Debaseonomics -Stabilizer

Security Code Review

https://twitter.com/VidarTheAuditor - 10 December 2020



Overview

Project Summary

Project Name	Debaseonomics			
Description	Debaseonomics is a combination of Debase, a flexible supply token, working together with Degov, a governance token working together to solve issues faced by similarly designed tokens. 100% of the tokens are distributed through staking and "stabilizer pools" to promote fairness and decentralization.			
Platform	Ethereum, Solidity			
Codebase	https://github.com/debaseonomics/stabilizers			
Commits	commit 0a2f9cc114d73328c62f4a27f956626b8ca3cccd			

Executive Summary

The codebase was found well defined, has proper access restrictions where needed, includes very good comments throughout a code. We have run extensive static analysis of the codebase as well as standard security assessment utilising industry approved tools.

We specially tested a function called from rebase mechanism for any potential issues that could stop rebase.

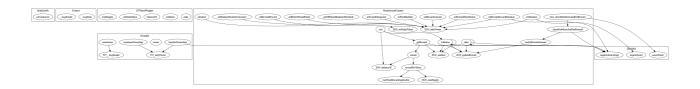
It uses the same pool concept as other Debase pools contracts. It adds the external call to chainlink oracle via interface contract. The oracle is Chainlink VRF providing random number.

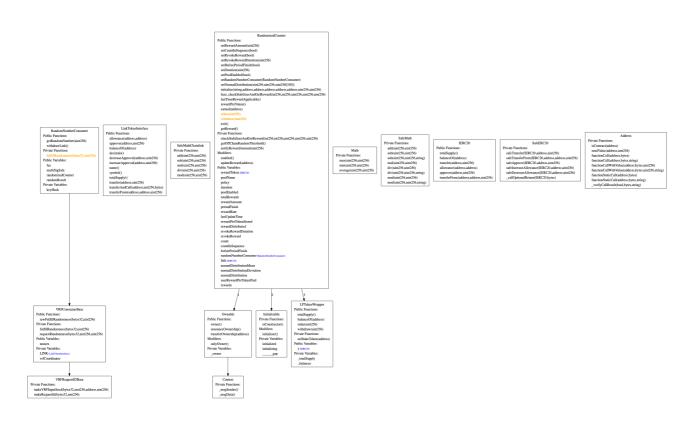
We have found no issues during our review.

Architecture & Standards

Architecture of the stabiliser pool is shown below. It uses the same pool concept as other Debase pools contracts. It adds the external call to chainlink oracle via interface contract. The oracle is Chainlink VRF providing random number.







Findings

Number of contracts: 3 (+ 0 in dependencies, + 0 tests)

Number of assembly lines: 0

Use: Openzeppelin-Ownable, Openzeppelin-SafeMath

Name		ERCS	ERC20 info	Complex code	Features
RandomNumberConsumer RandomizedCounter 	10 33			No Yes	Tokens interaction Send ETH Tokens interaction Assembly Upgradeable

Static Analysis Findings

High issues: None

Medium issues:

Divide before multiply:

-rewardRate = reward.div(duration) (contracts/Randomized-Threshold-Counter/RandomizedCounter.sol#492)
-leftover = remaining.mul(rewardRate) (contracts/Randomized-Threshold-Counter/RandomizedCounter.sol#495)

In general, it's usually a good idea to re-arrange arithmetic to perform multiplication before division, unless the limit of a smaller type makes this dangerous.

[Manual Check] It does not possesses significant risks for the contract.

Low/Informational issues

Public functions that could be declared external:

fuzz_checkStabilizerAndGetReward(int256,int256,uint256,uint256,int256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) (contracts/Randomized-Threshold-Counter/RandomizedCounter.sol#378-396) (contracts/Randomized-Threshold-Counter/RandomizedCounter.sol#378-396)

Public functions that are never called by the contract should be declared external to save gas.

Dynamic Tests

We have run fuzzing/property-based testing of Ethereum smarts contracts. It was using sophisticated grammar-based fuzzing campaigns based on a contract ABI to falsify user-defined predicates or Solidity assertions.

We use the fuzzing technique to simulate possible inputs to the checkStabilizerAndGetReward function that is called from debase policy including simulating random numbers from chainlink mock.

We found no high level issues.

Automatic Tests

We have checked the comprehensive test scripts. They validate the functionality of the contracts. All run successfully.

```
Randomized Threshold Counter
  Deploy and Initialize Initial settings
  Check Stabilizer And Get Reward Function
When supply delta is less than or equal to zero
     When supply delta is greater than zero For single transaction
        Sequence counter check
          Sequence flag enabled
          Sequence flag disabled

    Count in sequence flag should be true
    Count should be 1 when supply delta is greater than zero
    Count should be 1 when supply delta <= zero</li>

        For normal mean of 8 and div 0
           For 8 function calls and stabilizer balance less request amount
             Call function 8th time
          For 8 function calls and stabilizer balance is more request amount
             Call function 8th time

    Pool period finish not eq to zero
    Total rewards should not decrease
    Count after 8th call should be 0

       Revoke reward check
          Revoke reward enabled
             When no rewards available to be revoked
             When rewards available to be revoked
                When revoke reward duration is <= period finish
               When revoke reward duration is > period finish
```

Deployment & Contract Ownership

The contracts are not deployed yet.

They should be deployed within current security context including multi-sig wallet and governance structure.

[Recommendation] As debase system is functioning, it is advisable to test the new pool especially checkStabilizerAndGetReward funcionality after deployment before disabling full access by governance system.

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