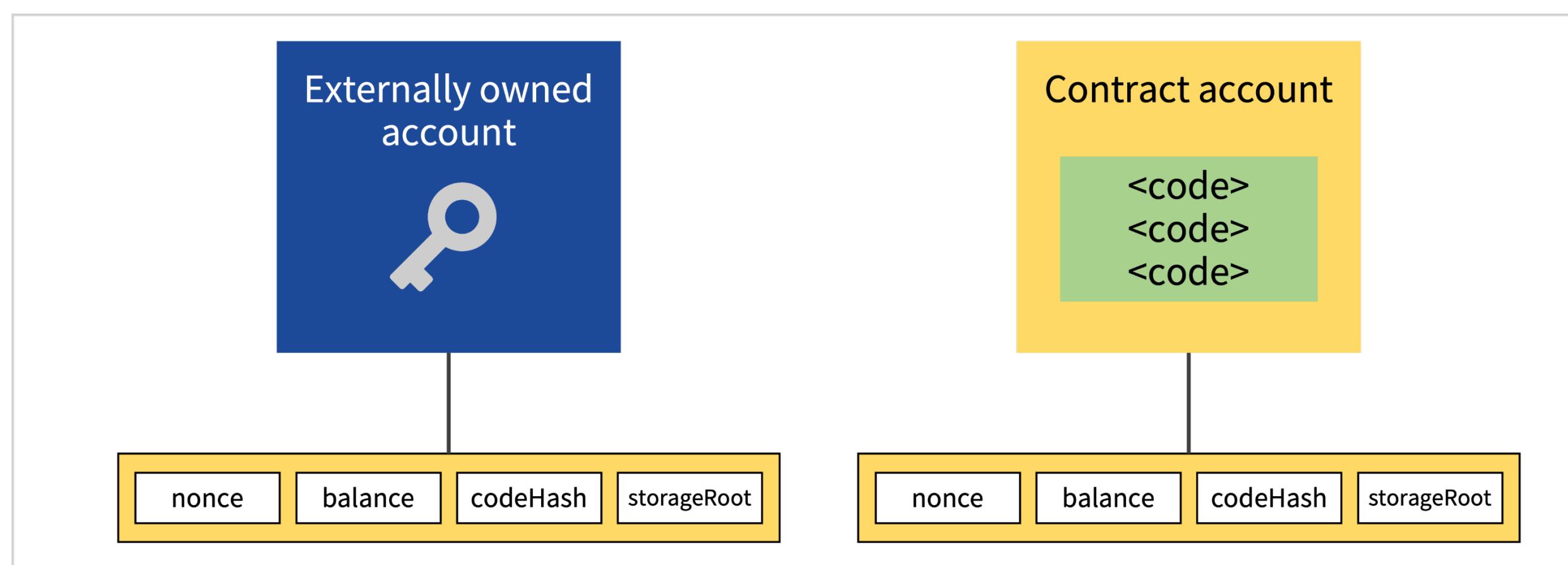
## Ethereum (Background)

- WOW(월드오브워크래프트) 게임을 하던 한 청소년이 자신이 힘들게 얻은 무기가 게임사에 의해 성능이 낮아지는 패치를 당하게 되자 중앙화된 시스템에 문제의식을 갖게됨
- 프로그래머였던 아버지의 추천으로 비트코인을 연구 (고교 시절 비트코인 매거진 운영)
- 비트코인(블록체인)에 거래 기록만을 저장하는 것은 아깝다고 생각
- 비트코인 커뮤니티에 거래 기록과 함께 소프트웨어 코드도 저장하자는 아이디어 제안



# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

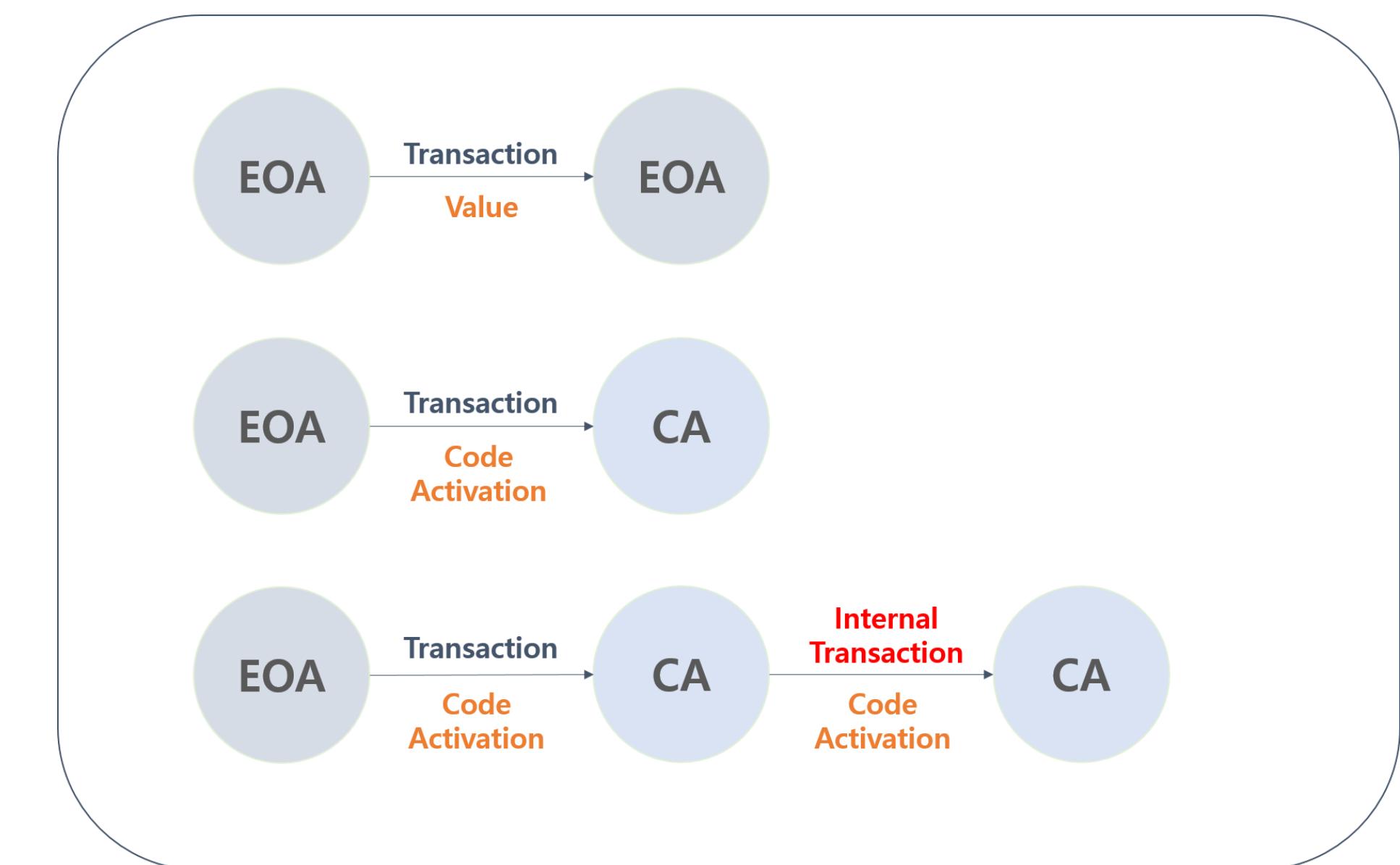
## Ethereum (Account)



### External Owned Accounts(EOA)

사용자 소유의 계정

→ Private Key에 의해 통제되는 계정 정보

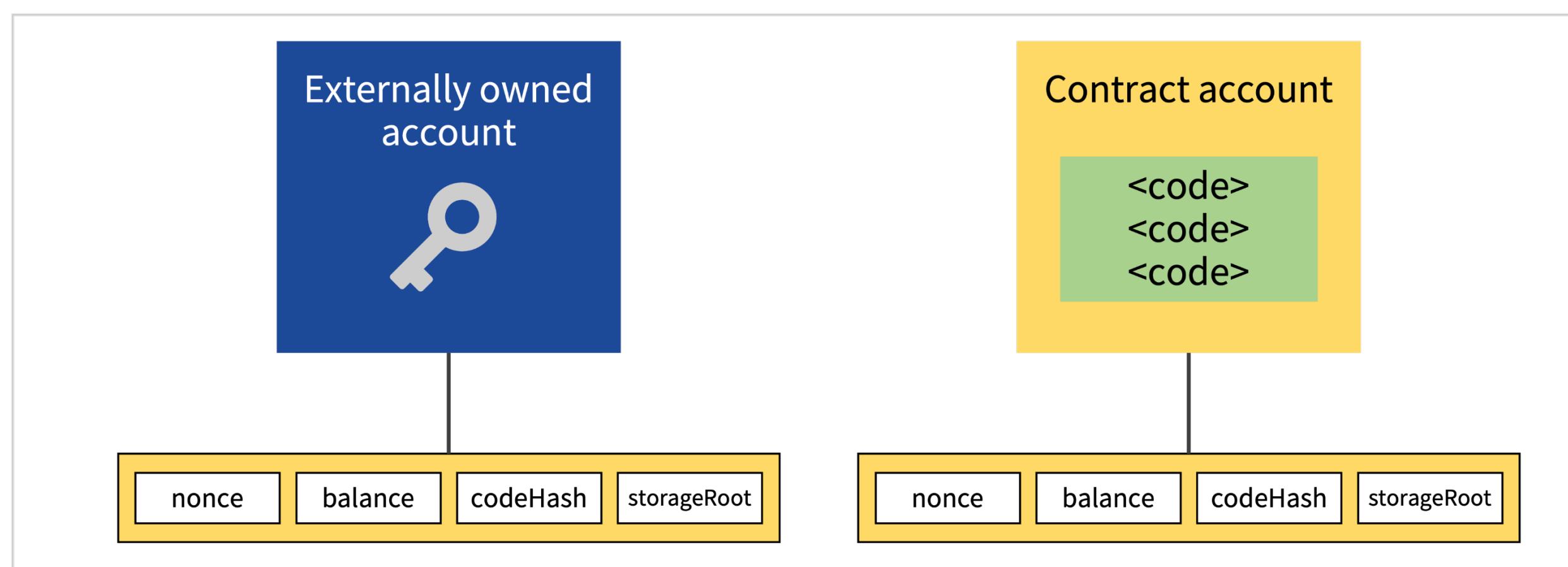


### Contract Accounts (CA)

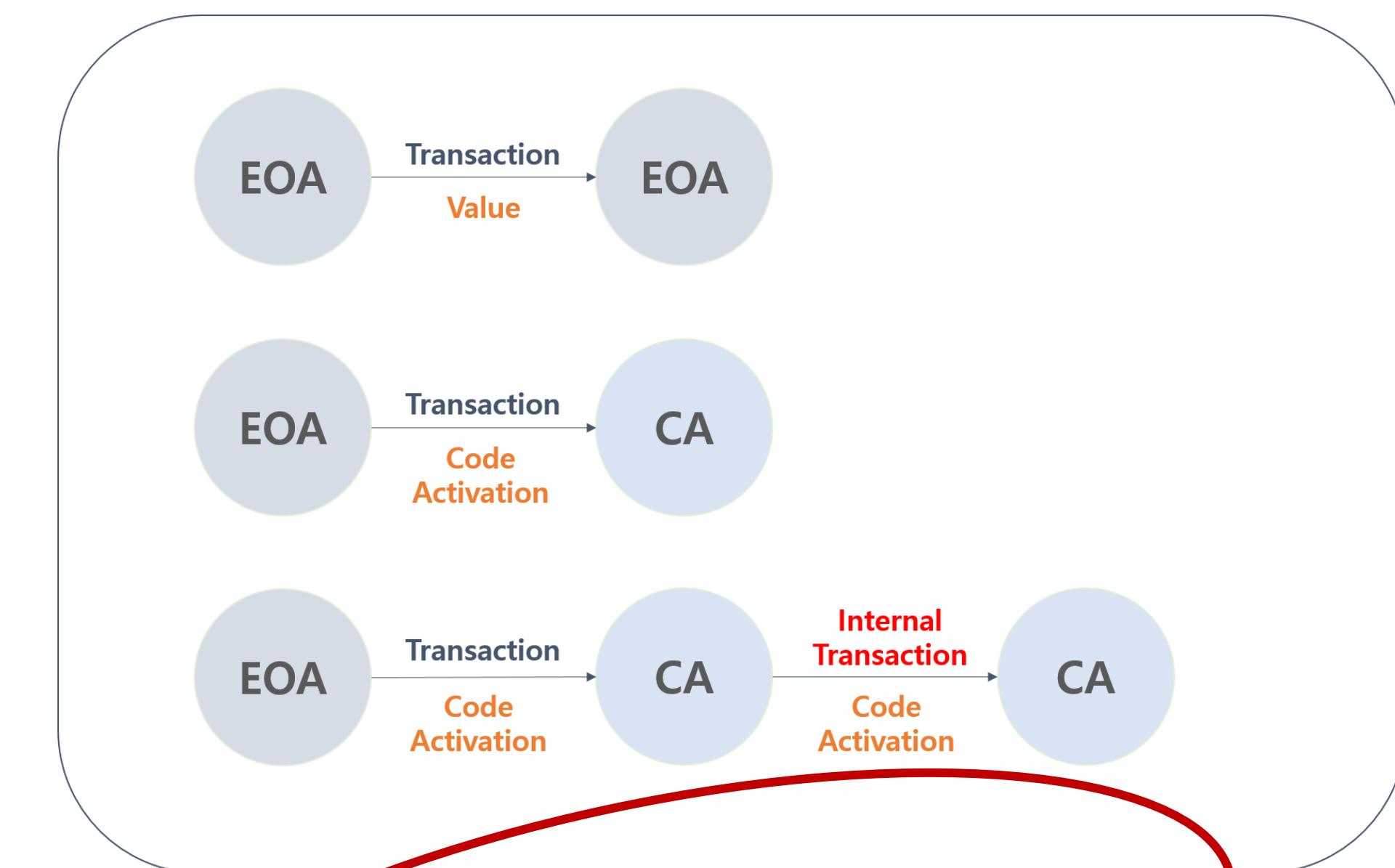
컨트랙트 코드에 의해 통제되는 계정 정보

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

## Ethereum (Smart Contract)



External Owned Accounts(EOA)  
사용자 소유의 계정  
→ Private Key에 의해 통제되는 계정 정보



Contract Accounts (CA)  
컨트랙트 코드에 의해 통제되는 계정 정보

= Smart Contract

# Bitcoin & Ethereum Overview

## Ethereum (Smart Contract)

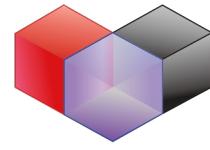


- 암호화폐 (ERC20, ERC721)
- DeFi
- Staking System
- Swap
- DEX
- DAO (Governance)

# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

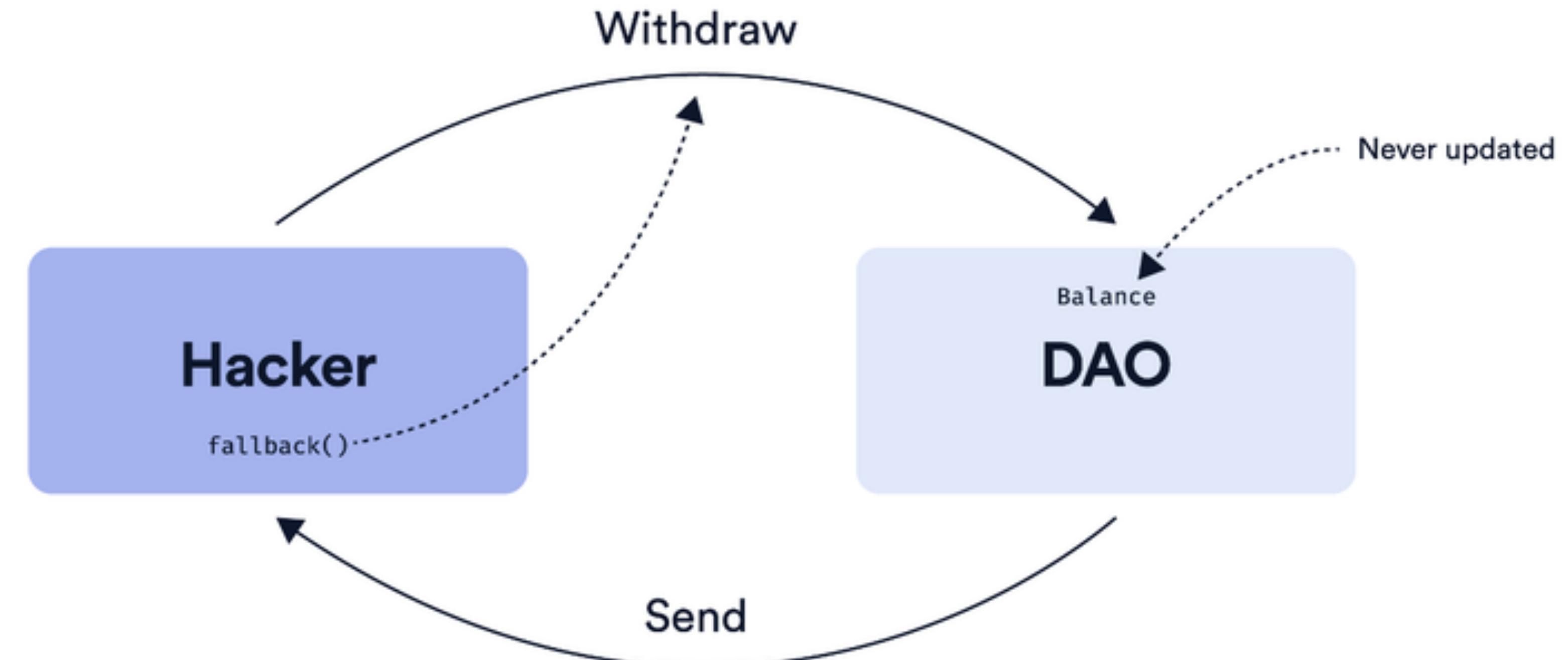
## 다양한 버그 클래스

- Improper Input Validation
- Incorrect Calculation
- Oracle/Price Manipulation
- Weak Access Control
- Replay Attacks/Signature Malleability
- Rounding Error
- Reentrancy
- Frontrunning
- Uninitialized Proxy
- Governance Attacks



# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack)

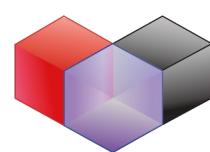


# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack)



```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier :MIT
2 pragma solidity ^0.6.0;
3
4 contract Vault {
5     mapping(address => uint256) public balances;
6
7     function deposit() public payable {
8         balances[msg.sender] += msg.value;
9     }
10
11    function withdraw(uint256 _amount) public {
12        require(balances[msg.sender] >= _amount);
13
14        (bool res, ) = payable(msg.sender).call{ value : _amount }("");
15        require(res);
16        balances[msg.sender] -= _amount;
17    }
18 }
```

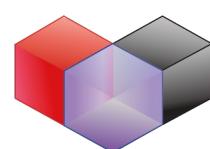
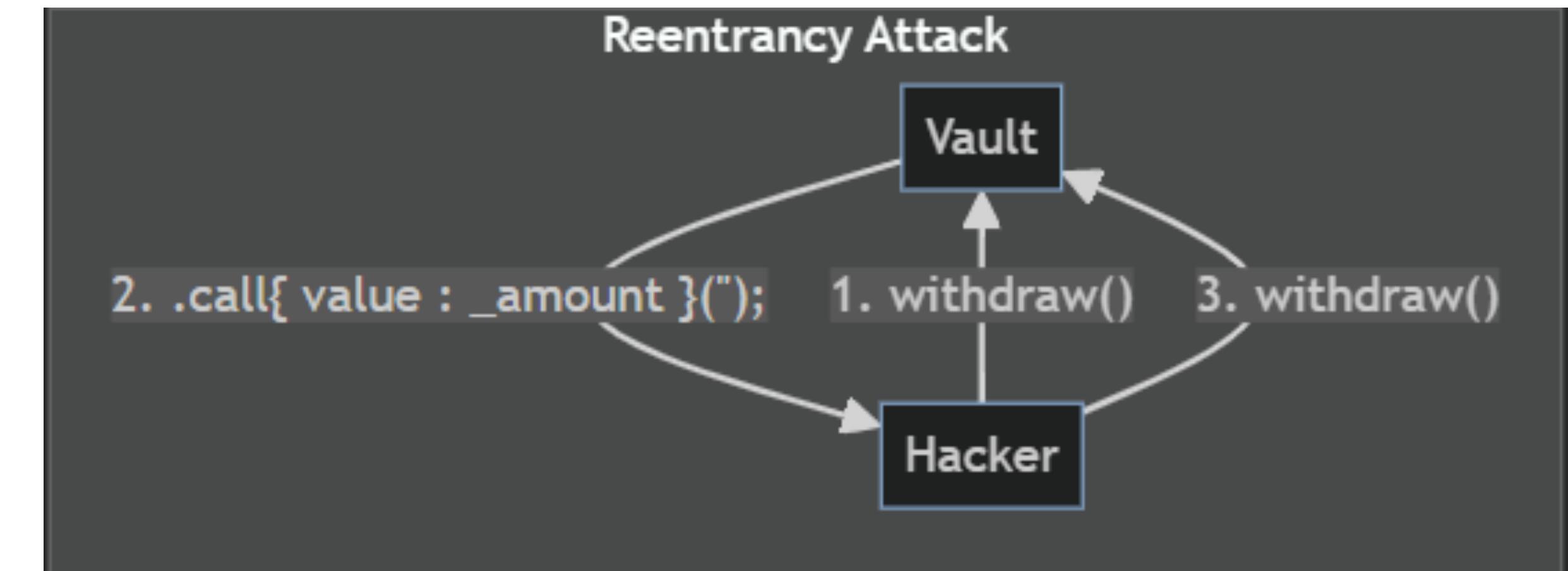


# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

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```

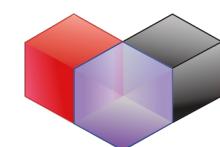


# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack)



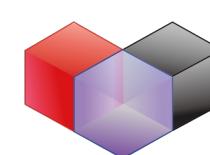
```
└─ ↵ [Stop]
  [137370] Attack::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
  └─ [136669] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
    └─ [129042] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
      └─ [106063] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
        └─ [98436] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
          └─ [97357] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
            └─ [89730] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
              └─ [88651] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                └─ [81024] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                  └─ [79945] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                    └─ [72318] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                      └─ [71239] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                        └─ [63612] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                          └─ [62533] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                            └─ [54906] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                              └─ [53827] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                                └─ [46200] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                                  └─ [45121] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                                    └─ [37494] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                                      └─ [36415] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                                        └─ [8888] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                                          └─ [7809] Vault::withdraw(10000000000000000000 [1e18])
                                            └─ [182] Attack::receive{value: 10000000000000000000}()
                                              └─ ↵ [Stop]
                                              └─ ↵ [Stop]
```



## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack Mitigation - 퀴즈)



```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier :MIT
2 pragma solidity ^0.6.0;
3
4 contract Vault {
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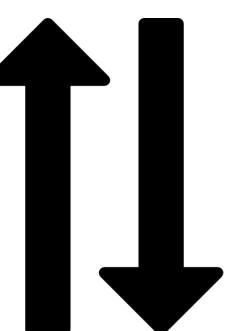


# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack Mitigation - 퀴즈)



```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier :MIT
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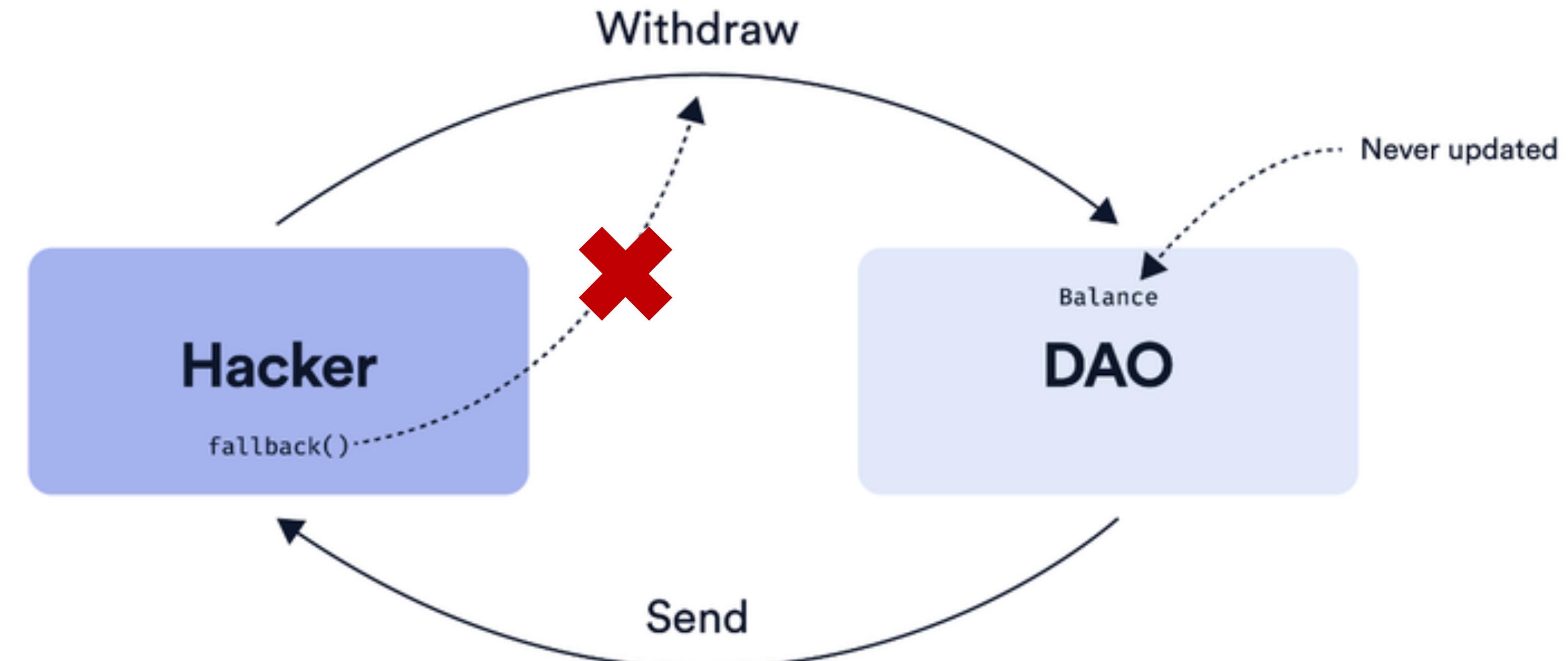


# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack Mitigation)



### 1. Reentrancy Guard 사용

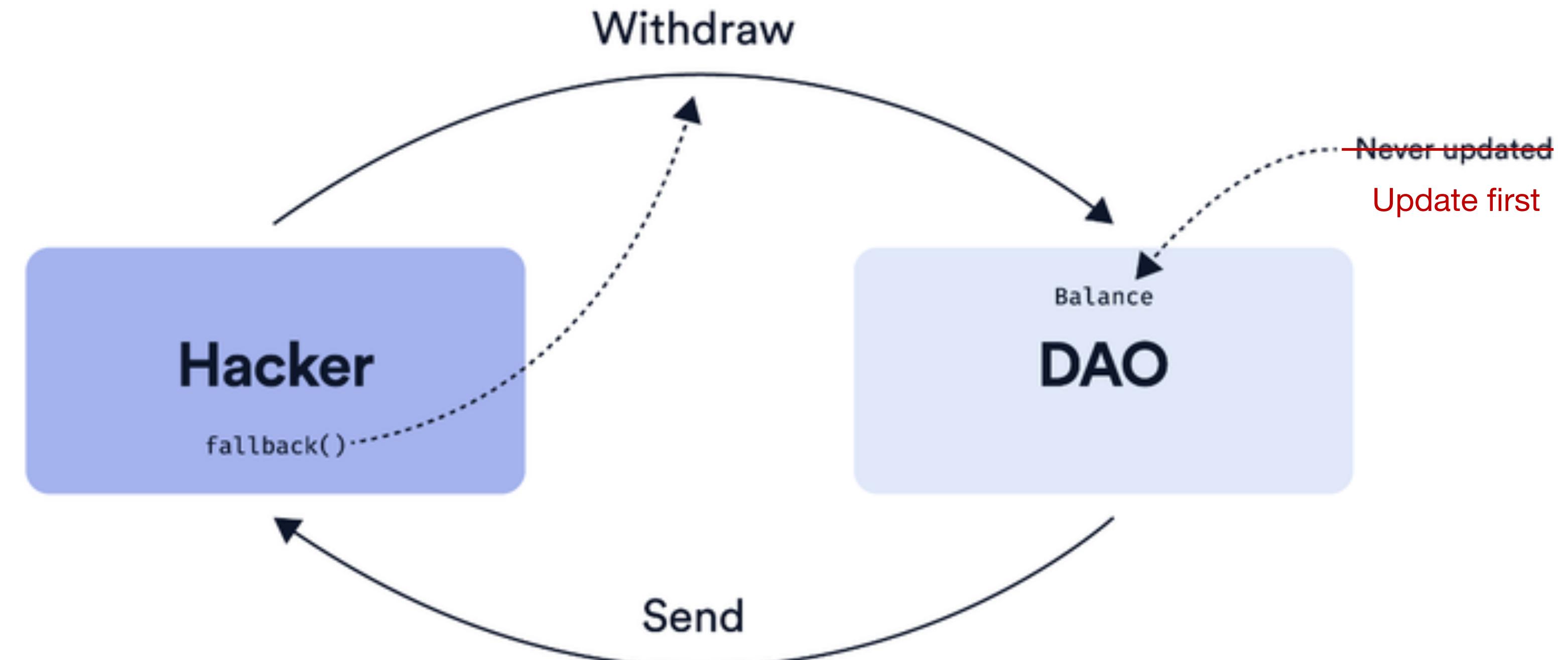


# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 버그 클래스 (Reentrancy Attack Mitigation)



### 2. Checks Effects Interactions Secure Coding



# Smart Contract Exploit Tech

## 추천 리서치

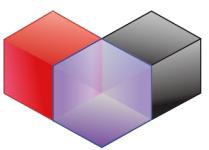
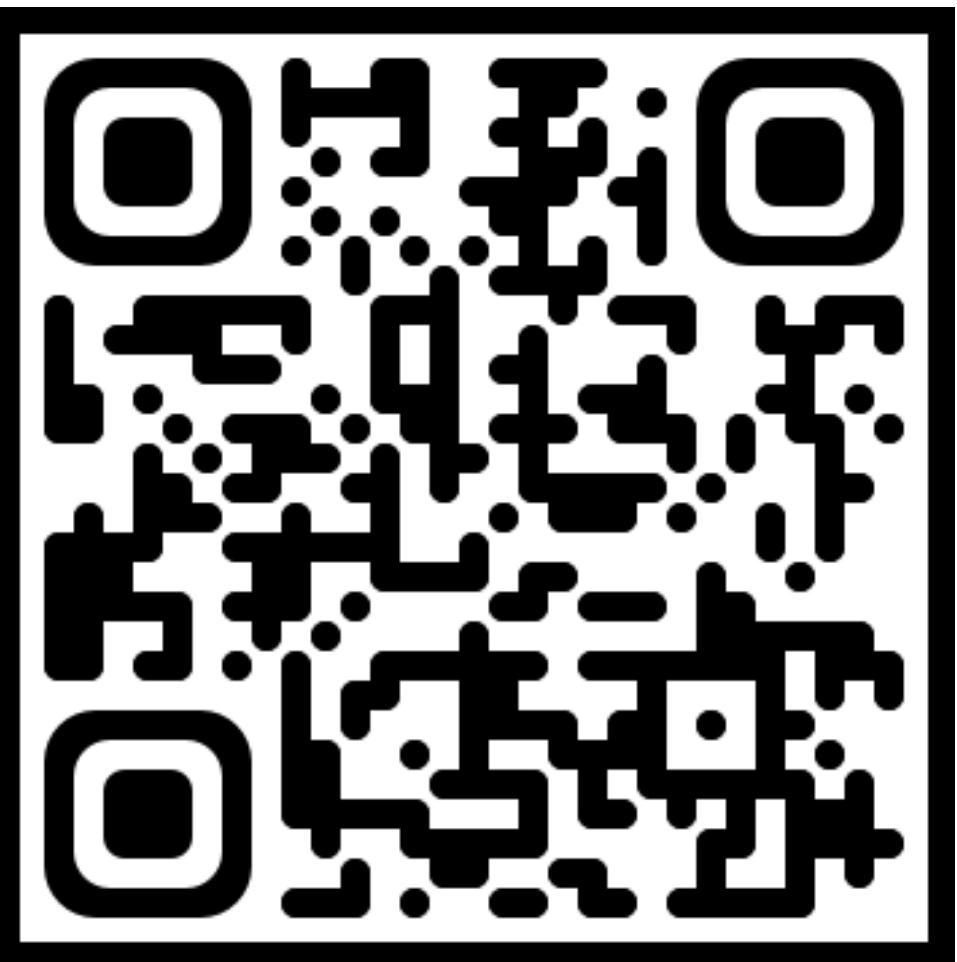


Blockchain Valley

**Smart Contract에서 발생하는  
보안 취약점 리서치 (Ethernaut)**

by Park DoYeon (@p6rkdoye0n)

June 26, 2024



# WEB3 해커의 진로



- **해외 WEB3 보안 회사들**

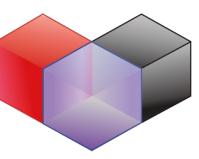
- Zellic, Ottersec, Certik, Spearbit 등등

- **국내 WEB3 보안 회사들**

- Theori (Chainlight), Sooho, Hexlant 등

- **Bug Bounty Platform**

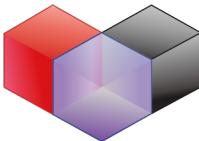
- immunefi.com
- code4rena.com
- cantina.xyz
- hackerone.com
- patchday.io



# 마무리



- 새로운 개념들이 등장을 많이 하기 때문에 개념들 생태계에 대한 확실한 이해가 필요하다
- WEB3 보안은 여전히 블루오션이다
- WEB3 보안 연구원의 조건이 굉장히 좋다
- 생각보다 재밌는 개념들이 많이 등장한다
- 발표자에게는 굉장히 고마운 분야이다



# 감사합니다.

QnA

February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2025

