

SECURITY REVIEW REPORT

for

ALPHA FINANCE

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1 Introduction

PeckShield team has completed an informal security review of the Alphahomora smart contract, and here in this report we will summarize the result of the review. Alpha Homora is a protocol for leveraging your position in yield farming pools, or dYdX for yield farming on Uniswap. Users can participate in Alpha Homora protocol as yield farmers, ETH lenders, liquidators, or bounty hunters. Here is the Git repository of reviewed files and the commit hash value used in this security review:

• https://github.com/AlphaFinanceLab/alphahomora (cde1a1b)



2 Review Findings

Here is a summary of our findings after analyzing the alphahomora smart contract. We feel that the implementation can be improved by fixing the following issues, including 2 low-severity vulnerabilities, and 2 informational recommendations. The details of each issue are listed in this section.

2.1 PVE-001: Missed approve(spender, 0) Call

- Severity: Low
- Details: While interacting with Uniswap, Alpha Homora fails to approve(spender,0) before approving the router contract to spend the fToken. In most cases, there's no problem. However, there're some ERC20 contracts which revert the approve() call when the current approval is non-zero [1]. That's one solution to deal with the approve()/transferFrom() race condition [2]. Based on that, if such an ERC20 token happens to be one of the fToken, the execute() calls in StrategyLiquidate and StrategyAllETHOnly contracts would be reverted, which leads to a compatibility issue.
- Status: This issue had been addressed by adding approve(spender,0) calls in this commit: acdff19

2.2 PVE-002: Improved Ether Transfer Call

- Severity: Low
- Details: While reviewing the Ether/ERC20 transfer calls in Alpha Homora, we noticed that the SafeToken contract is used to deal with the compatibility issues which cannot be properly handled with simple transfer() or transferFrom() calls However, in Gringotts::reducio(), we identified one msg.sender.transfer() call which is not consistence to other ether transfers. We suggest to use SafeToken.SafeTransferETH() instead.

• Status: This issue had been addressed by replacing the transfer() call with SafeToken.

SafeTransferETH() in this commit: 2c62d06

2.3 PVE-003: Randomly Received Ether Interfere the Calculation

- Severity: Informational
- Details: While reviewing the payable functions in Alpha Homora codebase, we noticed that there's a fallback function in the Gringotts contract for receiving ether from the Goblin contract. Since that fallback function has no permission check, random users could send ether into the Gringotts contract such that the totalETH() may contain some ether which are not in any book-keeping records. Therefore, the engorgio() and reducio() functions which do the math based on totalETH() could be inaccurate. We suggest to add permission checks in all fallback functions such that we can regulate which contract could send ether to which contracts and get rid of unintentionally ether transfers.
- **Status**: As we discussed with the team, the randomly received ether would not greatly interfere the calculation. We leave it as is.

2.4 PVE-004: Known Issue in Solidity v0.5.16

- Severity: Informational
- Details: There is a known compiler issue that in all 0.5.x solidity prior to Solidity 0.5.17. Specifically, a private function can be overridden in a derived contract by a private function of the same name and types. Fortunately, there is no overriding issue in this code, but we still recommend using Solidity 0.5.17 or above.
- **Status**: As we discussed with the team, Alpha Homora uses an old Solidity compiler (v0.5.16) for facilitating Synthetix and Uniswap contracts. Since there's no overriding issue in the code, we leave it as is.

3 Disclaimer

This is an informal security review, not a full security audit, and it does not give any warranties on finding all possible security issues of the given smart contract(s), i.e., the evaluation result does not guarantee the nonexistence of any further findings of security issues. Furthermore, we always recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contract(s). Lastly, this security review report should not be used as an interview advice.



References

- [1] dForce Network. dForce (DF). https://etherscan.io/address/0x431ad2ff6a9c365805ebad47ee021148d6f7dbe0#code.
- [2] HaleTom. Resolution on the EIP20 API Approve / TransferFrom multiple withdrawal attack. https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/738.

