



BarnBridge

Smart Contract Security Audit

Prepared by: **Halborn**

Date of Engagement: **July 5th, 2022 – July 25th, 2022**

Visit: **Halborn.com**

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	MODIFICATION	DATE	AUTHOR
0.1	Document Creation	07/05/2022	Roberto Reigada
0.2	Document Updates	07/25/2022	Roberto Reigada
0.3	Draft Review	07/25/2022	Gabi Urrutia
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0.5	Draft Review	09/20/2022	Gabi Urrutia
1.0	Remediation Plan	09/30/2022	Roberto Reigada
1.1	Remediation Plan Review	09/30/2022	Gabi Urrutia

CONTACTS

CONTACT	COMPANY	EMAIL
Rob Behnke	Halborn	Rob.Behnke@halborn.com
Steven Walbroehl	Halborn	Steven.Walbroehl@halborn.com
Gabi Urrutia	Halborn	Gabi.Urrutia@halborn.com

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

BarnBridge engaged Halborn to conduct a security audit on their smart contracts beginning on July 5th, 2022 and ending on July 25th, 2022. The security assessment was scoped to the smart contracts provided in the GitHub repository [Q-xyz/BB-Protocol](#).

1.2 AUDIT SUMMARY

The team at Halborn was provided three weeks for the engagement and assigned a full-time security engineer to audit the security of the smart contracts. The security engineer is a blockchain and smart-contract security expert with advanced penetration testing, smart-contract hacking, and deep knowledge of multiple blockchain protocols.

The purpose of this audit is to:

- Ensure that smart contract functions operate as intended
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contracts

In summary, Halborn identified some security risks that were mostly addressed by the [BarnBridge team](#).

1.3 TEST APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

Halborn performed a combination of manual and automated security testing to balance efficiency, timeliness, practicality, and accuracy in regard to the scope of this audit. While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in logic, process, and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage of the code and can quickly identify items that do not follow the security best practices. The following phases and associated tools were used during the audit:

- Research into architecture and purpose
- Smart contract manual code review and walkthrough
- Graphing out functionality and contract logic/connectivity/functions ([solgraph](#))
- Manual assessment of use and safety for the critical Solidity variables and functions in scope to identify any arithmetic related vulnerability classes
- Manual testing by custom scripts
- Scanning of solidity files for vulnerabilities, security hot-spots or bugs. ([MythX](#))
- Static Analysis of security for scoped contract, and imported functions. ([Slither](#))
- Testnet deployment ([Brownie](#), [Remix IDE](#))

RISK METHODOLOGY:

Vulnerabilities or issues observed by Halborn are ranked based on the risk assessment methodology by measuring the **LIKELIHOOD** of a security incident and the **IMPACT** should an incident occur. This framework works for communicating the characteristics and impacts of technology vulnerabilities. The quantitative model ensures repeatable and accurate measurement while enabling users to see the underlying vulnerability characteristics that were used to generate the Risk scores. For every vulnerability, a risk level will be calculated on a scale of **5 to 1** with **5** being the highest likelihood or impact.

RISK SCALE - LIKELIHOOD

- 5 - Almost certain an incident will occur.
- 4 - High probability of an incident occurring.
- 3 - Potential of a security incident in the long term.
- 2 - Low probability of an incident occurring.
- 1 - Very unlikely issue will cause an incident.

RISK SCALE - IMPACT

- 5 - May cause devastating and unrecoverable impact or loss.
- 4 - May cause a significant level of impact or loss.

- 3 - May cause a partial impact or loss to many.
- 2 - May cause temporary impact or loss.
- 1 - May cause minimal or un-noticeable impact.

The risk level is then calculated using a sum of these two values, creating a value of **10** to **1** with **10** being the highest level of security risk.

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
----------	------	--------	-----	---------------

- 10** - CRITICAL
- 9** - **8** - HIGH
- 7** - **6** - MEDIUM
- 5** - **4** - LOW
- 3** - **1** - VERY LOW AND INFORMATIONAL

1.4 SCOPE

IN-SCOPE:

The security assessment was scoped to the following smart contracts:

- BNDNG.sol
- INSTR.sol
- SYTKN.sol
- TOKEN.sol
- TRSRY.sol
- VAULT.sol
- XBOND.sol
- BarnBonding.sol
- BarnStaking.sol
- Governance.sol
- SmartYield.sol
- AaveProvider.sol
- Kernel.sol

Initial Commit ID:

- [cef40e7d87f3f68f96f17c5e83986318d17ce81a](#)

Fixed Commit ID:

- [30e31042554893a2b93064a771f6ed30656d9763](#)

New Commit ID:

- [869830a22e0214f88b21eb63ffde77cc90c08218](#)

Fixed Commit ID:

- [d64fe8598f57de4fdc325884bed052d8cb452fc7](#)

- The Proxy contracts that will be used by [BarnBridge team](#) to deploy the upgradeable contracts were not in the scope of this audit

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
1	9	3	2	6

LIKELIHOOD

IMPACT	(HAL-11)		(HAL-04) (HAL-05) (HAL-06)	(HAL-08)	(HAL-01)
		(HAL-13)			(HAL-02) (HAL-03)
	(HAL-14) (HAL-15)		(HAL-12)		(HAL-07) (HAL-09) (HAL-10)
	(HAL-16)				
	(HAL-17) (HAL-18) (HAL-19) (HAL-20) (HAL-21)				

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

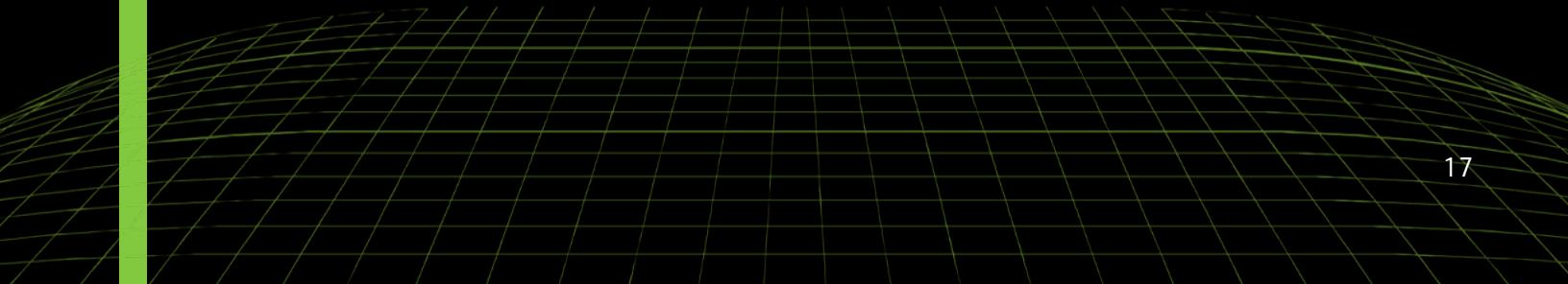
SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
HAL01 - GOVERNANCE CAN BE EXPLOITED WITH FLASHLOANS	Critical	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL02 - VOTING POWER RESTRICTION TO ACTIVATE A PROPOSAL CAN BE EASILY BYPASSED	High	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL03 - ANY USER CAN RESET THE VESTING PERIOD OF ANY DEPOSIT BY DEPOSITING AN INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT ON BEHALF OF THE USER	High	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL04 - NO PRICE FEEDS ARE USED FOR THE PRINCIPLES IN BARNBONDINGPOLICY	High	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL05 - STABLE ASSETS USED AS COLLATERAL MAY BE LIQUIDATED IN CASE OF A DEPEGGING EVENT	High	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL06 - DEPOSIT FUNCTION IN BARNBONDINGPOLICY ASSUMES THAT LATESTROUNDDATA CALL WILL ALWAYS RETURN AN 18 DECIMALS PRICE	High	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL07 - ANY USER COULD STAKE OR SEND THE PAYOUTS ON BEHALF OF THE INITIAL DEPOSITORS	High	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL08 - INFINITE MAXDEBT AFTER DECAYLENGTH PERIOD IS REACHED	High	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL09 - FUNDING RATE FEE IS INCORRECTLY APPLIED TO THE REWARDS RECEIVED	High	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL10 - SMARTYIELD.ROLLOVER FUNCTION INCORRECTLY LOCKS THE BOND TOKENS UNTIL THE END OF THE NEXT TERM	High	SOLVED - 08/05/2022
HAL11 - USERS MAY LOSE A PART OF THEIR DEPOSITS IF THE FIXED APY IS LOWER THAN THE FUNDING RATE FEE	Medium	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL12 - XBOND TOTALSUPPLY COULD BE MANIPULATED TO BYPASS GOVERNANCE RESTRICTIONS	Medium	PARTIALLY SOLVED

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

HAL13 - CHAINLINK'S LATESTROUND DATA MIGHT RETURN STALE OR INCORRECT RESULTS	Medium	SOLVED - 09/30/2022
HAL14 - TERM PERIODS MAY OVERLAP	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL15 - LACK OF DISABLEINITIALIZERS CALL TO PREVENT UNINITIALIZED CONTRACTS	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL16 - INCOMPATIBILITY WITH NON-STANDARD ERC20 TOKENS	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL17 - INCOMPATIBILITY WITH TRANSFER-ON-FEE OR DEFLATIONARY TOKENS	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL18 - BOOLEAN EQUALITIES	Informational	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL19 - WRONG COMMENTS	Informational	SOLVED - 08/01/2022
HAL20 - POSSIBLE UNDERFLOW IN GOVERNANCE.EXECUTEPROPOSAL FUNCTION	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL21 - SAFEERC20 IS NOT USED ACROSS ALL THE CODE BASE	Informational	SOLVED - 09/30/2022



FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS



3.1 (HAL-01) GOVERNANCE CAN BE EXPLOITED WITH FLASHLOANS - CRITICAL

Description:

The `Governance` contract initially holds the executor role, the highest privileged role within the smart contracts.

The contract is used to create different proposals to:

- Install modules
- Upgrade modules
- Approve policies
- Terminate policies
- Change the executor

The voting power used to create and vote for or against proposals is based on the users' current xBOND token balance:

Listing 1: Governance.sol (Line 190)

```
188 function vote(bool for_) external {
189     // get the amount of user votes
190     uint256 userVotes = xBOND.balanceOf(msg.sender);
191
192     // ensure an active proposal exists
193     if (activeProposal.instructionsId == 0) {
194         revert NoActiveProposalDetected();
195     }
196
197     // ensure the user has no pre-existing votes on the proposal
198     if (userVotesForProposal[activeProposal.instructionsId][msg.
199     ↳ sender] > 0) {
200         revert UserAlreadyVoted();
201     }
202
203     // record the votes
204     if (for_) {
205         yesVotesForProposal[activeProposal.instructionsId] +=
```

```

↳ userVotes;
205     } else {
206         noVotesForProposal[activeProposal.instructionsId] +=
↳ userVotes;
207     }
208
209     // record that the user has casted votes
210     userVotesForProposal[activeProposal.instructionsId][msg.sender
↳ ] = userVotes;
211
212     // transfer voting tokens to contract
213     xBOND.transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), userVotes);
214
215     // emit the corresponding event
216     emit WalletVoted(activeProposal.instructionsId, msg.sender,
↳ for_, userVotes);
217 }
```

Moreover, to get xBOND tokens, all the user has to do is call the `enter()` function on the `BarnStaking` contract:

Listing 2: BarnStaking.sol (Lines 41,46,49,59,60)

```

30 /// @notice Pay some BOND. Earn some shares. Locks BOND and mints
↳ xBOND
31 /// @param _amount Amount of BOND
32 /// @param _staker Address to receive the xBOND shares
33 function enter(uint256 _amount, address _staker) external {
34     if (_staker == address(0)) _staker = msg.sender;
35     // Gets the amount of BOND locked in the contract
36     uint256 totalBond = IERC20(TOKEN).balanceOf(address(this));
37     // Gets the amount of xBOND in existence
38     uint256 totalShares = xBOND.totalSupply();
39     // If no xBOND exists, mint it 1:1 to the amount put in
40     if (totalShares == 0 || totalBond == 0) {
41         xBOND.mint(_staker, _amount);
42     }
43     // Calculate and mint the amount of xBOND the BOND is worth.
↳ The ratio will change overtime, as xBOND is burned/minted and BOND
↳ deposited + gained from fees / withdrawn.
44     else {
45         uint256 what = (_amount * totalShares) / totalBond;
46         xBOND.mint(_staker, what);
```

```

47      }
48      // Pull BARN from the caller, lock the BARN in the contract
49      IERC20(TOKEN).transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _amount)
↳ ;
50 }
51
52 // Claim back your BOND.
53 // Unlocks the staked + gained BOND and burns xBOND
54 function leave(uint256 _share) external {
55     // Gets the amount of xBOND in existence
56     uint256 totalShares = xBOND.totalSupply();
57     // Calculates the amount of BOND the xBOND is worth - scaling
↳ already implied here
58     uint256 what = (_share * IERC20(TOKEN).balanceOf(address(this)
↳ )) / (totalShares);
59     xBOND.burn(msg.sender, _share);
60     IERC20(TOKEN).transfer(msg.sender, what);
61 }
```

As we can see above, a user could call the `enter()` and `leave()` functions in the same transaction/block without any restriction, making the Governance voting power vulnerable to flashloans.

Proof of Concept:

An attacker could:

1. Take a flashloan of BOND tokens. In the same transaction:
 - 1.1 Call `BarnStakingPolicy.enter()`
 - 1.2 Get a significant amount of XBOND tokens
 - 1.3 Call `Governance.submitProposal()` submitting a malicious proposal that changes the executor to a contract address controlled by him. Requirement to have 1% of the outstanding governance power can be easily bypassed with flashloan
 - 1.4 Still in the same transaction, call `Governance.endorseProposal()`
 - 1.5 Call `Governance.activateProposal()`. Having 20% of the outstanding governance power requirement can, once again, be easily bypassed with the flashloan

- 1.6 Call `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()`, retrieving the BOND tokens and returning the flashloan
2. Users will see the malicious proposal and vote to reject it
3. The attacker waits 3 days and takes a new BOND token flashloan. In the same transaction:
 - 3.1 Call `BarnStakingPolicy.enter()`
 - 3.2 Get a significant amount of XBOND tokens
 - 3.3 Vote for his malicious proposal, exceeding the limit that requires the net votes (yes - no) to be greater than 33% of the total votes thanks to the flashloan. This `Governance.vote()` call will lock the XBOND tokens in the contract
 - 3.4 Still in the same transaction, call `Governance.executeProposal()`
 - 3.5 The malicious proposal is executed
 - 3.6 `Governance.reclaimVotes()` is called. The locked XBOND tokens are given back
 - 3.7 Call `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()`, getting back the BOND tokens and returning the flashloan

Attacker has managed to change the executor to one of his smart contracts by taking 2 different flash loans of BOND tokens:

```

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x3c4f6932ale4286f479f5de24ce68d22d6808f818384af4a8169d9acec2562ae
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096050 Gas used: 92008 (0.02%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xe0ab04072df9d7ecefe85324210be025b815f92d2cd7ceb690602526ad81be474
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096051 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user3})
Transaction sent: 0x9365df4e7b4c6fec54bea599a98387f06838a66eab7604699c5d9bfa91b5cc7
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096052 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user4})
Transaction sent: 0xle7d5ae69cf3aeb31360b7a868dc9e6db2449e6c818f6d8c0730c910e8871
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096053 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user5})
Transaction sent: 0x48fb97f17cd9e91983ac186b8d8ab330efcdae67d6afc8671db8d7d149b7157
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096054 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user6})
Transaction sent: 0x9cb12635fa9d915dff79389527c87a3fbe67e924e6932e2feld53906a6552ae
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096055 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user7})
Transaction sent: 0xb7cf61f12bd6b03a55b1f1fc890623eb3cc2bb35dc6f30fd14b95da9339b3e4e
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096056 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

```

```

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user8})
Transaction sent: 0xbff401f216cbfce525df66c081eddac9ea83d81f359ae5e184b270c9281f2bb03
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096057 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_Governance.vote(False, {'from': user9})
Transaction sent: 0xd11bc381d07adafdac6487b0471la0b75fd8eb42e902a4780dffdd1a25177dd81
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.vote confirmed Block: 15096058 Gas used: 62008 (0.01%)

Calling -> chain.sleep(3*24*60*60)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_Kernel.executor() -> 0xB4829e14A1e4B378415D0233491AD71F00180De5
contract_Governance.address -> 0xB4829e14A1e4B378415D0233491AD71F00180De5
contract_MyV2FlashLoan.address -> 0xF4401329708D10160b0Ee9FB8436f069d2b36eEf

Calling -> contract_MyV2FlashLoan.myFlashLoanCall([contract_USDC.address], [1000000_00000000], [0], 1, {'from': attacker})
Transaction sent: 0xc9de4699b112476811957f9bfd2d9cf84aefcab0176d6c8dee05e609ac95e701
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 3
MyV2FlashLoan.myFlashLoanCall confirmed Block: 15096060 Gas used: 463673 (0.08%)
contract_Kernel.executor() -> 0xF4401329708D10160b0Ee9FB8436f069d2b36eEf
contract_Governance.address -> 0xB4829e14A1e4B378415D0233491AD71F00180De5
contract_MyV2FlashLoan.address -> 0xF4401329708D10160b0Ee9FB8436f069d2b36eEf
>>> █

```

Exploit POC video

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It is recommended to not allow users to call `BarnStakingPolicy.enter()` and `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()` within the same block to prevent the flashloans.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `BarnBridge` team fixed the issue. A warm-up and a cooldown period was added in the `BarnStaking` contract. This period is configurable, but the minimum warm-up/cooldown time is 1 day.

3.2 (HAL-02) VOTING POWER RESTRICTION TO ACTIVATE A PROPOSAL CAN BE EASILY BYPASSED - HIGH

Description:

In the `Governance` contract, to activate a proposal, it is required to have endorsements from at least 20% of the total outstanding governance power:

```
Listing 3: Governance.sol (Lines 163-166)

149 function activateProposal(uint256 instructionsId_) external {
150     // get the proposal to be activated
151     ProposalMetadata memory proposal = getProposalMetadata[
152         instructionsId_];
153     // only allow the proposer to activate their proposal
154     if (msg.sender != proposal.proposer) {
155         revert NotAuthorizedToActivateProposal();
156     }
157     // proposals must be activated within 2 weeks of submission or
158     // they expire
159     if (block.timestamp > proposal.submissionTimestamp + 2 weeks)
160     {
161         revert SubmittedProposalHasExpired();
162     }
163     // require endorsements from at least 20% of the total
164     // outstanding governance power
165     if ((totalEndorsementsForProposal[instructionsId_] * 5) <
166         xBOND.totalSupply()) {
167         revert NotEnoughEndorsementsToActivateProposal();
168     }
169     // ensure the proposal is being activated for the first time
170     if (proposalHasBeenActivated[instructionsId_] == true) {
171         revert ProposalAlreadyActivated();
172     }
```

```

173     // ensure the currently active proposal has had at least a
174     ↳ week of voting for execution
175     if (block.timestamp < activeProposal.activationTimestamp + 1
176         ↳ weeks) {
176       revert ActiveProposalNotExpired();
177     }
178
179     // activate the proposal
180     activeProposal = ActivatedProposal(instructionsId_, block.
181         ↳ timestamp);
182
183     // record that the proposal has been activated
184     proposalHasBeenActivated[instructionsId_] = true;
185
186     // emit the corresponding event
187     emit ProposalActivated(instructionsId_, block.timestamp);
188 }
```

This can be easily achieved, as any user could:

```

contract XBOND.balanceOf(user) -> 10000000000000000000000000000000
contract XBOND.balanceOf(user2) -> 8000000000000000000000000000000
contract XBOND.totalSupply() -> 9000000000000000000000000000000
Calling -> contract_Governance.submitProposal((10, contract_Exploit.address), '0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ff', {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x79caaa1f9dfe1eaf2ce57ed99766485591a8e2dc5ab4a05c5d590de9
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 1
Governance.submitProposal confirmed Block: 15108613 Gas used: 163103 (0.03%)
contract_Governance.getProposalMetadata(1) -> 0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000ff, '0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000101', 1657372761
Calling -> contract_Governance.endorseProposal(1, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0xeba48743b3e17b817359d4088721e14790da7eec9c2fb65ce802b65de7b2156
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 3
Governance.endorseProposal confirmed Block: 15108614 Gas used: 56838 (0.01%)
contract_Governance.totalEndorsementsForProposal(1) -> 10000000000000000000000000000000
contract_XBOND.totalSupply() -> 9000000000000000000000000000000
Calling -> contract_Governance.activateProposal(1, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x1513c13ee3e399dc47f522d990c068d497a75ea7f84385738d1bb7b27ac
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 4
Governance.activateProposal confirmed (reverted) Block: 15108615 Gas used: 28071 (0.00%)
Calling -> contract_BarnStakingPolicy.enter(10, 00000000000000000000000000000000, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x1018ee64f937b2f219ec99fb1f35c820d39c0a1b9e59320e899853ea3670f3eacc
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 5
BarnStakingPolicy.leave confirmed Block: 15108616 Gas used: 48541 (0.01%)
Calling -> contract_BOND.transfer(newWallet.address, 10_000000000000000000000000000000, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0xabe99cc412ac0ae71a717fedice08f7ed296db55cd65a31be61532618e9f8
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 6
BOND.transfer confirmed Block: 15108617 Gas used: 35861 (0.01%)
Calling -> contract_BOND.approve(contract_BarnStakingPolicy.address, 10_000000000000000000000000000000, {'from': newWallet})
Transaction sent: 0xfedf7bd1ebf097fb1979380427152963212a21aa655e49a776aace129aa
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 0
BOND.approve confirmed Block: 15108618 Gas used: 40904 (0.01%)
Calling -> contract_BarnStakingPolicy.enter(10_000000000000000000000000000000, newWallet, {'from': newWallet})
Transaction sent: 0x0cdcabbb493b11948d4dbb0353facd6519c00532d0ddeb735bcc00ca9460087d3
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 1
BarnStakingPolicy.enter confirmed Block: 15108619 Gas used: 57141 (0.01%)
Calling -> contract_Governance.endorseProposal(1, {'from': newWallet})
Transaction sent: 0x012a671c599a01acd9054f428287dde1e467a86115d1ad400380ae64f3d600
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.endorseProposal confirmed Block: 15108620 Gas used: 61038 (0.01%)
contract_Governance.totalEndorsementsForProposal(1) -> 20000000000000000000000000000000
contract_XBOND.totalSupply() -> 9000000000000000000000000000000
Calling -> contract_Governance.activateProposal(1, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0xd2d731fce7a35959b62ab8e376d1514de17e8a5f0ab3c5b345ddaaedd11eb9b
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 7
Governance.activateProposal confirmed Block: 15108621 Gas used: 92129 (0.02%)
```

1. Call `BarnStakingPolicy.enter()`

2. Get xBOND tokens.

3. Call `Governance.endorseProposal()`
4. Call `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()`
5. Get back his BOND tokens.
6. Transfer the BOND tokens to another wallet
7. Repeat the steps above until achieving the 20% of the total outstanding governance power

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 4

Recommendation:

It is recommended that after calling `BarnStakingPolicy.enter()` the BOND tokens get locked in the contract for a certain period of time, for example 1 week, before users are allowed to call `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()` to retrieve them.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `BarnBridge team` fixed the issue. The added warm-up and cooldown periods in the `BarnStaking` contract mitigate this issue.

3.3 (HAL-03) ANY USER CAN RESET THE VESTING PERIOD OF ANY DEPOSIT BY DEPOSITING AN INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT ON BEHALF OF THE USER - HIGH

Description:

When a user calls `BarnBondingPolicy.deposit()`, `BarnBondingModule.deposit()` is called internally:

Listing 4: BarnBondingModule.sol (Lines 140-145)

```

132 function deposit(
133     address _asset,
134     address _depositor,
135     uint256 _priceInUSD,
136     uint256 _payout
137 ) external onlyRole(ALLOCATOR) {
138     require(acceptedAsset[_asset], "Asset hasn't been added");
139     // depositor info is stored
140     bondInfo[_depositor][_asset] = Bond({
141         payout: bondInfo[_depositor][_asset].payout + _payout,
142         vesting: terms[_asset].vestingTerm,
143         lastBlockTimestamp: block.timestamp,
144         pricePaid: _priceInUSD
145     });
146     currentDebt[_asset] += _payout;
147     emit BondCreated(_asset, _payout, block.timestamp + terms[
148     ↴ _asset].vestingTerm, _priceInUSD);
148 }
```

As we can see, this call updates the `bondInfo` mapping. The payout is correctly updated by considering the previous `payout`, so no funds are lost by the depositor, although any deposit would reset the vesting period as `vesting: terms[_asset].vestingTerm`.

Taking into consideration that any user can deposit on behalf of other user, a random user could perform an insignificant deposit of for example

0.00000000000001 DAI resetting the vesting period of any other user. As the gas costs in Optimism are very low, this griefing attack would have almost a 0 cost.

Proof of Concept:

```

Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(contract_DAI.address, user1.address, 100_0000000000000000, 5_0000000000000000, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x985ade594d0f99ca38daa6f131cebbscal59led7cc63df37dcde672f7058c27
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 30672521 Gas used: 304724 (0.05%)

contract_DAI.balanceOf(user1) -> 90000000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(contract_BarnTreasury) -> 9965804781659632641864
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (34195218340367358136, 604800, 1657699185, 292438548)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0

Calling -> chain.sleep(604800)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (34195218340367358136, 604800, 1657699185, 292438548)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 10000
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 34195218340367358136

Calling -> contract_DAI.approve(contract_BarnBondingPolicy.address, 10000, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xbba9f909974c38ea2b6391b3f5a186dc28b2e935efbfad64811619b4be29a5d27
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 0
DAI.approve confirmed Block: 30672523 Gas used: 46412 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(contract_DAI.address, user1.address, 10000, 5_0000000000000000, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x365e317428d4bf07457e5298fbad8ba04dbbd3b4e09ca596a2051b9a412f4d5
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 30672524 Gas used: 128864 (0.02%)

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (34195218340367361555, 604800, 1658303986, 292438548)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 4

Recommendation:

It is recommended to call `redeem()` before updating the `bondInfo` mapping, this way the user would receive all the vested payout, making this attack impossible.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `BarnBridge` team solved this issue. Now, it is not possible to perform a new deposit if the previous deposit is still vesting.

3.4 (HAL-04) NO PRICE FEEDS ARE USED FOR THE PRINCIPLES IN BARNBONDINGPOLICY - HIGH

Description:

The `BarnBondingPolicy` is the interface that allows users to bond by calling either `deposit()` or `redeem()`. A bond is a way for the BarnBridge protocol to acquire capital into their treasury in exchange for BOND tokens discounted. Users will call `deposit()` on `BarnBondingPolicy` which transfers tokens out of the callers wallet and records the price they paid for BOND along with the number of BOND they receive at the end of their vesting term.

These are the parameters used in the `BarnBondingPolicy.deposit()` function:

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>_principle</code>	address	The asset that the protocol will accept in exchange for BOND
<code>_depositor</code>	address	The address that will receive the discounted BOND at the end of the vesting term
<code>_amount</code>	uint256	The amount of <code>_principle</code> tokens the user is depositing in exchange for BOND
<code>_maxPrice</code>	uint256	The maximum price a user is willing to pay per BOND

The deposits are based in a certain term created for that `_principle`. This is how a Term is configured in the `configureBondTerms()` function:

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>_controlVariable</code>	uint256	The discount being applied to the current BOND token price, expressed in thousandths

<code>_vestingTerm</code>	uint256	The amount of time it takes for a users bond to mature
<code>_maxDebt</code>	uint256	The maximum amount of debt the protocol can take on, expressed in BOND
<code>_decayLength</code>	uint256	The amount of time it takes for debt to decay
<code>_fee</code>	uint256	The amount of BOND the protocol will keep on a users deposit, expressed in hundredths
<code>_asset</code>	address	The asset that the protocol will accept in exchange for BOND

All the `_principles` used in the protocol will be stable coins. The `BarnBondingPolicy.deposit()` function makes use of a Chainlink Price Feed to check the current price of the `BOND` token. Based on this price and the discount being applied to the current `BOND` token price(`_controlVariable`), the `BarnBondingPolicy.deposit()` function calculates what is the correct amount of `BOND` tokens that the user will receive for the amount of the `_principle` deposited:

Listing 5: BarnBondingPolicy.sol (Line 59)

```

50 function deposit(
51     address _principle,
52     address _depositor,
53     uint256 _amount,
54     uint256 _maxPrice
55 ) external {
56     // If depositor isn't specified use msg.sender
57     if (_depositor == address(0)) _depositor = msg.sender;
58     // Get current price of BOND from oracle
59     uint256 price = BNDNG.bondPrice(_principle, bondPrice());
60     require(price <= _maxPrice, "Max Price too high");
61     // Decay amount of debt we have
62     BNDNG.decayDebt(_principle);
63     (, uint256 _maxDebt, , , uint256 _fee, uint256 _currentDebt) =
64     ↳ BNDNG.getTerms(_principle);
65     uint256 bondAvailable = _maxDebt - _currentDebt;

```

```
65     uint256 value = (_amount * 1E18) / price;
66     // Check to see if we have enough debt available for someone
67     ↳ to bond
68     if (value > bondAvailable) {
69         value = bondAvailable;
70         _amount = (value * price) / 1E18;
71     }
72     // Transferring from the user into the treasury
73     ERC20(_principle).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
74     ↳ _amount);
74     IERC20(_principle).approve(address(TRSRY), _amount);
75     TRSRY.deposit(_principle, address(this), _amount);
76
77     // TODO: review formula
78     // Get the amount of BOND the user should receive after
79     ↳ bonding
80     uint256 fee = (value * _fee) / 10_000;
81     require(value > fee);
82     value = value - fee;
83     // Withdrawing BOND from the treasury to pay when bond fully
84     ↳ vests
85     TRSRY.withdraw(TOKEN, value);
86 }
```

As we can see, a Chainlink price feed is used to retrieve the price of the BOND token, but there is no price feed that checks the current price of the `_principle`, the contract just assumes the `_principle` will always be worth 1\$.

In case that the current discount(`_controlVariable`) is equal to 10% and the `_principle` depegs from 1\$ and lets say that its current price is 0.9\$, users will be able to get BOND tokens with a discount of 20%, not just 10%.

If the price drops further, users would deposit their now worthless stable coin in BarnBridge to receive BOND tokens. This would incorrectly increase the debt and would have severe consequences in the protocol.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It is recommended to also use a Chainlink price feed to calculate the price of the _principle used.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The BarnBridge team accepted this risk of this finding. Currently, the BarnBridge team only plans to use USDC or DAI as a _principle. The team is willing to take the risk that USDC or DAI will not depeg before the contracts are updated to support a price feed for principles.

3.5 (HAL-05) STABLE ASSETS USED AS COLLATERAL MAY BE LIQUIDATED IN CASE OF A DEPEGGING EVENT - HIGH

Description:

The `SmartYield` contract allows users to borrow assets by placing `Bond` tokens as collateral. This is possible since `SmartYield` gets its yield by supplying underlying tokens to AAVE. The underlying token used is a stable coin as, for example, DAI.

The state variable `_healthFactorGuard` is used as a safe barrier when borrowing. 100 means the same threshold as AAVE, 110 means 110% health factor, a higher health factor as an extra security mechanism.

The `SmartYield` also allows users to liquidate unhealthy debt through the `liquidateDebt()` function:

Listing 6: SmartYield.sol (Line 369)

```

362 /**
363 * @dev allow user to liquidate unhealthy debt for others, i.e.
364 *      ↳ repay for them, and transfer the collateral to the liquidator
365 */
366 function liquidateDebt(uint256 _debtId) external override
367     ↳ nonReentrant defaultCheck {
368         Debt memory debt = debtData[_debtId];
369         (uint256 healthFactor, uint256 compoundBalance) =
370             ↳ _computeHealthFactor(debt);
371         require(healthFactor < 1e18, "still healthy");
372         debtData[_debtId].status = DebtStatus.Liquidated;
373         IERC20Upgradeable(debt.borrowAsset).safeTransferFrom(msg.
374             ↳ sender, bondProvider, compoundBalance);
375         IProvider(bondProvider)._repayProvider(debt.borrowAsset,
376             ↳ compoundBalance);
377         IERC20Upgradeable(debt.collateralBond).safeTransfer(msg.sender

```

```

    ↳ , debt.collateralAmount);
375     emit Liquidated(msg.sender, _debtId, debtData[_debtId]);
376 }
```

As we can see, the `liquidateDebt()` function makes use of the `_computeHealthFactor()` to determine if the debt can be liquidated or not:

Listing 7: SmartYield.sol (Line 526)

```

514 /**
515 * @dev calculate the health factor for debt
516 * @param _debt debt information
517 * @return healthTuple the health factor and the compounded
518 * balance
519 function _computeHealthFactor(Debt memory _debt) public view
520     returns (uint256, uint256) {
521     uint256 compoundedBalance = _calculateCompoundBalance(_debt.
522     borrowRate, _debt.borrowAmount, _debt.start);
523
524     DataTypes.ReserveData memory reserve = IProvider(bondProvider)
525     .getReserveDataProvider(_debt.borrowAsset);
526     DataTypes.ReserveConfigurationMap memory config = reserve.
527     configuration;
528     uint256 liquidationThreshold = (config.data & ~
529         LIQUIDATION_THRESHOLD_MASK) >>
530             LIQUIDATION_THRESHOLD_START_BIT_POSITION;
531     // as we only allow stable coins, we assume 1:1 ratio between
532     // collateral and debt
533     uint256 healthFactor = ((_debt.collateralAmount *
534     liquidationThreshold) *
535         10**(_IERC20MetadataUpgradeable(_debt.borrowAsset).decimals
536         ())) /
537         10000 /
538         compoundedBalance;
539     return (healthFactor, compoundedBalance);
540 }
```

A 1:1 ratio is assumed between collateral and debt. This will be true as long as the underlying stable asset provided as collateral is pegged to 1\$ but as per [AAVE documentation](#):

"You should be mindful of the stablecoin price fluctuations due to market conditions and how it might affect your healthfactor. For example, the market price of USDC 1.00 might not equal exactly USD 1.00, but for example USD 0.95. The price fluctuations of stablecoins, like any assets, affects your healthfactor."

If the provided stablecoin used as collateral in AAVE depegs from 1\$ to for example 0.50\$ and there is a high debt in the protocol, the position held by `SmartYield` in AAVE may be liquidated before anyone can correct this situation by calling `liquidateDebt()` function.

The same happens with the `_computeLtv()` function:

Listing 8: SmartYield.sol (Line 550)

```

539 /**
540  * @dev calculate the health factor for borrow
541  * @param _debt debt information
542  * @return healthTuple the health factor and the compounded
543  * balance
544 */
544 function _computeLtv(Debt memory _debt) public view returns (
545     uint256, uint256) {
545     uint256 compoundedBalance = _calculateCompoundBalance(_debt.
546     borrowRate, _debt.borrowAmount, _debt.start);
546
547     DataTypes.ReserveData memory reserve = IProvider(bondProvider)
548     .getReserveDataProvider(_debt.borrowAsset);
548     DataTypes.ReserveConfigurationMap memory config = reserve.
549     configuration;
549     uint256 ltvThreshold = config.data & ~LTV_MASK;
550     // as we only allow stable coins, we assume 1:1 ratio between
551     // collateral and debt
551     uint256 healthFactor = ((_debt.collateralAmount * ltvThreshold
552     ) *
552         10**(_IERC20MetadataUpgradeable(_debt.borrowAsset).decimals
553         )) /
553         10000 /
554         compoundedBalance;
555     return (healthFactor, compoundedBalance);
556 }
```

If this happens, it would have severe consequences in the protocol, as no yield would be provided and users would never be able to retrieve their deposits.

This issue is very similar to [HAL04 - NO PRICE FEEDS ARE USED FOR THE PRINCIPLES IN BARNBONDINGPOLICY](#), as once again here, [BarnBridge](#) is assuming that the stable coins will always be pegged to \$1.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It is recommended to revisit all the borrowing logic in the [SmartYield](#) contract, considering any possible depegging event.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The [BarnBridge team](#) accepts this risk. Currently, the [BarnBridge team](#) only plans to use USDC or DAI as collateral. The team is willing to take the risk that USDC or DAI will not depeg.

3.6 (HAL-06) DEPOSIT FUNCTION IN BARNBONDINGPOLICY ASSUMES THAT LATESTROUNDDATA CALL WILL ALWAYS RETURN AN 18 DECIMALS PRICE - HIGH

Description:

In the `BarnBondingPolicy` contract, the `deposit()` function:

1. Queries for the current BOND token price through a Chainlink Oracle
2. Calculates the current BOND discount based upon the `_principle` provided
3. Decreases the current debt BarnBridge has for a given `_principle`
4. Transfers an `_amount` of `_principle` tokens from the `msg.sender` to the `TRSRY`
5. Withdraws the correct amount of BOND from the `TRSRY` to be able to allow the `_depositor` to redeem at the end of their vesting term
6. Records the bond details within the `BNDNG.sol` contract:

Listing 9: BarnBondingPolicy.sol (Lines 60,65,69)

```

50 function deposit(
51     address _principle,
52     address _depositor,
53     uint256 _amount,
54     uint256 _maxPrice
55 ) external {
56     // If depositor isn't specified use msg.sender
57     if (_depositor == address(0)) _depositor = msg.sender;
58     // Get current price of BOND from oracle
59     uint256 price = BNDNG.bondPrice(_principle, bondPrice());
60     require(price <= _maxPrice, "Max Price too high");
61     // Decay amount of debt we have
62     BNDNG.decayDebt(_principle);
63     (, uint256 _maxDebt, , , uint256 _fee, uint256 _currentDebt) =
64     ↳ BNDNG.getTerms(_principle);
65     uint256 bondAvailable = _maxDebt - _currentDebt;
66     uint256 value = (_amount * 1E18) / price;

```

```
66      // Check to see if we have enough debt available for someone
67      ↳ to bond
68      if (value > bondAvailable) {
69          value = bondAvailable;
70          _amount = (value * price) / 1E18;
71      }
72
73      // Transferring from the user into the treasury
74      ERC20(_principle).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
75      ↳ _amount);
76      IERC20(_principle).approve(address(TRSRY), _amount);
77      TRSRY.deposit(_principle, address(this), _amount);
78
79      // TODOV: review formula
80      // Get the amount of BOND the user should receive after
81      ↳ bonding
82      uint256 fee = (value * _fee) / 10_000;
83      require(value > fee);
84      value = value - fee;
85      // Withdrawing BOND from the treasury to pay when bond fully
86      ↳ vests
87      TRSRY.withdraw(TOKEN, value);
88
89      BNDNG.deposit(_principle, _depositor, price, value);
90 }
```

As we can see, the function assumes that the `decimals` of the `BNDNG.bondPrice(_principle, bondPrice())` call will always be 18 and calculates the `_amount` of BOND tokens based on this, although considering that the `_principles` used will be stablecoins the Chainlink Price Feed used should be BOND/USD which will always have 8 decimals.

BOND/USD Price Feed in Polygon - 8 decimals

BOND/ETH Price Feed in the Mainnet - 18 decimals

The current logic, if used with a BOND/USD Price Feed, would return wrong amounts and users would be able to get 10^{10} more BOND tokens than what they should out of their deposits.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It is recommended to only allow/use Chainlink Price Feeds with 8 decimals and update the `deposit()` function as shown below:

Listing 10: BarnBondingPolicy.sol (Lines 65,69)

```

50 function deposit(
51     address _principle,
52     address _depositor,
53     uint256 _amount,
54     uint256 _maxPrice
55 ) external {
56     // If depositor isn't specified use msg.sender
57     if (_depositor == address(0)) _depositor = msg.sender;
58     // Get current price of BOND from oracle
59     uint256 price = BNDNG.bondPrice(_principle, bondPrice());
60     require(price <= _maxPrice, "Max Price too high");
61     // Decay amount of debt we have
62     BNDNG.decayDebt(_principle);
63     (, uint256 _maxDebt, , , uint256 _fee, uint256 _currentDebt) =
64     ↳ BNDNG.getTerms(_principle);
65     uint256 bondAvailable = _maxDebt - _currentDebt;
66     uint256 value = (_amount * 1E8) / price;
67     // Check to see if we have enough debt available for someone
68     ↳ to bond
69     if (value > bondAvailable) {
70         value = bondAvailable;
71         _amount = (value * price) / 1E8;
72     }
73     // Transferring from the user into the treasury
74     ERC20(_principle).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
75     ↳ _amount);
75     IERC20(_principle).approve(address(TRSRY), _amount);
76     TRSRY.deposit(_principle, address(this), _amount);
77     // TODOV: review formula

```

```
78     // Get the amount of BOND the user should receive after
↳ bonding
79     uint256 fee = (value * _fee) / 10_000;
80     require(value > fee);
81     value = value - fee;
82     // Withdrawing BOND from the treasury to pay when bond fully
↳ vests
83     TRSRY.withdraw(TOKEN, value);
84
85     BNDNG.deposit(_principle, _depositor, price, value);
86 }
```

Remediation Plan:

PARTIALLY SOLVED: The [BarnBridge team](#) fixed the issue and updated the contract to use 8 decimals instead of 18. The team will consider taking the number of decimals from the Chainlink Price Feed.

On the other hand, the [BarnBridge team](#) does not check if the returned `price` is greater than 0 to avoid returning an incorrect price.

3.7 (HAL-07) ANY USER COULD STAKE OR SEND THE PAYOUTS ON BEHALF OF THE INITIAL DEPOSITORS - HIGH

Description:

In the `BarnBondingPolicy` contract, the function `redeem()` checks to see how long the `_recipient` has vested, and then it either sends that amount of BOND tokens to the `_recipient` or it stakes it in the DAO. This behavior is based in the function parameter passed `_stake`:

Listing 11: BarnBondingPolicy.sol (Lines 96,97,100)

```

94 function redeem(
95     address _principle,
96     address _recipient,
97     bool _stake
98 ) external {
99     uint256 payout = BNDNG.redeem(_principle, _recipient);
100    stakeOrSend(_recipient, _stake, payout);
101 }
102
103 /* ===== INTERNAL HELPER FUNCTIONS ===== */
104
105 /**
106 * @notice allow user to stake payout automatically
107 * @param _recipient address
108 * @param _stake bool
109 * @param _amount uint
110 */
111 function stakeOrSend(
112     address _recipient,
113     bool _stake,
114     uint256 _amount
115 ) internal {
116     if (!_stake) {
117         IERC20(TOKEN).transfer(_recipient, _amount); // send
118         payout
119     } else {
120         IERC20(TOKEN).approve(barnStaking, _amount);
121         IBarnStaking(barnStaking).enter(_amount, _recipient);

```

```

121      }
122  }
```

As we can see in the code above, anyone can call `redeem()` on behalf of the `_recipient` and decide on their behalf if the payout should be staked in the DAO or not.

Proof of Concept:

```

Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(contract_DAI.address, user1.address, 100_0000000000000000, 5_0000000000000000, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x100c0edfc7b0ad296fc2a114370a543cf934edadc8971a7860b5daelbc818b62
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 30652744 Gas used: 304724 (0.05%)

contract_DAI.of(user1) -> 90000000000000000000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(contract_BarnTreasury) -> 9964987411083604754424
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (35012588916395245576, 604800, 1657655340, 285611556)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0

Calling -> chain.sleep(302400)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (35012588916395245576, 604800, 1657655340, 285611556)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 5000
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 17506294458197622788
Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.redeem(contract_DAI.address, user1.address, False, {'from': user3})
Transaction sent: 0x53de5d07ea1d65e7d65ced05c5c96a423cf84dc7f5b806848c84e32da9ee9d4b
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 0
BarnBondingPolicy.redeem confirmed Block: 30652746 Gas used: 85116 (0.01%)

contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user1) -> 17506294458197622788

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (17506294458197622788, 302399, 1657957741, 285611556)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0

Calling -> chain.sleep(302400)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (17506294458197622788, 302399, 1657957741, 285611556)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 10000
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 17506294458197622788

Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.redeem(contract_DAI.address, user1.address, False, {'from': user3})
Transaction sent: 0x330ec2946223c99bd8369e597654649b9cd1b0d842eacb75b2766c2ef22290ed
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.redeem confirmed Block: 30652748 Gas used: 36878 (0.01%)

contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user1) -> 35012588916395245576

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (0, 0, 0, 0)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to update the `redeem()` function, so it only allows the `_recipient` to call it.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The [BarnBridge team](#) fixed the issue, and now only the user who bonded chooses whether to stake or not.

3.8 (HAL-08) INFINITE MAXDEBT AFTER DECAYLENGTH PERIOD IS REACHED - HIGH

Description:

The `BarnBondingModule` contract stores all information regarding user deposits, redemptions and bonding terms. To enable bonding, there are several steps that must be taken before user deposits are accepted. One of those steps, is configuring the bond terms by calling `configureBondTerms()`:

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>_controlVariable</code>	<code>uint256</code>	The discount being applied to the current BOND token price, expressed in thousandths
<code>_vestingTerm</code>	<code>uint256</code>	The amount of time it takes for a users bond to mature
<code>_maxDebt</code>	<code>uint256</code>	The maximum amount of debt the protocol can take on, expressed in BOND
<code>_decayLength</code>	<code>uint256</code>	The amount of time it takes for debt to decay
<code>_fee</code>	<code>uint256</code>	The amount of BOND the protocol will keep on a users deposit, expressed in hundredths
<code>_asset</code>	<code>address</code>	The asset that the protocol will accept in exchange for BOND

Based in the table above, we are going to use the following Bond terms:

- `_controlVariable`: 1000 (1%)
- `_vestingTerm`: 7 days
- `_maxDebt`: 10000.0000000000000000 (10000 BOND tokens)
- `_decayLength`: 10 days
- `_fee`: 0

- `_asset`: DAI contract address

These Bond terms mean that the maximum amount of BOND tokens(`_maxDebt`) that can be given in exchange for DAI tokens in 10 days(`_decayLength`) is 10000 BOND tokens. Basically, the debt will decay 1000 BOND tokens every day. This logic is implemented in the `decayDebt()` function, which is called right before any deposit to update the current debt:

Listing 12: BarnBondingModule.sol (Lines 183-185)

```
181 function decayDebt(address _asset) external onlyRole(ALLOCATOR) {
182     Terms memory term = terms[_asset];
183     uint256 decay = (term.maxDebt / term.decayLength) * (block.
184     timestamp - lastDecay[_asset]);
185     if (decay > currentDebt[_asset]) {
186         currentDebt[_asset] = 0;
187     } else {
188         currentDebt[_asset] = currentDebt[_asset] - decay;
189     }
}
```

As we can see, this function makes use of the `lastDecay[_asset]` mapping. But this mapping is only updated with the first call to the `configureBondTerms()` which means that after the 10th day the `decay` variable will always be higher than `currentDebt[_asset]` so the `currentDebt[_asset]` mapping will be reset to 0.

It means that users will be able to perform infinite deposits, receiving a maximum of 10000 BOND tokens per deposit until the Treasury runs out of BOND tokens. This issue could be paired with [HAL04 - NO PRICE FEEDS ARE USED FOR THE PRINCIPLES IN BARNBONDINGPOLICY](#) and would have severe consequences in the BarnBridge protocol.

Proof of Concept:

```

Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(contract_DAI.address, user1.address, 100000_00000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user1))
Transaction sent: 0xe6e70f881439b5539100f9c19b96e602b2193fe7a58724373ffcc878391e2
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 30689655 Gas used: 304901 (0.05%)

contract_DAI.balanceOf(user1) -> 710209937000000000000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(contract_BarnTreasury) -> 30000000000000000000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (100000000000000000000000000000000, 604800, 1657739956, 289790063)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 0

Calling -> chain.sleep(86400*1)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_BarnBondingModule.bondInfo(user1, contract_DAI) -> (100000000000000000000000000000000, 604800, 1657739956, 289790063)
contract_BarnBondingModule.percentVestedFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 1428
contract_BarnBondingModule.pendingPayoutFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> 14280000000000000000000000000000
contract_BarnBondingModule.getTermsFor(contract_DAI, user1) -> (1000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 864000, 604800, 0, 100000000000000000000000000000000)

Calling -> contract_BarnBondingModule.decayDebt(contract_DAI, ('from': contract_BarnBondingPolicy))
Transaction sent: 0x45f61c7a8aff76ab3200ca3baeccc1600e898aa5843498d733961c03def0
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingModule.decayDebt confirmed Block: 30689657 Gas used: 37280 (0.01%)
DEBT IS DECREASED HERE BY
10% AFTER 1 DAY OUT OF 10 AS
EXPECTED

contract_BarnBondingModule.getTerms(contract_DAI) -> (1000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 864000, 604800, 0, 899996527777777784178)
Calling -> chain.sleep(86400*9)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_BarnBondingModule.decayDebt(contract_DAI, ('from': contract_BarnBondingPolicy))
Transaction sent: 0xa6f171f49add71326eaafdb5e61981a1b3ee44fe4dcf54327fd040dd4cdaf1
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
BarnBondingModule.decayDebt confirmed Block: 30689659 Gas used: 21330 (0.008)
THE 9000 BOND TOKENS DEBT
IS RESET TO 0 AFTER 9 DAYS,
AS THE DEBT DECREASED
1000 BOND TOKENS PER DAY

contract_BarnBondingModule.getTerms(contract_DAI) -> (1000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user1))
Transaction sent: 0x4607a8557534c72952dc3b3e14b76b6aecd3159397bd4fedb09879f5d4709
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 0
DAI.approve confirmed Block: 30689660 Gas used: 46484 (0.01%)
AFTER THE 10TH DAY USRS CAN
MAKE INFINITE DEPOSITS GETTING
A MAXIMUM OF 10000 BOND
TOKENS PER DEPOSIT

Calling -> contract_DAI.approve(contract_BarnBondingPolicy.address, 100000_00000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user2))
Transaction sent: 0xc0662ee9c6826423667782976abb76b8f13ff10070340004a3cc6987a1636
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 21e701 (0.04%)
contract_DAI.balanceOf(user2) -> 7102099370000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(contract_BarnTreasury) -> 20000000000000000000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user2) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.getTerms(contract_DAI) -> (1000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 864000, 604800, 0, 100000000000000000000000000000000)

Calling -> contract_DAI.approve(contract_BarnBondingPolicy.address, 100000_00000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user3))
Transaction sent: 0x6160c6e4ad5f6c2088c8d411a7aa390f6d47e80bbbe850296663371cc31590a3a
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 0
DAI.approve confirmed Block: 30689692 Gas used: 46484 (0.01%)
Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(contract_DAI.address, user3.address, 100000_00000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user3))
Transaction sent: 0x1a1fffeec39e6466f6ffce3df765ac49a437238e145ed82e8926087d07ad190
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 208301 (0.03%)
contract_DAI.balanceOf(user3) -> 7102099370000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(contract_BarnTreasury) -> 100000000000000000000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user3) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.getTerms(contract_DAI) -> (1000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 864000, 604800, 0, 100000000000000000000000000000000)

Calling -> contract_DAI.approve(contract_BarnBondingPolicy.address, 100000_00000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user4))
Transaction sent: 0xf667951f6ea09sf1bc039da4af1680f424f1268c2181a1ff3026d0e5255dd08
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 0
DAI.approve confirmed Block: 30689694 Gas used: 46484 (0.01%)
Calling -> contract_BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(contract_DAI.address, user4.address, 100000_00000000000000000000000000000000, ('from': user4))
Transaction sent: 0x1f76de1e8e6246ab3c6e1f69e045050e6d6759e2c51f3dc10e1094fc8c4335
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
BarnBondingPolicy.deposit confirmed Block: 30689695 Gas used: 193301 (0.03%)
contract_DAI.balanceOf(user4) -> 7102099370000000000000000
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(contract_BarnTreasury) -> 0
contract_BarnBridgeToken.balanceOf(user4) -> 0
contract_BarnBondingModule.getTerms(contract_DAI) -> (1000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 864000, 604800, 0, 100000000000000000000000000000000)

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 4

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It is recommended to fix the logic in the `decayDebt()` function and `lastDecay[_asset]` mapping to prevent this issue.

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

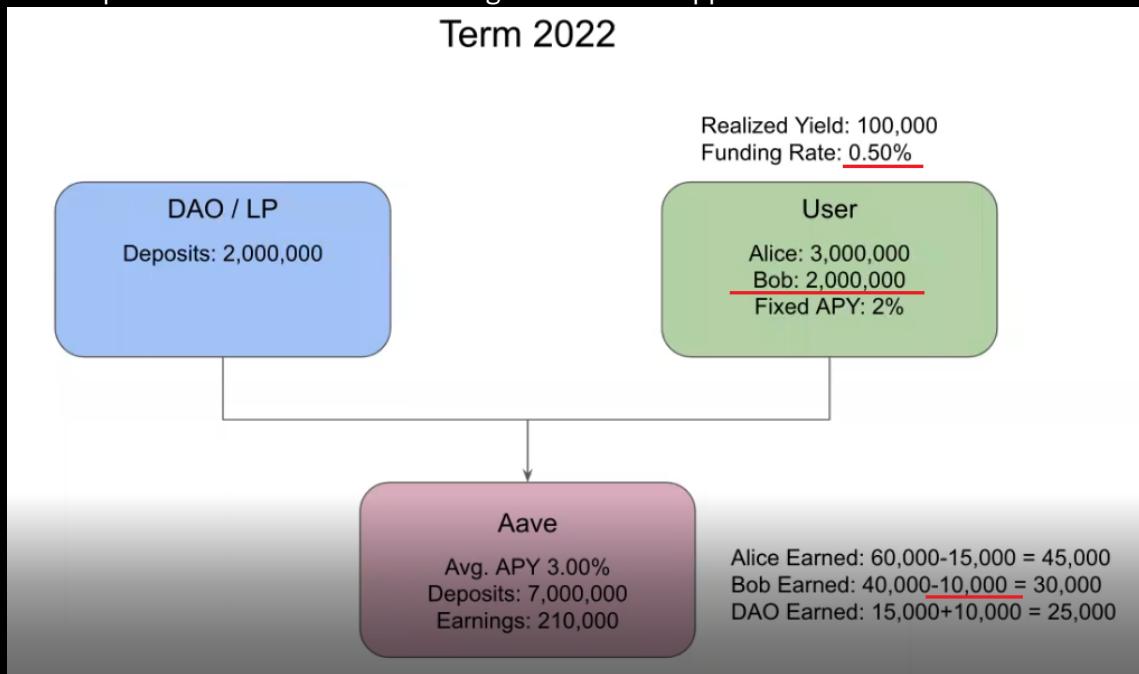
Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The BarnBridge team solved the issue.

3.9 (HAL-09) FUNDING RATE FEE IS INCORRECTLY APPLIED TO THE REWARDS RECEIVED - HIGH

Description:

According to the documentation provided by the `BarnBridge` team, the Funding Rate is applied to the amount deposited by the user. In the picture below, we can see how Alice is charged 15,000 tokens out of 3,000,000 and how Bob is charged 10,000 tokens out of 2,000,000 which corresponds to the 0.5% Funding Rate that appears in the slide:



This logic is implemented in the `SmartYield._redeem()` function:

Listing 13: SmartYield.sol (Line 477)

```

473 function _redeem(address _bond, uint256 _tokenAmount) internal
474     ↳ returns (uint256) {
475         TermInfo memory termInfo = bondData[_bond];
476         uint256 rewards = (termInfo.realizedYield * _tokenAmount) / (
477             ↳ IERC20Upgradeable(_bond).totalSupply());
478         bondData[_bond].realizedYield = bondData[_bond].realizedYield
    
```

```

↳ - rewards;
477     uint256 fee = ((_tokenAmount + rewards) * termInfo.feeRate) /
↳ 10000;
478     uint256 totalRedeem_ = _tokenAmount + rewards - fee;
479     liquidityProviderBalance = liquidityProviderBalance + fee;
480     return totalRedeem_;
481 }
```

Although, as it is shown in the Line 477, the fee is also applied to the rewards received which is incorrect and causes that users are charged a higher Funding Rate fee.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to update the `SmartYield._redeem()` function as shown below, so the Funding Rate is only applied to the deposited amount:

Listing 14: SmartYield.sol (Line 477)

```

473 function _redeem(address _bond, uint256 _tokenAmount) internal
↳ returns (uint256) {
474     TermInfo memory termInfo = bondData[_bond];
475     uint256 rewards = (termInfo.realizedYield * _tokenAmount) / (
↳ IERC20Upgradeable(_bond).totalSupply());
476     bondData[_bond].realizedYield = bondData[_bond].realizedYield
↳ - rewards;
477     uint256 fee = (_tokenAmount * termInfo.feeRate) / 10000;
478     uint256 totalRedeem_ = _tokenAmount + rewards - fee;
479     liquidityProviderBalance = liquidityProviderBalance + fee;
480     return totalRedeem_;
481 }
```

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Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `BarnBridge team` fixed the issue. The reward is no longer included in the fee calculation.

3.10 (HAL-10) SMARTYIELD.ROLLOVER FUNCTION INCORRECTLY LOCKS THE BOND TOKENS UNTIL THE END OF THE NEXT TERM - HIGH

Description:

In the `SmartYield` contract the function `rolloverBond()` allows users to signal that they would like to stay in the pool for the next term:

Listing 15: SmartYield.sol (Line 284)

```

268 /**
269 * @dev allow user to signal he would like to stay in the pool for
270 * @param _bond the address of bond token, represent the term user
271 * wants to roll over
272 */
273 function rolloverBond(address _bond, uint256 _tokenAmount)
274     external override nonReentrant defaultCheck {
275     require(termList.contains(_bond), "invalid bond address");
276     require(_tokenAmount > 0, "Amount must be > 0");
277     TermInfo memory termInfo = bondData[_bond];
278     address nextTerm = termInfo.nextTerm;
279     require(block.timestamp > termInfo.start && block.timestamp <
280             termInfo.end, "not valid timestamp");
281     require(nextTerm != address(0), "nextTerm is not set");
282     TermInfo memory nextTermInfo = bondData[nextTerm];
283     require((block.timestamp < (nextTermInfo.start -
284         withdrawWindow)), "next term has started");
285     uint256 claimable = _redeem(_bond, _tokenAmount);
286     IBond(_bond).burn(msg.sender, _tokenAmount);
287     IBond(nextTerm).mintLocked(msg.sender, claimable);
288     emit BondRolledOver(msg.sender, _bond, nextTerm, _tokenAmount,
289         claimable);
290 }
```

As we can see, the BOND tokens of that new term are minted to the user

in a locked state, which means that the tokens cannot be transferred. Although the date those tokens will be unlocked is incorrectly set at the end of that Term:

Listing 16: SmartYield.sol (Line 399)

```

387 function setNextTermFor(
388     uint256 _start,
389     uint16 _termLength,
390     uint16 _feeRate,
391     address _currentTerm
392 ) external onlyController defaultCheck {
393     require(_start > block.timestamp, "start must be in the future
↳ ");
394     if (_currentTerm != address(0)) {
395         require(termList.contains(_currentTerm), "invalid current
↳ term");
396     }
397     uint256 _end = _start + _termLength * SECONDS_IN_A_DAY;
398     address _bond = ClonesUpgradeable.clone(bondTokenImpl);
399     IBond(_bond).initialize(underlying, _end);
400
401     bondData[_bond].start = _start;
402     bondData[_bond].end = _end;
403     bondData[_bond].feeRate = _feeRate;
404     bondData[_bond].bond = _bond;
405
406     if (_currentTerm != address(0)) {
407         require(termList.contains(_currentTerm), "invalid current
↳ term");
408         bondData[_currentTerm].nextTerm = _bond;
409     } else {
410         activeTerm = _bond;
411     }
412     termList.add(_bond);
413     emit TermSetUp(controller, _bond, bondData[_currentTerm],
↳ bondData[_bond]);
414 }
```

When that BondToken contract is initialized, the `expireTimeStamp` is set to the end of the Term:

Listing 17: SYTKN.sol (Line 37)

```
36 // `lock state` expiration. if `lock` expires, locked tokens can  
↳ be transferred freely  
37 uint256 internal expireTimeStamp;  
38  
39 function initialize(address _underlying, uint256 _timestamp)  
↳ external initializer {  
40     __Ownable_init();  
41     __ERC20_init(_processName(_underlying, _timestamp),  
↳ _processSymbol("bb_SY_s", _underlying, _timestamp));  
42     require(IERC20MetadataUpgradeable(_underlying).totalSupply() >  
↳ 0, "invalid underlying");  
43     underlying = _underlying;  
44     expireTimeStamp = _timestamp;  
45 }
```

What does this mean?

1. Users that have called `rolloverBond()` will not be able to do anything with their BOND tokens during the whole Term.
2. Users that have called `rolloverBond()`, in case of a low APY, will not be able to withdraw their tokens before the Term starts (during the 24-hour window).

Proof of Concept:

In the image below, we can see how the user that have called previously `rolloverBond()` cannot withdraw right before the new Term starts:

```

Calling -> contract_SmartYield.rolloverBond(contract_BondTokenTrue.address, 2000000_000000000000000000, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x11498950d23c25e5192c7ef72b48218176bef52edade2e8b762fe0321c472e05
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 3
SmartYield.rolloverBond confirmed Block: 30824709 Gas used: 155200 (0.03%)

contract_SmartYield.activeTerm() -> 0x7F4f52b596c10309DAEF7FC502399D1FAe5770B0
Calling -> chain.sleep(365*86400)
Calling -> chain.mine(1)

contract_SmartYield.activeTerm() -> 0x7F4f52b596c10309DAEF7FC502399D1FAe5770B0

Calling -> contract_SmartYield.liquidateTerm(contract_SmartYield.activeTerm(), {'from': owner})
Transaction sent: 0x2c16caad47baaf95361583144539610acb9283a0c20b8f49f753e5205fbaf49
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 71
SmartYield.liquidateTerm confirmed Block: 30824711 Gas used: 108068 (0.02%)

contract_SmartYield.activeTerm() -> 0xa574d2a45530452373ADBF73BEAfB874B145468A
Calling -> contract_BondToken2 = BondToken.at(contract_SmartYield.activeTerm())
contract_SmartYield.bondData(tx2.events['TermSetUp']['term'][4])[0] -> 1689948334
chain.time() -> 1689775540
contract_SmartYield.bondData(tx2.events['TermSetUp']['term'][4])[0] - chain.time() -> 172794

Calling -> chain.sleep(1*86400) 24H WITHDRAW PERIOD, RIGHT
Calling -> chain.mine(1) BEFORE THE TERM STARTS

contract_SmartYield.bondData(tx2.events['TermSetUp']['term'][4])[0] -> 1689948334
chain.time() -> 1689861940
contract_SmartYield.bondData(tx2.events['TermSetUp']['term'][4])[0] - chain.time() -> 86394

Calling -> contract_BondTokenTrue.approve(contract_SmartYield.address, 2000000_000000000000000000, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x022f49c3d0d37510115d7e664563275d3cbec887f87af63937cdf1d0c7c398dd
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 4
BondToken.approve confirmed Block: 30824713 Gas used: 25769 (0.00%)

Calling -> contract_SmartYield.withdraw(contract_SmartYield.activeTerm(), 2000000_000000000000000000, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x6b4cc8cdb3d6d143e4a95e05c207caeafe0c0e86f30fbaaldb73f610eb7b5b0e
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 60000000 Nonce: 5
SmartYield.withdraw confirmed (withdraw amount exceeds free balance) Block: 30824714 Gas used: 40711 (0.01%)

contract_DAI.balanceOf(user2) -> 0
contract_aToken_aDAI.balanceOf(contract_SmartYield.bondProvider()) -> 5007449108964101811764484
contract_BondTokenTrue.balanceOf(user2) -> 0
contract_BondTokenTrue.freeBalanceOf(user2) -> 0
>>> █

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 5

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to correct the `setNextTermFor()` function so the Bond token contract is initialized with the correct timestamp. The Bond tokens should be unlocked 24 hours before that Term starts:

```
IBond(_bond).initialize(underlying, (_start - 86400));
```

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The [BarnBridge team](#) solved the issue. The Bond tokens will be unlocked at the end of the current Term:

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```
IBond(_bond).initialize(underlying, bondData[_currentTerm].end);
```

3.11 (HAL-11) USERS MAY LOSE A PART OF THEIR DEPOSITS IF THE FIXED APY IS LOWER THAN THE FUNDING RATE FEE - MEDIUM

Description:

In the `SmartYield` contract, users receive as rewards a Fixed APY which is based on the realized yield and the total amount of tokens deposited. Although, there is also a Funding Rate fee.

The higher the total amount deposited, the lower that the APY will be. Based on this, if the APY is lower than the Funding Rate fee users deposits will not get any yield and, moreover, they will lose a small portion of their deposit when they redeem.

In order to mitigate this issue, there is a 24-hour window before the start of the Term, where deposits are forbidden and users can withdraw their deposits if the APY is not the one they are looking for but there is no safety mechanism at the smart contract level that enforces that this situation where the APY is lower than the Funding Rate never happens.

Proof of Concept:

In the image below, we can see how the user has redeemed a lower amount than what he initially deposited because the APY is lower than the Funding Rate:

```
contract_DAI.balanceOf(user3) -> 0

Calling -> contract_BondTokenTrue.approve(contract_SmartYield.address, 10000000_000000000000000000, {'from': user3})
Transaction sent: 0xaeaf5ddc49162d6ea223f50aa9dd72d6e40234c80c594bbeld3013a67b16a2d0f
  Gas price: 0.0 gwei  Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
  BondToken.approve confirmed  Block: 30757065  Gas used: 44981 (0.01%)

Calling -> contract_SmartYield.redeemBond(contract_BondTokenTrue.address, 10000000_000000000000000000, {'from': user3})
Transaction sent: 0x72caaf355d33d90acb41e9e5cdd07760cd811a3a01bc769afaf86e7a5df1aea07
  Gas price: 0.0 gwei  Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 3
  SmartYield.redeemBond confirmed  Block: 30757066  Gas used: 188538 (0.03%)

contract_DAI.balanceOf(user3) -> 9969840478564307078763711
Total received -> 9969840478564307078763711

>>> 9969840478564307078763711 / 10000000_000000000000000000
0.9969840478564307
>>> █
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 5

Recommendation:

It is recommended to enforce at smart contract level that it is not possible to deposit to a point where the APY is lower than the Funding Rate.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The BarnBridge team accepted the risk of this finding.

3.12 (HAL-12) XBOND TOTALSUPPLY COULD BE MANIPULATED TO BYPASS GOVERNANCE RESTRICTIONS - MEDIUM

Description:

In the `Governance` contract, the voting power requirements enforced to activate or execute a proposal is based in the `totalSupply` of XBOND tokens:

Listing 18: Governance.sol (Line 164)

```

149 function activateProposal(uint256 instructionsId_) external {
150     // get the proposal to be activated
151     ProposalMetadata memory proposal = getProposalMetadata[
152         instructionsId_];
153     // only allow the proposer to activate their proposal
154     if (msg.sender != proposal.proposer) {
155         revert NotAuthorizedToActivateProposal();
156     }
157     // proposals must be activated within 2 weeks of submission or
158     // they expire
159     if (block.timestamp > proposal.submissionTimestamp + 2 weeks)
160     {
161         revert SubmittedProposalHasExpired();
162     }
163     // require endorsements from at least 20% of the total
164     // outstanding governance power
165     if ((totalEndorsementsForProposal[instructionsId_] * 5) <
166         xBOND.totalSupply()) {
167         revert NotEnoughEndorsementsToActivateProposal();
168     }
169     // ensure the proposal is being activated for the first time
170     if (proposalHasBeenActivated[instructionsId_] == true) {
171         revert ProposalAlreadyActivated();
172     }

```

```

173     // ensure the currently active proposal has had at least a
174     if (block.timestamp < activeProposal.activationTimestamp + 1
175         weeks) {
175         revert ActiveProposalNotExpired();
176     }
177
178     // activate the proposal
179     activeProposal = ActivatedProposal(instructionsId_, block.
180         timestamp);
181
182     // record that the proposal has been activated
182     proposalHasBeenActivated[instructionsId_] = true;
183
184     // emit the corresponding event
185     emit ProposalActivated(instructionsId_, block.timestamp);
186 }
```

Listing 19: Governance.sol (Line 224)

```

219 function executeProposal() external {
220     // require the net votes (yes - no) to be greater than 33% of
221     // the total voting supply
221     if (
222         (yesVotesForProposal[activeProposal.instructionsId] -
223             noVotesForProposal[activeProposal.instructionsId]) *
223             3 <
224             xBOND.totalSupply()
225     ) {
226         revert NotEnoughVotesToExecute();
227     }
228
229     // ensure three days have passed before the proposal can be
229     // executed
230     if (block.timestamp < activeProposal.activationTimestamp + 3
231         days) {
231         revert ExecutionTimelockStillActive();
232     }
233
234     // execute the active proposal
235     Instruction[] memory instructions = INSTR.getInstructions(
236         activeProposal.instructionsId);
236
237     for (uint256 step; step < instructions.length; ) {
```

```

238         kernel.executeAction(instructions[step].action,
239         ↳ instructions[step].target);
240         unchecked {
241             ++step;
242         }
243     }
244     // emit the corresponding event
245     emit ProposalExecuted(activeProposal.instructionsId);
246
247     // deactivate the active proposal
248     activeProposal = ActivatedProposal(0, 0);
249 }
```

These requirements can be bypassed (mainly by the largest holders of XBOND) by simply calling `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()` as this, in case of the largest holders, greatly decrease the `totalSupply` of XBOND tokens.

This could be easily abused for endorsement, though not for voting, as the XBOND tokens get locked into the contract after voting. In the example below, there are 2 users, user1 with 18 XBOND tokens and user2 with 80 XBOND tokens.

Initially, the user1 cannot activate his proposal as $18/98 < 20\%$. But once user1 calls `BarnStakingPolicy.leave()`, since the `totalSupply` of XBOND tokens is decreased from 98 to 80, user1 is able to activate the proposal.

```

contract XBOND.balanceOf(user1) -> 18000000000000000000000000000000
contract XBOND.balanceOf(user2) -> 80000000000000000000000000000000
contract XBOND.totalSupply() -> 98000000000000000000000000000000
Calling -> contract Governance.submitProposal([(0, contract Exploit.address)], '0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000', {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0xa59ae435947bb88bb7e3a82b43d48f1b0c5e75e4f559cc35576de3410a3ca64
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
Governance.submitProposal confirmed Block: 15114215 Gas used: 163183 (0.03%)

contract Governance.getProposalMetadata(1) -> (0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000, '0x000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000101', 1657446040)
Calling -> contract Governance.endorseProposal(1, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x392ed538fc9840b136365de1c1dfff0e622ee177fe3599260ec5fd78a10c9
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 3
Governance.endorseProposal confirmed Block: 15114216 Gas used: 56838 (0.01%)

contract Governance.totalEndorsementsForProposal(1) -> 18000000000000000000000000000000
contract XBOND.totalSupply() -> 98000000000000000000000000000000

Calling -> contract Governance.activateProposal(1, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x53d7db001955datefed8b3578e2e89ad0e0839205ded75eb70de24c4ba69b121
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 4
Governance.activateProposal confirmed (reverted) Block: 15114217 Gas used: 28071 (0.00%)

Calling -> contract BarnStakingPolicy.leave(18 00000000000000000000000000000000, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x73d3d0938de1be1f19eef459a5bdc9050b244e8d9bda43bea8d4a7e33923fea6
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 5
BarnStakingPolicy.leave confirmed Block: 15114218 Gas used: 40541 (0.01%)

contract XBOND.totalSupply() -> 80000000000000000000000000000000

Calling -> contract Governance.activateProposal(1, {'from': user1})
Transaction sent: 0x1a7ae53784bd64ba437f29193878556e457d17a0e359825a07607740184alc6f
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 6
Governance.activateProposal confirmed Block: 15114219 Gas used: 92129 (0.02%)
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to take a snapshot of the `totalSupply` of XBOND tokens when submitting a proposal and use that value instead in the voting power requirements. This value will be updated each time a new proposal is submitted.

Remediation Plan:

PARTIALLY SOLVED: Since there are now warm-up and cool-down periods in the `BarnStaking` contract, this type of manipulation is much harder to perform.

3.13 (HAL-13) CHAINLINK'S LATESTROUNDATA MIGHT RETURN STALE OR INCORRECT RESULTS - MEDIUM

Description:

The `bondPrice()` function in the `BarnBondingPolicy` contract fetches the price of the asset from a Chainlink aggregator using the `latestRoundData()` function:

Listing 20: BarnBonding.sol (Line 125)

```
124 function bondPrice() internal view returns (uint256 _price) {  
125     (, int256 answer, , , ) = AggregatorV3Interface(priceFeed).  
     ↳ latestRoundData();  
126     _price = uint256(answer);  
127 }
```

However, there are no checks on `roundID` or `timeStamp`. If there is a problem with Chainlink starting a new round and finding consensus on the new value for the oracle (e.g. Chainlink nodes abandoning the oracle, chain congestion, vulnerability/attacks on the Chainlink system) consumers of this contract may continue using obsolete data.

On the other hand, according to Chainlink's documentation, `latestRoundData()` does not raise an error if no response has been reached, but returns 0, in this case feeding an incorrect price to the `BarnBondingPolicy` contract.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2

Impact - 4

Recommendation:

It is recommended to add the following checks on the return data of the `latestRoundData()` function:

Listing 21: BarnBonding.sol (Lines 126,127,128)

```
124 function bondPrice() internal view returns (uint256 _price) {  
125     (uint80 baseRoundID, int256 answer, , uint256 baseTimestamp,  
↳ uint80 baseAnsweredInRound) = AggregatorV3Interface(priceFeed).  
↳ latestRoundData();  
126     require(answer > 0, "ChainlinkPriceOracle: answer <= 0");  
127     require(baseAnsweredInRound >= baseRoundID, "  
↳ ChainlinkPriceOracle: Stale price");  
128     require(baseTimestamp > 0, "ChainlinkPriceOracle: Round not  
↳ complete");  
129     _price = uint256(answer);  
130 }
```

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `BarnBridge` team solved this issue and now ensures that the price returned by Chainlink has been updated within the last 24 hours (current heartbeat set by the Chainlink team). Also, the returned price is compared to a zero value, which validates that the price is always correct.

3.14 (HAL-14) TERM PERIODS MAY OVERLAP - LOW

Description:

In the `SmartYield` contract, the contract owner (users with the Controller role) uses the `SetNextTermFor()` function to determine when a new Term starts and its duration:

Listing 22: SmartYield.sol (Lines 397,401,402)

```

380 /**
381 * @dev set next term for a term, if the current term is address
382 *      0, means it is the first term
383 * @param _start when should the term, start
384 * @param _termLength the length of the term in seconds
385 * @param _feeRate the fee rate in this term, 50 means 0.05%
386 * @param _currentTerm the bond token address for current term
387 */
388 function setNextTermFor(
389     uint256 _start,
390     uint16 _termLength,
391     uint16 _feeRate,
392     address _currentTerm
393 ) external onlyController defaultCheck {
394     require(_start > block.timestamp, "start must be in the future
395     ");
396     if (_currentTerm != address(0)) {
397         require(termList.contains(_currentTerm), "invalid current
398         term");
399         uint256 _end = _start + _termLength * SECONDS_IN_A_DAY;
400         address _bond = ClonesUpgradeable.clone(bondTokenImpl);
401         IBond(_bond).initialize(underlying, _end);
402         bondData[_bond].start = _start;
403         bondData[_bond].end = _end;
404         bondData[_bond].feeRate = _feeRate;
405         bondData[_bond].bond = _bond;
406         if (_currentTerm != address(0)) {

```

```
407         require(termList.contains(_currentTerm), "invalid current
408         ↳ term");
409     } else {
410         activeTerm = _bond;
411     }
412     termList.add(_bond);
413     emit TermSetUp(controller, _bond, bondData[_currentTerm],
414     ↳ bondData[_bond]);
414 }
```

Although, as we can see in the code above, the function does not enforce that the new Terms do not overlap having the same periods.

This case could generate some inconsistencies in the smart contract.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to enforce in the `SetNextTermFor()` function that the Terms periods never overlap.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The `BarnBridge team` accepted the risk of this finding.

3.15 (HAL-15) LACK OF DISABLEINITIALIZERS CALL TO PREVENT UNINITIALIZED CONTRACTS - LOW

Description:

Multiple contracts are using the `Initializable` module from OpenZeppelin. To prevent leaving an implementation contract uninitialized [OpenZeppelin's documentation](#) recommends adding the `_disableInitializers` function in the constructor to automatically lock the contracts when they are deployed:

Listing 23: DisableInitializers function

```
1 /**
2  * @dev Locks the contract, preventing any future reinitialization
3  * . This cannot be part of an initializer call.
4  * Calling this in the constructor of a contract will prevent that
5  * contract from being initialized or reinitialized
6  * to any version. It is recommended to use this to lock
7  * implementation contracts that are designed to be called
8  * through proxies.
9 */
10 function _disableInitializers() internal virtual {
11     require(!_initializing, "Initializable: contract is
12     initializing");
13     if (_initialized < type(uint8).max) {
14         _initialized = type(uint8).max;
15         emit Initialized(type(uint8).max);
16     }
17 }
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

Consider calling the `_disableInitializers` function in the contract's constructor:

Listing 24: Constructor preventing uninitialized contracts

```
1 /// @custom:oz-upgrades-unsafe-allow constructor
2 constructor() {
3     _disableInitializers();
4 }
```

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The BarnBridge team accepted the risk of this finding.

3.16 (HAL-16) INCOMPATIBILITY WITH NON-STANDARD ERC20 TOKENS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Some tokens (like USDT) force the users to set the allowance back to zero before setting a new approval in order to prevent the [ERC20 Approval Race Condition](#):

```

195      * @dev Approve the passed address to spend the specified amount of tokens on behalf of msg.sender.
196      * @param _spender The address which will spend the funds.
197      * @param _value The amount of tokens to be spent.
198      */
199      function approve(address _spender, uint _value) public onlyPayloadSize(2 * 32) {
200
201          // To change the approve amount you first have to reduce the addresses'
202          // allowance to zero by calling `approve(_spender, 0)` if it is not
203          // already 0 to mitigate the race condition described here:
204          // https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/20#issuecomment-263524729
205          require(!_value != 0 && (allowed[msg.sender][_spender] != 0));
206
207          allowed[msg.sender][_spender] = _value;
208          Approval(msg.sender, _spender, _value);
209      }
210
211      /**
212      * @dev Function to check the amount of tokens than an owner allowed to a spender.
213      * @param _owner address The address which owns the funds.
214      * @param _spender address The address which will spend the funds.
215      * @return A uint specifying the amount of tokens still available for the spender.
216      */
217      function allowance(address _owner, address _spender) public constant returns (uint remaining) {
218          return allowed[_owner][_spender];
219      }

```

For this reason, it is recommended to always perform a double `safeApprove()` call. One to reset the allowance to zero: `safeApprove(<address>, 0)` and then another one to set the allowance to the `value` wanted `safeApprove(<address>, <amount>)`.

Code Location:

BarnBonding.sol

- Line 93: ERC20(_principle).approve(address(TRSRY), _amount);
- Line 138: ERC20(TOKEN).approve(barnStaking, _amount);

VAULT.sol

- Line 118: _underlying.safeApprove(spender, amount);
- Line 130: _underlying.safeApprove(spender, amount);

AaveProvider.sol - V2

- Line 69: IERC20Upgradeable(uToken).safeApprove(address(IAToken(cToken).POOL()), underlyingAmount_);
- Line 131: IERC20Upgradeable(borrowAsset).safeApprove(address(IAToken(cToken).POOL()), _amount);

AaveProvider.sol - V3

- Line 74: IERC20Upgradeable(uToken).safeApprove(address(IAToken(cToken).POOL()), underlyingAmount_);
- Line 141: IERC20Upgradeable(borrowAsset).safeApprove(address(IAToken(cToken).POOL()), _amount);

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 2

Recommendation:

It is recommended to always perform a double `safeApprove()` call. One to reset the allowance to zero: `safeApprove(<address>, 0)` and then another one to set the allowance to the value wanted `safeApprove(<address>, <amount>)`.

Remediation Plan:

RISK ACCEPTED: The BarnBridge team accepted the risk of this finding.

3.17 (HAL-17) INCOMPATIBILITY WITH TRANSFER-ON-FEE OR DEFLATIONARY TOKENS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

In the `BarnBonding` contract the `deposit()` function assumes that the amount of `_principle` is transferred to the smart contract after calling `ERC20(_principle).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _amount);` (and then tries to call `TRSRY.deposit()` with that `_amount`):

Listing 25: BarnBonding.sol (Lines 73-75)

```

50 function deposit(
51     address _principle,
52     address _depositor,
53     uint256 _amount,
54     uint256 _maxPrice
55 ) external {
56     // If depositor isn't specified use msg.sender
57     if (_depositor == address(0)) _depositor = msg.sender;
58     // Get current price of BOND from oracle
59     uint256 price = BNDNG.bondPrice(_principle, bondPrice());
60     require(price <= _maxPrice, "Max Price too high");
61     // Decay amount of debt we have
62     BNDNG.decayDebt(_principle);
63     (, uint256 _maxDebt, , , uint256 _fee, uint256 _currentDebt) =
64     ↳ BNDNG.getTerms(_principle);
65     uint256 bondAvailable = _maxDebt - _currentDebt;
66     uint256 value = (_amount * 1E18) / price;
67     // Check to see if we have enough debt available for someone
68     ↳ to bond
69     if (value > bondAvailable) {
70         value = bondAvailable;
71         _amount = (value * price) / 1E18;
72     }
73     // Transferring from the user into the treasury
74     ERC20(_principle).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
75     ↳ _amount);
76     IERC20(_principle).approve(address(TRSRY), _amount);

```

```
75     TRSRY.deposit(_principle, address(this), _amount);
76
77     // TODOV: review formula
78     // Get the amount of BOND the user should receive after
    ↳ bonding
79     uint256 fee = (value * _fee) / 10_000;
80     require(value > fee);
81     value = value - fee;
82     // Withdrawing BOND from the treasury to pay when bond fully
    ↳ vests
83     TRSRY.withdraw(TOKEN, value);
84
85     BNDNG.deposit(_principle, _depositor, price, value);
86 }
```

However, this may not be true if the `_principle` is a transfer-on-fee token or a deflationary/rebasing token, causing the received amount to be less than the accounted amount. As the `BarnBonding` contract, in this case will not have the full `_amount`, the following `TRSRY.deposit(_principle, address(this), _amount);` call will always revert.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is recommended to get the actual received token amount by calculating the difference of the `_principle` balance before and after the transfer.

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: The `BarnBridge` team acknowledged this finding, as they will only accept USDC or DAI initially.

3.18 (HAL-18) BOOLEAN EQUALITIES - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Boolean constants can be used directly and do not need to be compared to true or false.

Code Location:

Kernel.sol

- Line 52:

```
kernel.hasRole(msg.sender,role_) == false
```

- Line 189:

```
approvedPolicies[policy_] == true
```

- Line 204:

```
approvedPolicies[policy_] == false
```

- Line 218:

```
approvedPolicies[policy_] == true
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is recommended to avoid comparing boolean constants with true or false to reduce the gas costs.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The BarnBridge team solved this issue.

3.19 (HAL-19) WRONG COMMENTS - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

Some comments found in the smart contracts are incorrect:

`vesting` is a timestamp value, not a block number:

Listing 26: BNDNG.sol (Line 50)

```
47 // Info for bond holder
48 struct Bond {
49     uint256 payout; // BOND remaining to be paid
50     uint256 vesting; // Blocks left to vest
51     uint256 lastBlockTimestamp; // Last interaction
52     uint256 pricePaid; // In DAI, for front end viewing
53 }
```

`_termLength` is given in days, not seconds. On the other hand, a `_feeRate` of 50 is equal to 0.5% not 0.05% as $(50/10000) \times 100 = 0.5$.

Listing 27: SmartYield.sol (Lines 383,384)

```
380     /**
381      * @dev set next term for a term, if the current term is
382      * address 0, means it is the first term
383      * @param _start when should the term starts
384      * @param _termLength the length of the term in seconds
385      * @param _feeRate the fee rate in this term 50 means 0.05%
386      * @param _currentTerm the bond token address for current term
387      */
388     function setNextTermFor(
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

Recommendation:

It is recommended to correct the comments suggested above.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The BarnBridge team solved this issue.

3.20 (HAL-20) POSSIBLE UNDERFLOW IN GOVERNANCE.EXECUTEPROPOSAL FUNCTION - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

In the `Governance.sol` contract the following check is done in the `executeProposal()` function:

Listing 28: BNDNG.sol (Lines 245,256)

```

243 function executeProposal() external {
244     // require the net votes (yes - no) to be greater than 33% of
245     // the total voting supply
246     uint256 netVotes = yesVotesForProposal[activeProposal.
247     proposalId] -
248         noVotesForProposal[activeProposal.proposalId];
249     if (netVotes * 100 < xBOND.totalSupply() * EXECUTION_THRESHOLD
250     ) {
251         revert NotEnoughVotesToExecute();
252     }
253     // ensure some time has passed before the proposal can be
254     // executed to prevent flashloan attacks
255     if (block.timestamp < activeProposal.activationTimestamp +
256         EXECUTION_TIMELOCK) {
257         revert ExecutionTimelockStillActive();
258     }
259     // execute the active proposal
260     Instruction[] memory instructions = INSTR.getInstructions(
261     activeProposal.proposalId);
262     for (uint256 step; step < instructions.length; ) {
263         kernel.executeAction(instructions[step].action,
264         instructions[step].target);
265         unchecked {
266             ++step;
267         }
268     }
269 }
```

```
266     // emit the corresponding event
267     emit ProposalExecuted(activeProposal.proposalId);
268
269     // deactivate the active proposal
270     activeProposal = ActivatedProposal(0, 0);
271 }
```

In the situation that the `noVotesForProposal` are higher than the `yesVotesForProposal` an underflow will occur. There is no impact, as the transaction would just revert, but it is considered a best practice to cover this case with a custom error.

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is recommended to create a customer error that handles this case where `noVotesForProposal` are higher than the `yesVotesForProposal` in the `executeProposal()` function.

Remediation Plan:

ACKNOWLEDGED: The BarnBridge team acknowledged this finding.

3.21 (HAL-21) SAFEERC20 IS NOT USED ACROSS ALL THE CODE BASE - INFORMATIONAL

Description:

ERC20 standard `transfer()` and `transferFrom()` functions are used in multiple contracts to transfer ERC20 tokens.

Code Location:

`TRSRY.sol`

- Line 90:

```
asset_.transferFrom(from_, address(this), amount_);
```

- Line 103:

```
asset_.transfer(msg.sender, amount_);
```

`BarnBonding.sol`

- Line 136:

```
ERC20(TOKEN).transfer(_recipient, _amount);
```

`BarnStaking.sol`

- Line 105:

```
IERC20(TOKEN).transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _amount);
```

- Line 120:

```
IERC20(TOKEN).transfer(msg.sender, bondAmount);
```

- Line 203:

```
IERC20(TOKEN).transfer(msg.sender, bondAmount);
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is recommended to use `SafeERC20.transferFrom()` and `SafeERC20.transfer()` consistently across all the code base. These functions handle the return value check as well as non-standard-compliant tokens.

Remediation Plan:

SOLVED: The `BarnBridge team` solved this issue and now uses `SafeERC20` in the `TRSRY` contract as well. The variable named `TOKEN` in the `BarnBonding` and the `BarnStaking` contracts represent the Barnbridge token, and for that reason, `SafeERC20` was not added there.

AUTOMATED TESTING

4.1 STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Description:

Halborn used automated testing techniques to enhance the coverage of certain areas of the smart contracts in scope. Among the tools used was Slither, a Solidity static analysis framework. After Halborn verified the smart contracts in the repository and was able to compile them correctly into their ABIS and binary format, Slither was run against the contracts. This tool can statically verify mathematical relationships between Solidity variables to detect invalid or inconsistent usage of the contracts' APIs across the entire code-base.

Slither results:

```

BNNDG.sol
BarnbondingModule.decoyDebts(address) (contracts/modules/BNNDG.sol#181-189) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
  -decy = (term.maxBolt / term.decyLength) * (block.timestamp - lastDecay[_asset]) (contracts/modules/BNNDG.sol#183)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply

Kernel.executeAction(Action, address, target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#114) lacks a zero-check on :
  - executor = target (contracts/Kernel.sol#154)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

Reentrancy in Kernel.approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#188-201):
  External call:
    - Policy(policy).configureHeaded() (contracts/Kernel.sol#189)
  State variable written after the call(s):
    - lastDecay[_asset] (contracts/Kernel.sol#200)
    - setPolicyRole(policy, requests,true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#198)
      - hasRole(policy,[request] = grant, (contracts/Kernel.sol#233))
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in Kernel.approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#188-201):
  External call:
    - Policy(policy).configureHeaded() (contracts/Kernel.sol#189)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - RolesUpdated(policy, requests, true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#225)
      - setPolicyRole(policy, requests,true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#198)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in Kernel.executeAction(Action, address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#144-158):
  External call:
    - _updatePolicy(target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#149)
      - _updatePolicy(target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#218)
    - approvePolicy(target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#150)
      - hasRole(target,policy,requested) (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - ActionExecuted(_action,_target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#157)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

ERC20.permit(addresses,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,bytes32) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-140) uses timestamp for comparisons
  - require(bool,string)(deadline > block.timestamp,PERMIT_DEADLINE_EXPIRED) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#125)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

BarnbondingModule.decoyBolt(address) (contracts/modules/BNBD.sol#181-189) uses timestamp for comparisons
  - require(bool,string)(deadline > block.timestamp,DECOY_BOLT_EXPIRED) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/BNBD.sol#125)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

SafeTransferLib.safeTransferETH(address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/utils/SafeTransferLib.sol#15-24) uses assembly
  - INLINE ASM (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/utils/SafeTransferLib.sol#15)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-in-smart-contracts

SafeTransferLib.safeTransferErc20(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/erc20/SafeTransferLib.sol#30-61) uses assembly
  - INLINE ASM (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/erc20/SafeTransferLib.sol#30)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-in-smart-contracts

SafeTransferLib.safeTransferErc721(ERC721,address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/erc721/SafeTransferLib.sol#94-123) uses assembly
  - INLINE ASM (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/erc721/SafeTransferLib.sol#94)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-in-smart-contracts

Module.onlyOneByeasd (contracts/Kernel.sol#181-186) compares to a boolean constant:
  - kernel.hasRole(addr,role) == false (contracts/Kernel.sol#182)
  Kernel.reconfigureRole(role) (contracts/Kernel.sol#214-220) compares to a boolean constant:
  - _approveDolicies(policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#189)
  Kernel.terminatePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#203-212) compares to a boolean constant:
  - _approveDolicies(policy) == false (contracts/Kernel.sol#189)
  Kernel.reconfigureRoles() (contracts/Kernel.sol#214-220) compares to a boolean constant:
  - _approveDolicies(policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#189)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#boolean-equality

Different versions of Solidity is used:
  - Version 0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#181-186)
  - Version 0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#187-194)
  - Version 0.8.10 (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#18)
  - Version 0.8.0 (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/utils/SafeTransferLib.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contract/Kernel.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contract/Kernel.sol#181-186)
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used

ERC20.burn(uint256,address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#181-205) is never used and should be removed
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code
ERC20.mint(uint256,address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#181-193) is never used and should be removed
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code
Policy.getModuleAddresses(bytes4) (contracts/Kernel.sol#187-194) is never used and should be removed
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferErc20(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/erc20/SafeTransferLib.sol#94-123) is never used and should be removed
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code
SafeTransferLib.safeTransferErc721(ERC721,address,uint256) (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/erc721/SafeTransferLib.sol#115-144) is never used and should be removed
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code

Frag version=0.8.10 (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#18) allows old version
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
Frag version=0.8.10 (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/BNBD.sol#18) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
Frag version=0.8.10 (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/BNNDG.sol#18) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

Function ERC20.INITIAL_CHAIN_ID() (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#164) is not in mixedCase
  Variable ERC20.INITIAL_CHAIN_ID (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#164) is not in mixedCase
Variable ERC20.INITIAL_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR (node_modules/@fraci-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#183) is not in mixedCase
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code
Function Module.ROLEs() (contracts/Kernel.sol#160) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.VERSION() (contracts/Kernel.sol#167) is not in mixedCase
Function BarnbondingModule.setPolicyRole() (contracts/modules/BNBD.sol#181-189) is not in mixedCase
  - setPolicyRole(policy,[request] = grant, (contracts/Kernel.sol#233)) is not in mixedCase
  Reference: https://github.com/crycio/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#functions-without-code

```

```

SYTKN.sol
OwnableUpgradable __gap (node_modules/openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/access/OwnableUpgradable.sol@self) shadows:
- ContextUpgradeable __gap (node_modules/openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/ERC20Upgradeable.sol@self) shadows:
  - ContextUpgradable __gap (node_modules/openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/ContextUpgradeable.sol@self)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/win/Detector-Documentation#state-variable-shadowing

DataContract, dayToDate(uint16)(contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@29-55) perform a multiplication on the result of a division:
  - L = (146097 * N / 3) * (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@43)
DataContract, dayToDate(uint16)(contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@29-55) perform a multiplication on the result of a division:
  - L = (146097 * year / 3 + 31 * month) * (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@44)
DataContract, dayToDate(uint16)(contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@29-55) perform a multiplication on the result of a division:
  - _month = (L / 447) % 12 + 1 (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@45)
DataContract, dayToDate(uint16)(contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@29-55) perform a multiplication on the result of a division:
  - L = (L / 447) * month + 30 (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@47)
DataContract, dayToDate(uint16)(contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@29-55) perform a multiplication on the result of a division:
  - month = L % 12 + 1 (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@49)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/win/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply

DataContract, dayToDate(uint16).L (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@40) is written in both
  - L = (146097 * year / 3 + 31 * (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@45)
DataContract, dayToDate(uint16).L (contracts/libraries/DateTime.sol@40) is written after write
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/win/Detector-Documentation#write-after-write

TokenBond: fetchBalance(address)(contractAddress/modules/SYTKN.sol@95-111) uses timestamp for comparisons
  - Dangerous Comparisons:
    - block.timestamp > expireTimestamp (contractAddress/modules/SYTKN.sol@97)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/win/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

AddressUpgradable.verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string)(node_modules/openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/AddressUpgradable.sol@174-194) uses assembly
  - AddressUpgradable.verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string)(node_modules/openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/AddressUpgradable.sol@186-189)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/win/Detector-Documentation#assembly

```

TOKEN.sol

TRSRY.sol

VAULT.sol

```

VAULT.moveBackToD0From2(uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256).bonderFee (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#104) is a local variable never initialized
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables

Reentrancy in Vault.addLiquidity(uint256) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#121):
External calls:
- ERC20(_token).transferFrom(from,address(this),amount_) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#153)
State Variable written after the call(s):
- _smartField.addLiquidity(amount_) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#155)
Reentrancy in BarnTreasury.withdraw(address,uint256) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#155):
External calls:
- ERC20(_token).transferFrom(from,address(this),amount_) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#160-65)
State Variable written after the call(s):
- totalOutflowForAsset[_token] += amount_ (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#165)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in Kernel._approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#108-201):
- Policy(policy).configureReads() (contracts/Kernel.sol#109)
Event emitted after the call(s):
- _setPolicyRole(policy, requests, true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#125)
Reentrancy in BarnTreasury.deposit(address,address,uint256) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#46-59):
External calls:
- ERC20(_token).transferFrom(from,address(this),amount_) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#153)
Event emitted after the call(s):
- FundDeposited(from,_token,amount_) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#157)
Reentrancy in Kernel._reconfigurePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#144-158):
External calls:
- _upgradeRole(target_, (contracts/Kernel.sol#144))
- _setPolicyRole(policy_, configuresReads) (contracts/Kernel.sol#145)
- _approvePolicy(target_) (contracts/Kernel.sol#150)
Event emitted after the call(s):
- ERC20(_token).transfer(max, sender, amount) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#143)
Event emitted after the call(s):
- _setPolicyRole(policy, amount_, true) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#147)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

ERC20.permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint32,bytes32,bytes32) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160) uses timestamp for comparisons
- require(bool,string)(deadline >= block.timestamp,PERMIT_DEADLINE_EXPIRED) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#125)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

Module.onlyRole(bytes32) (contracts/Kernel.sol#151-16) compares to a boolean constant
- kernel.hashedRole(bytes32,policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#152)
Kernel._setPolicyRole(address,policy) (contracts/Kernel.sol#153) compares to a boolean constant
- _approvedPolicy(policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#159)
Kernel._reconfigurePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#159-163) compares to a boolean constant
- _setPolicyRole(policy) == false (contracts/Kernel.sol#164)
Kernel._reconfigurePolicies() (contracts/Kernel.sol#144-220) compares to a boolean constant
- _approvedPolicies(policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#219)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#comparison-with-boolean-only

Different versions of Solidity are used:
- <=0.8.0, >0.8.0, <0.8.0, >0.8.0
- >=0.8.0 (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#195-205) is never used and should be removed
- >0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#142)
- <0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#143)
- <0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#147)
- <0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#150)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used

ERC20.burn(address,uint256) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#125) is never used and should be removed
ERC20.mint(address,uint256) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#183-193) is never used and should be removed
Policy.getModuleAddress(bytes32) (contracts/Kernel.sol#97-98) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#use-case

Frama version<0.8.0 (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#125) allows old versions
Frama version>0.8.0 (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#195-205) should be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Frama version<0.8.0 (contracts/interface/ITreasury.sol#1) allows old versions
Frama version<0.8.10 (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#1) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
soil version<0.8.0 (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#1) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

Function ERC20.COMIN_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#162-164) is not in mixedCase
Variable ERC20.INITIAL_CHAIN_ID (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#144) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.ROLE() (contracts/Kernel.sol#67) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.VERSION() (contracts/Kernel.sol#47) is not in mixedCase
Function BarnTreasury._setPolicyRole(address,policy) (contracts/modules/VAULT.sol#122-124) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions

approve(address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20.approve(address,uint256) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#65-74)
transfer(address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20.transfer(address,uint256) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#75-89)
transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external:
- ERC20.transferFrom(from,address(this),amount_) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#90-110)
permit(address,address,uint256,uint32,bytes32) should be declared external:
- ERC20.permit(address,address,uint256,uint32,bytes32) (node_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160)
RECODED() should be declared external:
- Module.RECODED() (contracts/Kernel.sol#10-20)
ROLES() should be declared external:
- Module.ROLES() (contracts/Kernel.sol#22)
- Module.ROLES() (contracts/Kernel.sol#62)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external

```

BarnBonding.sol

```

 BarnTreasury.deposit(address,address,uint256) (contracts/modules/TSRKY.sol#0-55) ignores return value by IERC20(_token).transferFrom(_from, address(this), _amount) (contracts/modules/TSRKY.sol#055)
 BarnTreasury.withdraw(uint256) (contracts/modules/TSRKY.sol#06-126) ignores return value by IERC20(_token).transfer(mag.sender, _amount) (contracts/modules/TSRKY.sol#06)
 BarnBondingPolicy.setStake(address, bool,uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#11-122) ignores return value by IERC20(TOKEN).transfer(_recipient, _amount) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#117)
 Reference: https://github.com/crytoz/whale/contracts/BarnBonding.sol#117

 BarnBondingPolicy.setPrinciple(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#11-122) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
 -decay = 1 - (stake / uint256) * principle * rate (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#118)
 BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(address,address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#50-86) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
 -value = (value * price) / 1000 (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#68)
 -amount = (value * price) / 1000 (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#68)
 BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(address,address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#50-86) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
 -value = (value * fee) / 10000 (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#78)
 -fee = (value * fee) / 10000 (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#78)
 Reference: https://github.com/crytoz/whale/contracts/BarnBonding.sol#78

 BarnBondingPolicy.deposit(address,address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#50-86) ignores return value by IERC20(_principle).approve(address(TSRKY), _amount) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#17)
 BarnBondingPolicy.setStake(address, bool,uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#11-122) ignores return value by IERC20(TOKEN).approve(barnStaking,_amount) (contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol#119)

```

XBOND.sol

```

Kernel.executeAction(actions,address).target (contracts/Kernel.sol#14) lacks a zero-check on :
  References: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

Reentrancy in Kernel, approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#188-201):
  External call:
    - Policy(policy).configureHead() (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
  State Variable written after the call(s):
    - uint256 _bytes2 (contracts/Kernel.sol#200)
    - setRolePolicy(policy, request, true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#198)
      - hashRole(policy, [request] = grant, (contracts/Kernel.sol#233))
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in Kernel, approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#188-201):
  External call:
    - Policy(policy).configureHead() (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - RolesUpdated(role, request, true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#235)
    - setRolePolicy(policy, request, true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#198)
      - hashRole(policy, [request] = grant, (contracts/Kernel.sol#233))
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in Kernel, executeAction(Action, address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#144-159):
  External call:
    - _updateRole(target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#149)
      - Policy(policy).configureRole() (contracts/Kernel.sol#219)
    - _approvePolicy(target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#150)
      - setRolePolicy(role, target, true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
  Event emitted after the call(s):
    - ActionExecuted(action, target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#157)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

ERC20.setPermit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes2,bytes2) (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160) uses timestamp for comparison
  Denegated comparison:
    - require(block.timestamp >= block.timestamp, PERMIT_EXPIRED) (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#125)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

Module.OnlyRole(bytes32) (contracts/Kernel.sol#151-153) compares to a boolean constant:
  - _kernel.hasRole(bytes32, sender) == false (contracts/Kernel.sol#152)
  Kernel._approvePolicy(addresses) (contracts/Kernel.sol#188-201) compares to a boolean constant:
    - _approveDolicies(addresses) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#202)
  Kernel._terminatePolicy(addresses) (contracts/Kernel.sol#203-213) compares to a boolean constant:
    - _approveDolicies(policy) == false (contracts/Kernel.sol#204)
  Kernel._executeAction(Action, address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#144-159) compares to a boolean constant:
    - _approveDolicies(policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#218)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#boolean-equality

Different versions of Solidity is used:
  - Version used: [">0.8.0", "<0.8.10"]
  - Version required: [">0.8.0", "0.8.10"]
  - 0.8.10 (contract/module/XBOND.sol#18)
  - 0.8.10 (contract/module/XBOND.sol#19)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used

Policy.getModuleAddresss(bytes32) (contracts/Kernel.sol#87-94) is never used and should be removed
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code

Pragma version=0.8.0 (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#12) allows old versions
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
Pragma version=0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#164) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
  0.8.10 is not recommended for deployment
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

Function ERC20.DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#162-164) is not in mixedCase
Variable ERC20.INITIAL_CHAIN_ID (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#164) is not in mixedCase
Variable ERC20.INITIAL_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#164) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.ROLECONTRACT() (contracts/Kernel.sol#46) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.VERSIONCON() (contracts/Kernel.sol#47) is not in mixedCase
Function XBOND.KEYCODE() (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#18-20) is not in mixedCase
Function XBOND.KEYCODE() (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#37-40) is not in mixedCase
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions

approve(address, uint256) should be declared external;
  - ERC20.approve(address, uint256) (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#68-74)
transfer(address, uint256) should be declared external;
  - ERC20.transfer(address, uint256) (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#76-88)
    - XBOND.transfer(address, uint256) (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#37-40)
transferFrom(address, address, uint256) should be declared external;
  - ERC20.transferFrom(address, address, uint256) (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#90-110)
    - XBOND.transferFrom(address, address, uint256) (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#42-54)
permit(address, address, uint256, uint256, bytes32) should be declared external;
  - ERC20.permit(address, address, uint256, uint256, bytes32) (node_modules/@zrari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160)
    - XBOND.permit(address, address, uint256, uint256, bytes32) (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#46-58)
      - Module.KEYCODE() (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#18-20)
        - XBOND.KEYCODE() (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#37-40)
        - Module.ROLECON() (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#42-54)
        - XBOND.ROLECON() (contracts/module/XBOND.sol#22-26)
  Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-functions-they-could-be-declared-as-public
```

AUTOMATED TESTING

```

approve(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.approve(address,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#68-74)
transfer(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.transfer(address,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#76-80)
transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#80-110)
permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160)
RECODE() should be declared external;
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/Kernel.sol#50)
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#50)
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/modules/TBOND.sol#50)
ROLES() should be declared external;
- BarnTreasury.ROLES() (contracts/modules/BTREASY.sol#24-28)
- BarnTreasury.ROLES() (contracts/modules/TRSBY.sol#22-26)
- Module.ROLES() (contracts/Kernel.sol#62)
getTerms(address) uses a dangerous strict equality;
- BarnBondingModule.getTerms(address) (contracts/modules/BONDING.sol#247-267)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external



## BarnStaking.sol


BarnStakingPolicy.enter(uint256,address) (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#33-50) ignores return value by IERC20(TOKEN).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_amount) (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#49)
BarnStakingPolicy.leave(uint256) (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#54-61) ignores return value by IERC20(TOKEN).transfer(msg.sender,what) (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#60)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unchecked-transfer

BarnStakingPolicy.enter(uint256,address) (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#33-50) uses a dangerous strict equality;
- totalSupply() (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#49)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities

Kernel.execution(actions,address)_target_ (contracts/Kernel.sol#144) lacks a zero-check on :
- execute = target (contracts/Kernel.sol#151)
BarnStakingPolicy.constructor(Kernel,address)_token_ (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#17) lacks a zero-check on :
- TOKEN = token (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#18)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

Reentrancy in Kernel.approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#168-201):
External call;
- Policy(policy).configureReads() (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
State variables written after the call(s);
- _hasRole(role,policy) (contracts/Kernel.sol#200)
- _setRole(role,policy,requester,true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#198)
- _setRole(role,[policy],requester) = grant (contracts/Kernel.sol#223)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in Kernel._approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#168-201):
External call;
- Policy(policy).configureReads() (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
Event emitted after the call(s);
- RolesUpdated(role,policy,[policy]) (contracts/Kernel.sol#225)
- setPolicyRole(policy,requester,true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#199)
Reentrancy in Kernel.executeAction(Action,address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#146-158):
External call;
- _targetModule(target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#148)
- _targetModule([target]) (contracts/Kernel.sol#148)
- _upgradePolicy(policy,[target]) (contracts/Kernel.sol#210)
- _upgradePolicy([policy],target) (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
Event emitted after the call(s);
- ActionExecuted(action,_target_) (contracts/Kernel.sol#157)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

ERC20.permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160) uses timestamp for comparisons
- require(bool,string) == block.timestamp,PERMIT_DEADLINE_EXPIRED (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#125)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

Module._onlyRole(bytes32) (contracts/Kernel.sol#51-56) compares to a boolean constant;
- _kernel.hasRole(msg.sender,role) == false (contracts/Kernel.sol#52)
Kernel._isApprovedForAll(policy,address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#193) compares to a boolean constant;
- _approvedPolices(policy) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
Kernel._terminatePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#203-212) compares to a boolean constant;
- _reconfirmsPolices() (contracts/Kernel.sol#214-220) compares to a boolean constant;
- _approvedPolices([policy]) == true (contracts/Kernel.sol#218)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#boolean-equality

Different versions of Solidity is used;
- <=0.8.0 (**0.8.0,"**0.8.0")
- >=0.8.0 (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#2)
- >=0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#2)
- >=0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#146)
- >=0.8.10 (contracts/Kernel.sol#157)
- >=0.8.10 (contracts/interfaces/IERC20.sol#14)
- >=0.8.0 (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Burnable.sol#14)
- >=0.8.0 (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Mintable.sol#14)
- >=0.8.0 (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Tradeable.sol#14)
- >=0.8.0 (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Burnable.sol#14)
Prima version 0.8.10 (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.6.12/0.7.6/0.8.7
solc-0.8.1 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity

XBOND (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#12-25) should inherit from IERC20Burnable (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Burnable.sol#3-6)
XBOND (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#12-25) should inherit from IERC20Mintable (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Mintable.sol#3-6)
XBOND (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#12-25) should inherit from IERC20Tradeable (contracts/interfaces/IERC20Tradeable.sol#3-6)
Function XBOND.DOMAIN_SEPARATOR (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/XBOND.sol#11) is not in mixedCase
Variable XBOND.DOMAIN_SEPARATOR (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/XBOND.sol#11) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.RECODE() (contracts/Kernel.sol#50) is not in mixedCase
Function Module.VERSION() (contracts/Kernel.sol#62) is not in mixedCase
Function XBOND.KEYCODE() (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#16) is not in mixedCase
Parameter BarnStakingPolicy.enter(uint256,address),_amount (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#33) is not in mixedCase
Parameter BarnStakingPolicy.leave(uint256,address),_target_ (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#33) is not in mixedCase
Parameter BarnStakingPolicy.permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) is not in mixedCase
Variable BarnStakingPolicy.TOKEN (contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol#17) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions

approve(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.approve(address,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#68-74)
transfer(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.transfer(address,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#76-80)
transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#80-110)
permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.permit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) (node_modules/@xari-capital/solmate/src/tokens/ERC20.sol#116-160)
RECODE() should be declared external;
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/Kernel.sol#50)
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#50)
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/modules/TBOND.sol#50)
ROLES() should be declared external;
- Module.ROLES() (contracts/Kernel.sol#62)
- XBOND.ROLES() (contracts/modules/XBOND.sol#2-26)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external

```

Governance.sol

```

Governance.vote(bool) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#198-217) ignores return value by XBOND.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),userVotes) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#213)
Governance.reclaimVotes(uint256) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#251-275) ignores return value by XBOND.transferFrom(address(this),msg.sender,userVotes) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#274)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unchecked-transfer

Governance.reclaimVotes(uint256) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#251-275) uses a dangerous strict equality;
- activeProposal.instructionsId == 0 (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#193)
Governance.vote(bool) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#193-217) uses a dangerous strict equality;
- activeProposal.instructionsId == 0 (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#193)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities

Instructions.store(Instruction[]),i (contracts/modules/INSTR.sol#179) is a local variable never initialized
Governance.execute(Propose) (ref contracts/policies/governance.sol#27) is a local variable never initialized
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables

Kernel.executeAction(Action,address),_target_ (contracts/Kernel.sol#144) lacks a zero-check on :
- execute = target (contracts/Kernel.sol#151)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

Instructions.store(Instruction[]),i (contracts/modules/INSTR.sol#6-109) has external calls inside a loop: ensureValidRekeyne(module.RECODE()) (contracts/modules/INSTR.sol#59)
Governance.execute(Propose) (ref contracts/policies/governance.sol#29) has external calls inside a loop: kernel.executeAction(instructions[step].action,instructions[step].target) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#238)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#calls-inside-a-loop

Reentrancy in Kernel._approvePolicy(address) (contracts/Kernel.sol#168-201):
External call;
- Module.RECODE() (contracts/Kernel.sol#193)
State variables written after the call(s);
- _allPolicies.push(policy_) (contract/Kernel.sol#200)
- _setRole(role,[policy],requester,true) (contracts/Kernel.sol#198)
- _setRole(role,[policy],requester) = grant (contracts/Kernel.sol#223)
Reentrancy in Governance.submitProposal (contracts/Kernel.sol#10-120):
External call;
- _proposalId = INSTR.store(Instruction_),bytes32) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#115)
State variables written after the call(s);
- _getProposalMetadata(instructionsId) = ProposalMetadata(proposalName_,msg.sender,block.timestamp) (contracts/policies/Governance.sol#116)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

```

SmartYield.sol

```

Reentrancy in SmartYield.liquidateTermAddress() (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#420-439):
  External calls:
    - IERC20(provider).addTotalUnredeemed(_realizedField) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#429)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - bondData[getNextTerm()].realizedField = _realizedField (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#431)
    - bondData[getNextTerm()].bond = bond + _realizedField * termRate (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#432)
Reentrancy in SmartYield.provideRealizedField(address, uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#212):
  External calls:
    - IERC20(provider).lackUnderlying(msg.sender, tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#208)
    - IFxProvider(bondProvider).depositProviderToken(tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#209)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - bondData[getNextTerm()].bond = bond + realizedField * termRate (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#210)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1

SmartYield.setNextTermFor(uint256,uint16,address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#387-414) ignores return value by termList.add(_bond) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#412)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#ignore-return-value

IHaveIncentiveController.setRewardsFor(address) (contracts/external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#85) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentiveController.assets(address).depositFor(address, external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#67-68) (function)
IHaveIncentiveController.getRewardsBalance(address) (contracts/external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#105) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentiveController.assets(address).depositFor(address, external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#57-60) (function)
IHaveIncentiveController.claimRewardsForSelf(address) (contracts/external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#115) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentiveController.assets(address).depositFor(address, external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#57-60) (function)
IHaveIncentiveController.claimAllRewardsFor(address) (contracts/external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#130) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentiveController.assets(address).depositFor(address, external/ave/IHaveIncentiveController.sol#57-60) (function)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing

SmartYield.setVault() (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#127-129) should emit an event for:
  - vault = vault (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#128)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-access-control

SmartYield.setHealthFactorFor(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#131-133) should emit an event for:
  - healthFactorFor[_id] = healthFactorFor[_id] (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#132)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-arithmetic

SmartYield.setVault(address, vault) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#127) lacks a zero-check on :
  - vault = vault (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#128)
SmartYield.initialize(address, address, address, address, uint256, uint256, address, uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#150) lacks a zero-check on :
  - bondProvider = CloselyParsableClientProviderImpl (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#152)
  - underlying = IToken(_token).UNDERLYING_ASSET_ADDRESS() (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#151) lacks a zero-check on :
  - underlying = IToken(_token).UNDERLYING_ASSET_ADDRESS() (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#151) lacks a zero-check on :
  - bond = bond (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#152)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#zero-address-validation

```

```

Reentrancy in SmartYield.borrow(address,uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#313-348):
    External calls:
        - (healthFactor = IProvider(bondProvider).getOwnerAccountDataProvider(bondProvider)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#322)
        State variable written after the call(s):
            - nextHealthId += 1 (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#337)
            - nextHealthId++ (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#339)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.initialize(address,address,address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#149-164):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).initialize(_tokenAddress)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#160)
        State variable written after the call(s):
            - healthFactorGuard = healthFactorGuard (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#162)
            - healthFactorGuard = healthFactorGuard (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#165)
            - nextHealthId = 1 (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#166)
            - withdrawWindow = withdrawWindow (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#167)
            - withdrawWindow = withdrawWindow (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#168)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.liquidateTerm(addresses) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#202-439):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).addTotalUnRedeemed_(realizedYield)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#429)
        State variable written after the call(s):
            - liquidityProviderBalance = liquidityProviderBalance + realizedYield (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#435)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.setNextTermFor(uint256,uint16,uint16,address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#387-415):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).setNextTermFor(underlying,end)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#399)
        State variable written after the call(s):
            - activeTerm = bond (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#10)
            - bondData[bond].end = end (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#101)
            - bondData[bond].end = end (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#402)
            - bondData[bond].redeemable = redeemable (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#403)
            - bondData[bond].redeemable = redeemable (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#404)
            - bondData[bond].currentTerm.nextTerm = bond (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#409)
    Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

Reentrancy in SmartYield.addLiquidity(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#180-186):
    External calls:
        - (IProvider(bondProvider).takeUnderlying(msg.sender,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#183)
        - (IProvider(bondProvider).depositProvider(_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#184)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - BondIssuanceEvent(bond,_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#185)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.borrow(address,uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#313-349):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).getOwnerAccountDataProvider(bondProvider)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#322)
            - IERC20Upgradeable(bond).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#340)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).borrowProvider(borrowAsset,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#341)
            - IERC20Upgradeable(bond).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender,_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#342)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - Borrowed(msg.sender,bond,_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#343)
        - Borrowed(msg.sender,buyBondAddress,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#349)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.buyBond(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#202-228):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).takeUnderlying(buyer,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#245)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).depositProvider(_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#246)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).repayProvider(debt,collateralAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#373)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - BondIssuance(buyer,bond,_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#248)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.claimRewards(address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#220-228):
        External calls:
            - (rewardList.claimedAmounts = IProvider(bondProvider).claimRewardsToAssets_user) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#223-226)
            - RewardReceivedEvent(msg.sender,rewardList.claimedAmounts) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#227)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.liquidateDebt(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#366-376):
        External calls:
            - (IERC20Upgradeable(debt).transferFrom(msg.sender,bondProvider.compoundBalance)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#372)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).repayProvider(debt,borrowAsset,balance)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#373)
            - Liquidated(msg.sender,debt,debtData[debt]) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#375)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.liquidateTerm(address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#420-439):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).addTotalUnRedeemed_(realizedYield)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#429)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - BondIssuance(bond,_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#430)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.setNextTermFor(uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#205-212):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).takeUnderlying(msg.sender,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#208)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).depositProvider(_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#209)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - InjectedRealizedYield(msg.sender,bond,bondData[bond]) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#211)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.settleDebt(uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#256-268):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).withdrawProvider(totalDebt)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#262)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).depositProvider(_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#263)
            - IERC20Upgradeable(debt).burn(msg.sender,_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#264)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - BondSettled(debt,bondData[debt],totalDebt) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#265)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.removeLiquidity(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#192-198):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).sendTransferFrom(msg.sender,bondProvider.compoundBalance)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#195)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).sendUnderlying(msg.sender,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#196)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - LiquidityProvidedBalance(_tokenAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#197)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.repay(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#350-360):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).repayProvider(bond,borrowAsset,compoundBalance)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#356)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).depositProvider(debt,collateralAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#357)
            - (IERC20Upgradeable(debt).transferFrom(msg.sender,bondProvider.debt)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#358)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - Repaid(debt,debtData[debt]) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#359)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.rollOverBonds(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#273-286):
        External calls:
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).burn(msg.sender,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#283)
            - IBond(nextTerm).unlockLocked(msg.sender,claimable) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#284)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - IBond(nextTerm).lockNextTerm(_tokenAmount,claimable) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#285)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.setNextTermFor(uint256,uint16,uint16,address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#387-414):
        External calls:
            - (TermEdited(controller,bond,bondData[currentTerm],bondData[bond])) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#413)
    Reentrancy in SmartYield.withdraw(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#293-304):
        External calls:
            - IBond(bond).burn(msg.sender,withdrawAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#300)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).repayProvider(debt,borrowAsset,compoundBalance)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#301)
            - (IProvider(bondProvider).sendUnderlying(msg.sender,_tokenAmount)) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#302)
    Events emitted after the call(s):
        - BondWithdrawn(debt,bond,withdrawAmount) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#303)
    Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

SmartYield.burnBond(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#313-249) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(start > withdrawWindow) >> block.timestamp <= termInfo.end.not valid timestamp) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#270)
SmartYield.rollOverBonds(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#273-286) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(block.timestamp > termInfo.start & withdrawWindow) >> next term has started) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#281)
SmartYield.DangerousComparisons() uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(block.timestamp > termInfo.start & withdrawWindow) >> contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#257)
SmartYield.borrow(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#313-348) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(block.timestamp > termInfo.start & withdrawWindow) >> contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#344)
SmartYield.liquidateTerm(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#366-376) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(_newHealthFactor > iel, proposed debt is not safe) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#336)
SmartYield.liquidateDebt(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#420-439) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(healthFactor < iel, still healthy) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#370)
SmartYield.setNextTermFor(uint256,uint16,uint16,address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#387-414) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(start > block.timestamp, start must be in the future) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#395)
SmartYield.liquidateTerm(address) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#366-376) uses timestamp for comparisons
    - require(bool,string)(block.timestamp > termInfo.end) >> term hasn't ended) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#324)
    Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp

ClonesUpgradable.clone(address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#25-35) uses assembly
    - INLINE AS (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#27-33)
    ClonesUpgradable.clones(address,bytes32) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#44-54) uses assembly
        INLINE AS (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#45-54)
    ClonesUpgradable.predictDeterministicAddress(address,bytes32,address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#75-76) uses assembly
        INLINE AS (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#75-76)
    AddressUpgradeable.verifyCallValue(address,bytes32,address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/AddressUpgradeable.sol#174-194) uses assembly
        INLINE AS (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/AddressUpgradeable.sol#174-194)
    EnumerableSetUpgradeable.value(EnumerableSetUpgradeable.AddressSet) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/math/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#282-292) uses assembly
        INLINE AS (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/math/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#282-292)
    EnumerableSetUpgradeable.value(EnumerableSetUpgradeable.UintSet) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/math/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#356-366) uses assembly
        INLINE AS (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/math/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#356-366)
    Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly

SmartYield.buyBond(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#237-250) compares to a boolean constant:
    - require(bool,string)(redeemableBond.address == address) >> !redeemableBond.address == address (bool#174)
SmartYield.redemBond(address,uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#256-264) compares to a boolean constant:
    - require(bool,string)(termInfo.liquidated == true, term is not liquidated) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#260)
SmartYield.settleDebt(uint256) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#372-378) compares to a boolean constant:
    - require(bool,string)(termInfo.liquidated == false, term already liquidated) (contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol#373)
    Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assumption

Different versions of SMARTYield is used:
    - Version used: '0.8.10', ''0.8.1', ''0.8.10', ''0.8.2'
    - '0.8.0' (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#4)
    - '0.8.1' (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#4)
    - '0.8.2' (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/ClonesUpgradable.sol#4)
    - '0.8.0' (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol#4)
    - '0.8.0' (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/extensions/IERC20extensions.sol#4)
    - '0.8.0' (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/extensions/draft-IERC20PermitUpgradable.sol#4)

```

AUTOMATED TESTING

AaveProvider.sol

```

AaveProvider._takeUnderlying((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#45-50) ignores return value by IERC20Upgradable(uToken).transferFrom(from,_address(this),underlyingAmount_) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#47)
AaveProvider._sendUnderlying((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#45-50) ignores return value by IERC20Upgradable(uToken).transferTo(_to,_underlyingAmount_) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#55)
AaveProvider._receiveUnderlying((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#45-50) ignores return value by IERC20Upgradable(uToken).transferFrom(_from,_underlyingAmount_) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#55)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unchecked-transfer

AaveProvider._sendUnderlying((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#13-16) uses a dangerous strict equality:
    - require(bool,string)(0 == (balanceBefore - underlyingAmount),_APR.sendUnderlying(amount)) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#57)
AaveProvider._takeUnderlying((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#45-50) uses a dangerous strict equality:
    - require(bool,string)(0 == (balanceAfter - balanceBefore - underlyingAmount),_APR.receiveUnderlying(amount)) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#59)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equality

Contract: IERC20Upgradable
  Contract AaveProvider((contract/providers/AaveProvider.sol#10-156) has payable functions:
    - IProvider._repayProvider(address,uint256)(contract/interfaces/IProvider.sol#33)
      + AaveProvider._repayProvider(address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#123-126)
    But it is not possible to withdraw from the other
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#contracts-that-lock-other

AaveProvider._depositProvideInternal((uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#67-70) ignores return value by IERC20Upgradable(uToken).approve(address(IAToken(cToken)).POOL()),underlyingAmount_) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#88)
AaveProvider._enableRewardAsset((address)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#108-110) ignores return value by WhitelistAssets.addAssets((contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#109)
AaveProvider._claimRewards((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#111-113) ignores return value by IERC20Upgradable(doorRewardSet).approve(address(IAToken(cToken)).POOL()), amount) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#113)
AaveProvider._repayProvider((address,uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#123-126) ignores return value by IPool(IAToken(cToken)).POOL()).repay(borrowAsset_,amount,1,address(address(this))) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#23)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unpaid-return

IHaveIncentivesController.claimRewards((address,uint256)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#85) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentivesController.assets((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#87-94) function
  - IHaveIncentivesController.getRewardsBalance((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#105) shadow
IHaveIncentivesController.claimAllRewards((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#110) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentivesController.assets((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#87-94) function
  - IHaveIncentivesController.claimAllRewards((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#130) shadow
IHaveIncentivesController.claimAllRewards((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#168) shadows:
  - IHaveIncentivesController.assets((address)(contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#87-94) function
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#inconsistent-variable-shadowing

AaveProvider.initialize((address)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#174) lacks a zero-check on :
  - _token((address)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#174))
    + _token = IAToken(cToken).UNDERLYING_ASSET_ADDRESS() (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#38)
AaveProvider.initialize((address,address,uint8)(contract/providers/AaveProvider.sol#186) lacks a zero-check on :
  - _token((address)(contract/providers/AaveProvider.sol#186))
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation

Reentrancy in AaveProvider._depositProvider(uint256) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#61-64):
  External call:
    - _depositProviderInternal((underlyingAmount))(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#42)
      + IProvider._approve((address(IAToken(cToken)).POOL()),underlyingAmount_) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#68)
        - IProvider._approve((address(IAToken(cToken)).POOL()),underlyingAmount_) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#68)
  State variables written after the call():
    - totalUnfunded = totalUnfunded + underlyingAmount_ (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#63)
Reentrancy in AaveProvider._withdrawProvider((uint256)(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#77-79):
  External call:
    - _withdrawProviderInternal((underlyingAmount))(contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#174)
      + IProvider._approve((address(IAToken(cToken)).POOL()),withdrawAmount_,underlyingAmount_,address(this)) (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#84-85)
  State variables written after the call():
    - totalUnfunded = totalUnfunded - underlyingAmount_ (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#77)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

AddressUpgradeable.verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string)(node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/AddressUpgradeable.sol#174-194) uses assembly
  - INLINE_ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/Contracts-upgradeable/utils/AddressUpgradeable.sol#166-169)
EnumerableSetUpgradeable.value((EnumerableSetUpgradeable.AddressType)(node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#282-292) uses assembly
  - INLINERECTIVE (node_modules/@openzeppelin/Contracts-upgradeable/utils/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#282-285)
EnumerableSetUpgradeable.value((EnumerableSetUpgradeable.UintType)(node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/utils/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#356-366) uses assembly
  - INLINE_ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/Contracts-upgradeable/utils/EnumerableSetUpgradeable.sol#356-363)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#enumeration-upgradeability

Different versions of Solidity is used:
  - 0.8.0, "0.8.1", "0.8.10", "0.8.2"
  - 0.8.2 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/proxy/utils/Initializable.sol#8)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/IERC20Upgradable.sol#8)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/IERC20Upgradable.sol#10)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/IERC20Upgradable.sol#11)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/IERC20Upgradable.sol#14)
  - 0.8.1 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/AddressUpgradeable.sol#4)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/AddressUpgradeable.sol#4)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/AddressUpgradeable.sol#4)
  - 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/AddressUpgradeable.sol#4)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/DataTypes.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/IAToken.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/IHaveIncentivesController.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/InitializableToken.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/IPool.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/IProvider.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/aave/IScaledBalanceToken.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/interfaces/IProvider.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/interfaces/IPool.sol#2)
  - 0.8.10 (contracts/external/interfaces/IProvider.sol#2)
  - v2 (contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol#2)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used

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- The unchecked token transfers were correctly flagged by Slither.
 - All the reentrancy vulnerabilities were checked individually and

- they are all false positives.
- No major issues found by Slither.

4.2 AUTOMATED SECURITY SCAN

Description:

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with detection of well-known security issues and to identify low-hanging fruits on the targets for this engagement. Among the tools used was MythX, a security analysis service for Ethereum smart contracts. MythX performed a scan on the smart contracts and sent the compiled results to the analyzers to locate any vulnerabilities.

MythX results:

BNDNG.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
1	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

INSTR.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
5	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

SYTKN.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
48	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
97	(SWC-116) Timestamp Dependence	Low	A control flow decision is made based on The block.timestamp environment variable.

TOKEN.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
10	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation *** discovered
10	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation *** discovered

TRSRY.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
1	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

VAULT.sol

Report for contracts/modules/VAULT.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/189f99c0-32f2-407f-9ed4-d2568e82379a>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
39	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation *** discovered
39	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation /*/ discovered

XBOND.sol

Report for contracts/modules/XBOND.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/782a2e38-eab4-469b-a814-899ce48f43ad>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
5	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

BarnBonding.sol

Report for contracts/policies/BarnBonding.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/7f15a615-6c0e-48c1-9898-28602f62790e>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
1	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

BarnStaking.sol

Report for contracts/policies/BarnStaking.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/09cefdb3-370b-44d0-9043-e23f05e3e7ac>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

Governance.sol

Report for contracts/policies/Governance.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/c12e72d7-56a9-4c97-8102-576d700c1aff>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
5	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.

SmartYield.sol

Report for contracts/policies/SmartYield.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/99515443-2e75-49b1-af4e-7dcef443b980>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) Floating Pragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
21	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
159	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
160	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Medium	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.
160	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
161	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
162	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
163	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
164	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
165	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
184	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Medium	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.
184	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
185	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
186	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
186	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Medium	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.
197	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
209	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
209	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Medium	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.
210	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
210	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
399	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Medium	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.
399	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
399	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.

401	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
402	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
403	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Write to persistent state following external call.
404	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
410	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.
413	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	Read of persistent state following external call.

AaveProvider.sol

Report for contracts/providers/AaveProvider.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/a89bde3b-b537-473f-bcfa-ecbb50b73945>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) FloatingPragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
14	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
38	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
141	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Low	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.
150	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Low	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.

Kernel.sol

Report for contracts/Kernel.sol
<https://dashboard.mythx.io/#/console/analyses/28de0c15-97ff-43e7-8c14-8af068616504>

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
2	(SWC-103) FloatingPragma	Low	A floating pragma is set.
97	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
175	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.
193	(SWC-107) Reentrancy	Low	A call to a user-supplied address is executed.
196	(SWC-113) DoS with Failed Call	Medium	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.

- The floating pragma is a false positive, as the pragma is set to the 0.8.10 version in the `hardhat.config.ts` file.
- The requirement violations, assert violations and DOS with failed calls were checked individually and are all false positives.
- All the reentrancies flagged by MythX were checked individually, and they are all false positives.
- Integer Overflows and Underflows flagged by MythX are false positives, as those contracts are using Solidity 0.8.10 version. After the Solidity version 0.8.0 Arithmetic operations revert to underflow and overflow by default.
- No major issues found by MythX.

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING
 HALBORN