

Thu Mar 21 2024







https://twitter.com/scalebit\_



# Bido Audit Report

# 1 Executive Summary

# 1.1 Project Information

Description	Bido is an BEVM liquid staking protocol.
Туре	Staking
Auditors	ScaleBit
Timeline	Thu Mar 14 2024 - Thu Mar 21 2024
Languages	Solidity
Platform	BEVM
Methods	Architecture Review, Unit Testing, Manual Review
Source Code	https://github.com/btclayer2/bido
Commits	<u>cc0cf35d71b071ba4f54949839f8687f8b6e558a</u> <u>ef81abc4268970aacc0c682bdef1611f3a931f52</u>

# 1.2 Files in Scope

The following are the SHA1 hashes of the original reviewed files.

ID	File	SHA-1 Hash	
MBI	mocks/MockBido.sol	659423a9ace70055bf988d971138a 851d6b3c0e1	
SBTC	StBTC.sol	0e91738f72371bfa1da1460e9d486 ee4c9714d54	
SBTCP	StBTCPermit.sol	d69f5c0ed6ac34e66b418777eb6e 110ee968b138	
IEIP7SBTC	interfaces/IEIP712StBTC.sol	8483aa59942fc45bbf067f3ec9f162 8b72318870	
ISBTC	interfaces/IStBTC.sol	fa08adba166ef2bd86c0c824d0bdc 8f2d03cf4b6	
SUT	common/SignatureUtils.sol	8c5d7ba6c00b09ec0ec513e68d01 04d8169f7994	
UST	common/UnstructuredStorage.sol	c68a393a29a417763eabe06e9d7e 29418274f044	
M25	common/Math256.sol	fe9972b0d0069eda3833d995c4dc ec65cd8f2f2e	
BID	Bido.sol	b2aaca6d4d0858c1465104bb0c41 e81c97ae9dca	
WBTC	WstBTC.sol	b5a4b24222c61834fadc52adfd95a a1c9aaeea8f	

### 1.3 Issue Statistic

ltem	Count	Fixed	Acknowledged
Total	6	6	0
Informational	0	0	0
Minor	6	6	0
Medium	0	0	0
Major	0	0	0
Critical	0	0	0

#### 1.4 ScaleBit Audit Breakdown

ScaleBit aims to assess repositories for security-related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. Possible issues our team looked for included (but are not limited to):

- Transaction-ordering dependence
- Timestamp dependence
- Integer overflow/underflow
- Number of rounding errors
- Unchecked External Call
- Unchecked CALL Return Values
- Functionality Checks
- Reentrancy
- Denial of service / logical oversights
- Access control
- Centralization of power
- Business logic issues
- Gas usage
- Fallback function usage
- tx.origin authentication
- Replay attacks
- Coding style issues

### 1.5 Methodology

The security team adopted the "Testing and Automated Analysis", "Code Review" and "Formal Verification" strategy to perform a complete security test on the code in a way that is closest to the real attack. The main entrance and scope of security testing are stated in the conventions in the "Audit Objective", which can expand to contexts beyond the scope according to the actual testing needs. The main types of this security audit include:

#### (1) Testing and Automated Analysis

Items to check: state consistency / failure rollback / unit testing / value overflows / parameter verification / unhandled errors / boundary checking / coding specifications.

#### (2) Code Review

The code scope is illustrated in section 1.2.

#### (3) Audit Process

- Carry out relevant security tests on the testnet or the mainnet;
- If there are any questions during the audit process, communicate with the code owner
  in time. The code owners should actively cooperate (this might include providing the
  latest stable source code, relevant deployment scripts or methods, transaction
  signature scripts, exchange docking schemes, etc.);
- The necessary information during the audit process will be well documented for both the audit team and the code owner in a timely manner.

### 2 Summary

This report has been commissioned by Bido to identify any potential issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the Bido smart contract, as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. In this audit, we have utilized various techniques, including manual code review and static analysis, to identify potential vulnerabilities and security issues.

During the audit, we identified 6 issues of varying severity, listed below.

ID	Title	Severity	Status
BID-1	Unused Libraries	Minor	Fixed
BID-2	Redundant Checks	Minor	Fixed
BID-3	_unstake Emit Wrong Event	Minor	Fixed
BID-4	Use != 0 instead of > 0 for Unsigned Integer Comparison	Minor	Fixed
SBT-1	Uncalled Initialization Function	Minor	Fixed
WBT-1	Immutable Parameters	Minor	Fixed

### **3 Participant Process**

Here are the relevant actors with their respective abilities within the Bido Smart Contract :

#### Admin

- The Admin can initialize the initial shares only once through initialize().
- The Admin can stop the stake and unstake function through pauseStaking()
- The Admin can resume the stake and unstake function through resumeStaking().
- The Admin can stop the stake unstake and \_transferShares function through stop() .
- The Admin can resume the stake unstake and \_transferShares function through resume() .

#### User

- The User can stake their assets through stake().
- The User can unstake their assets through unstake().
- The User can swap StBTC to WstBTC through wrap().
- The User can swap WstBTC to StBTC through unwrap().

# 4 Findings

### **BID-1 Unused Libraries**

**Severity: Minor** 

Status: Fixed

#### Code Location:

Bido.sol#6

#### Descriptions:

The Math256 library is imported into the contract, but it is not used.

### Suggestion:

It is recommended to delete unused libraries.

#### Resolution:

The client has deleted unused libraries.

### **BID-2 Redundant Checks**

Severity: Minor

Status: Fixed

Code Location:

Bido.sol#137

#### Descriptions:

Before the start of staking, you need to call the initialize function to initialize the contract. At this time, there is already a fund in the contract, recorded at the address Oxdead, and no one can withdraw this fund. When calling the stake function, you also need to pass a fund, so the funds in the contract at this time are equal to the initial funds plus the funds passed in by the user. This value is always greater than the funds passed in by the user.

#### Suggestion:

It is recommended to delete redundant require checks.

#### Resolution:

The client has removed redundant checks.

### BID-3 \_unstake Emit Wrong Event

Severity: Minor

Status: Fixed

#### Code Location:

Bido.sol#175

#### Descriptions:

In the \_unstake function, it will emit the UnStaked event with the parameters of the caller and the number of unstakes. However, the unstake amount here uses msg.value . In this context, msg.value is always 0. which will confuse the users and disturb the on-chain data.

#### Suggestion:

It is recommended to change the unstake amount in the \_unstake event to the correct parameter.

#### Resolution:

The client has correctly changed the parameters.

# BID-4 Use != 0 instead of > 0 for Unsigned Integer Comparison

Severity: Minor

Status: Fixed

#### Code Location:

Bido.sol#157,166

#### Descriptions:

When dealing with unsigned integer types, comparisons with !=0 are cheaper than with > 0.

#### require(\_amount > 0, "UNSTAKE\_ZERO");

#### Suggestion:

It is recommended to use != 0 instead of > 0 for unsigned integer comparison.

#### Resolution:

The client has optimized the code.

### SBT-1 Uncalled Initialization Function

Severity: Minor

Status: Fixed

#### Code Location:

StBTCPermit.sol#193-200

#### Descriptions:

The \_initializeEIP712StBTC function is defined in the StBTCPermit contract. This function is used to initialize the address of the eip712StBTC contract. However, this function is internal and there is no superior function to call it, which will cause \_initializeEIP712StBTC to be unavailable.

#### Suggestion:

It is recommended to confirm whether this situation conflicts with the design concept.

#### Resolution:

The client has deleted the StBTCPermit contract.

### WBT-1 Immutable Parameters

**Severity: Minor** 

Status: Fixed

#### Code Location:

WstBTC.sol#27

#### Descriptions:

The stBTC parameter is defined in the contract. This parameter will only be initialized in the constructor and will not be changed subsequently.

#### Suggestion:

It is recommended to change this parameter to an immutable type.

#### Resolution:

The client has changed the variable to immutable.

### **Appendix 1**

### **Issue Level**

- **Informational** issues are often recommendations to improve the style of the code or to optimize code that does not affect the overall functionality.
- Minor issues are general suggestions relevant to best practices and readability. They
  don't post any direct risk. Developers are encouraged to fix them.
- **Medium** issues are non-exploitable problems and not security vulnerabilities. They should be fixed unless there is a specific reason not to.
- **Major** issues are security vulnerabilities. They put a portion of users' sensitive information at risk, and often are not directly exploitable. All major issues should be fixed.
- **Critical** issues are directly exploitable security vulnerabilities. They put users' sensitive information at risk. All critical issues should be fixed.

### **Issue Status**

- **Fixed:** The issue has been resolved.
- Partially Fixed: The issue has been partially resolved.
- Acknowledged: The issue has been acknowledged by the code owner, and the code owner confirms it's as designed, and decides to keep it.

### **Appendix 2**

#### Disclaimer

This report is based on the scope of materials and documents provided, with a limited review at the time provided. Results may not be complete and do not include all vulnerabilities. The review and this report are provided on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any associated services, products, protocols, platforms, content, and materials, will be at your own risk. A report does not imply an endorsement of any particular project or team, nor does it guarantee its security. These reports should not be relied upon in any way by any third party, including for the purpose of making any decision to buy or sell products, services, or any other assets. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, WE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT, ITS CONTENT, RELATED SERVICES AND PRODUCTS, AND YOUR USE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOT INFRINGEMENT.

