

Protocol Audit Report

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Protocol Summary

PasswordStore is a protocol dedicated to storage and retrieval of a user's passwords. The protocol is designed to be used by a single user, and is not designed to be used by multiple users. Only the owner should be able to set and access this password.

Disclaimer

The YOUR_NAME_HERE team makes all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for the findings provided in this document. A security audit by the team is not an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed and the review of the code was solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

Risk Classification

Impact		
High	Medium	Low

Impact

	High	Н	H/M	М
Likelihood	Medium	H/M	М	M/L
	Low	М	M/L	L

We use the CodeHawks severity matrix to determine severity. See the documentation for more details.

Audit Details

The findings described in this document correspond the following commit hash:

2e8f81e263b3a9d18fab4fb5c46805ffc10a9990

Scope

```
./src/
#-- PasswordStore.sol
```

Roles

- Owner: The user who can set the password and read the password.
- Outsiders: No one else should be able to set or read the password.

Executive Summary

Add some notes about how the audit went, types of things you found, etc.* We spent X hours with Z auditors using Y tools. etc

Issues found

Severity	Nubers of issues found		
High	2		
Medium	0		
Low	0		
Info	1		
Total	3		

Findings

High

[H-1] Storeing the password on-chain(Root cause) makes it visable to anyone and no longer private(Impact).

Description: All data stored on-chain is visible to anyone, and can be read directly from blockchain. The PasswordStore::s_password variable is intended to be private variable and only accessed through the PasswordStore::getPassword() function, which is intended to be called by the owner of the contract.

We show one such method of reading any data off chain below

Impact: Anyone can read the private password, severly breaking the functionality of the protocol.

Proof of Concept: (Proof of Code)

The below test case shows how anyone can read the password directly from the blockchain.

1. Create a local running chain

make anvil

2. Deploy contract to the chain

make deploy

3. Run the storage tool We use 1 because that's the storage slot of s_password in the contract

cast storage <ADDRESS_HERE> 1 --rpc-url http://127.0.0.1:8545

You'll get and output that looks like this:

You can then parse that hex to a string with:

And get the output:

myPassword

Recommended Mitigation:

Due to this, the overall architecture of the contract should be rethought. One could encrypt the password off-chain, and then store the encrypted password on-chain. This would require the user to remember another password off-chain to decrypt the password. However, you'd also likely want to remove the view function as you wouldn't want the user to accidentally send a transaction with the password that decrypts your password.

Likelihood & Impact:

• Impact: High (There's a severe disruption of protocol functionality)

• Likelihood: High (It's highly probable to happen)

· Severity: High

• !CRIT

[H-2] PasswordStore::setPassword() has no access controll, meaning a non-owner could change the password

Description: The PasswordStore::setPassword function is set to be an external function, however, the natspec of the function and overall purpose of the smart contract is that This function allows only the owner to set a new password.

Impact: Anyone can set/change the password of the contract, severly breaking the contract intended functionality.

Proof of Concept: Add the following code to PasswordStore.t.sol test file:

▶ Code

```
function test_anyone_can_change_password(address randomAddress) public {
    vm.assume(randomAddress != owner);
    vm.prank(randomAddress);
    string memory newPassword = "YouBeenHacked";
    passwordStore.setPassword(newPassword);

    vm.prank(owner);
    string memory actualPassword = passwordStore.getPassword();
    assertEq(actualPassword, newPassword);
}
```

Recommended Mitigation: Add an access control conditional to the PasswordStore::setPassword() function.

```
if(msg.sender != s_owner) {
    revert PasswordStore_Notowner();
}
```

Likelihood & Impact:

Impact : High Likelihood : High Severity : High

Informational

[I-1] The PasswordStore::getPasswordnatspec indicates a parameter that doesn't exist, causing the natspec to be incorrect

Description:

```
/*
    * @notice This allows only the owner to retrieve the password.
@> * @param newPassword The new password to set.
    */
function getPassword() external view returns (string memory) {
    if (msg.sender != s_owner) {
        revert PasswordStore__NotOwner();
    }
    return s_password;
}
```

The PasswordStore::getPassword function signature is getPassword() while the natspec says it should be getPassword(string)

Impact: The natspec is incorrect.

Recommended Mitidation: Remove the incorrect natspec line.

```
- * @param newPassword The new password to set.
```

Likelihood & Impact:

Impact : NONELikelihood : NONE

• Severity: Informational/Gas/Non-crits