

Sub Registrar

Bonfida

HALBORN

Sub Registrar - Bonfida

Prepared by: **H HALBORN**

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Date of Engagement by: April 15th, 2024 - May 22nd, 2024

Summary

100% ⓘ OF ALL REPORTED FINDINGS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED

ALL FINDINGS	CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
8	1	0	1	2	4

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1. Introduction

Bonfida team engaged **Halborn** to conduct a security assessment on their **sub-registrar Solana program** beginning on April 15th, 2024 and ending on May 22nd, 2024. The security assessment was scoped to the Solana Programs provided in [sub-registrar](<https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/tree/master>) GitHub repository. Commit hashes and further details can be found in the Scope section of this report.

The **SubRegistrar** program empowers owners of .sol domains to establish a subdomain registrar, streamlining the process of issuing subdomains. Subregistrar owners have the flexibility to craft a bespoke pricing structure based on the length of the subdomain, choose their preferred token mint, and restrict issuance solely to holders of a specific NFT collection.

2. Assessment Summary

Halborn was provided 5.5 weeks for the engagement and assigned one full-time security engineer to review the security of the Solana Programs in scope. The engineer is a blockchain and smart contract security expert with advanced smart contract hacking skills, and deep knowledge of multiple blockchain protocols.

The purpose of the assessment is to:

- Identify potential security issues within the Solana Programs.
- Ensure that smart contract functionality operates as intended.

In summary, Halborn identified some improvements to reduce the likelihood and impact of multiple risks, which has been partially addressed by the **Bonfida team**. The main ones were the following:

- Unauthorized subdomain revocation
- Loss of lamports by the owner when admin revokes
- Subreverse account check missing in admin register
- NFT gated collection check missing

3.

4. Test Approach And Methodology

Halborn performed a combination of a manual review of the source code and automated security testing to balance efficiency, timeliness, practicality, and accuracy in regard to the scope of the program assessment. While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in business logic, processes, and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage of programs and can quickly identify items that do not follow security best practices.

The following phases and associated tools were used throughout the term of the assessment:

- Research into the architecture, purpose, and use of the platform.
- Manual program source code review to identify business logic issues.
- Mapping out possible attack vectors
- Thorough assessment of safety and usage of critical Rust variables and functions in scope that could lead to arithmetic vulnerabilities.
- Scanning dependencies for known vulnerabilities (cargo audit).
- Local runtime testing (solana-test-framework)

4. RISK METHODOLOGY

Every vulnerability and issue observed by Halborn is ranked based on **two sets of Metrics** and a **Severity Coefficient**. This system is inspired by the industry standard Common Vulnerability Scoring System.

The two **Metric sets** are: **Exploitability** and **Impact**. **Exploitability** captures the ease and technical means by which vulnerabilities can be exploited and **Impact** describes the consequences of a successful exploit.

The **Severity Coefficients** is designed to further refine the accuracy of the ranking with two factors: **Reversibility** and **Scope**. These capture the impact of the vulnerability on the environment as well as the number of users and smart contracts affected.

The final score is a value between 0-10 rounded up to 1 decimal place and 10 corresponding to the highest security risk. This provides an objective and accurate rating of the severity of security vulnerabilities in smart contracts.

The system is designed to assist in identifying and prioritizing vulnerabilities based on their level of risk to address the most critical issues in a timely manner.

4.1 EXPLOITABILITY

ATTACK ORIGIN (AO):

Captures whether the attack requires compromising a specific account.

ATTACK COST (AC):

Captures the cost of exploiting the vulnerability incurred by the attacker relative to sending a single transaction on the relevant blockchain. Includes but is not limited to financial and computational cost.

ATTACK COMPLEXITY (AX):

Describes the conditions beyond the attacker's control that must exist in order to exploit the vulnerability. Includes but is not limited to macro situation, available third-party liquidity and regulatory challenges.

METRICS:

EXPLOITABILITY METRIC (M_E)	METRIC VALUE	NUMERICAL VALUE
Attack Origin (AO)	Arbitrary (AO:A) Specific (AO:S)	1 0.2
Attack Cost (AC)	Low (AC:L) Medium (AC:M) High (AC:H)	1 0.67 0.33

EXPLOITABILITY METRIC (M_E)	METRIC VALUE	NUMERICAL VALUE
Attack Complexity (AX)	Low (AX:L) Medium (AX:M) High (AX:H)	1 0.67 0.33

Exploitability **E** is calculated using the following formula:

$$E = \prod m_e$$

4.2 IMPACT

CONFIDENTIALITY (C):

Measures the impact to the confidentiality of the information resources managed by the contract due to a successfully exploited vulnerability. Confidentiality refers to limiting access to authorized users only.

INTEGRITY (I):

Measures the impact to integrity of a successfully exploited vulnerability. Integrity refers to the trustworthiness and veracity of data stored and/or processed on-chain. Integrity impact directly affecting Deposit or Yield records is excluded.

AVAILABILITY (A):

Measures the impact to the availability of the impacted component resulting from a successfully exploited vulnerability. This metric refers to smart contract features and functionality, not state. Availability impact directly affecting Deposit or Yield is excluded.

DEPOSIT (D):

Measures the impact to the deposits made to the contract by either users or owners.

YIELD (Y):

Measures the impact to the yield generated by the contract for either users or owners.

METRICS:

IMPACT METRIC (M_I)	METRIC VALUE	NUMERICAL VALUE
Confidentiality (C)	None (I:N) Low (I:L) Medium (I:M) High (I:H) Critical (I:C)	0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

IMPACT METRIC (M_I)	METRIC VALUE	NUMERICAL VALUE
Integrity (I)	None (I:N)	0
	Low (I:L)	0.25
	Medium (I:M)	0.5
	High (I:H)	0.75
	Critical (I:C)	1
Availability (A)	None (A:N)	0
	Low (A:L)	0.25
	Medium (A:M)	0.5
	High (A:H)	0.75
	Critical (A:C)	1
Deposit (D)	None (D:N)	0
	Low (D:L)	0.25
	Medium (D:M)	0.5
	High (D:H)	0.75
	Critical (D:C)	1
Yield (Y)	None (Y:N)	0
	Low (Y:L)	0.25
	Medium (Y:M)	0.5
	High (Y:H)	0.75
	Critical (Y:C)	1

Impact I is calculated using the following formula:

$$I = \max(m_I) + \frac{\sum m_I - \max(m_I)}{4}$$

4.3 SEVERITY COEFFICIENT

REVERSIBILITY (R):

Describes the share of the exploited vulnerability effects that can be reversed. For upgradeable contracts, assume the contract private key is available.

SCOPE (S):

Captures whether a vulnerability in one vulnerable contract impacts resources in other contracts.

METRICS:

SEVERITY COEFFICIENT (C)	COEFFICIENT VALUE	NUMERICAL VALUE
Reversibility (r)	None (R:N)	1
	Partial (R:P)	0.5
	Full (R:F)	0.25
Scope (s)	Changed (S:C)	1.25
	Unchanged (S:U)	1

Severity Coefficient C is obtained by the following product:

$$C = rs$$

The Vulnerability Severity Score S is obtained by:

$$S = \min(10, EIC * 10)$$

The score is rounded up to 1 decimal places.

SEVERITY	SCORE VALUE RANGE
Critical	9 - 10
High	7 - 8.9
Medium	4.5 - 6.9
Low	2 - 4.4
Informational	0 - 1.9

5. SCOPE

FILES AND REPOSITORY

(a) Repository: sub-registrar

(b) Assessed Commit ID: de7aff8

(c) Items in scope:

- /program/src/processor/admin_register.rs
- /program/src/processor/admin_revoke.rs
- /program/src/processor/close_registrar.rs
- /program/src/processor/create_registrar.rs
- /program/src/processor/delete_subdomain_record.rs
- /program/src/processor/edit_registrar.rs
- /program/src/processor/nft_owner_revoke.rs
- /program/src/processor/register.rs
- /program/src/processor/unregister.rs
- /program/src/state/mint_record.rs
- /program/src/state/registry.rs
- /program/src/state/schedule.rs
- /program/src/state/subdomain_record.rs
- /program/src/cpi.rs
- /program/src/entrypoint.rs
- /program/src/error.rs
- /program/src/instruction.rs
- /program/src/lib.rs
- /program/src/processor.rs
- /program/src/revoke_unchecked.rs
- /program/src/state.rs
- /program/src/utils.rs

Out-of-Scope: - third-party libraries and dependencies, - financial-related attacks

REMEDIATION COMMIT ID:

- 5dad2445dad244
- 58151845815184
- 230dfcb230dfcb
- e14ab1be14ab1b

Out-of-Scope: New features/implementations after the remediation commit IDs.

6. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL 1 **HIGH** 0 **MEDIUM** 1 **LOW** 2 **INFORMATIONAL** 4

SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
UNAUTHORIZED SUBDOMAIN REVOCATION	Critical	SOLVED - 04/26/2024
LOSS OF LAMPORTS BY THE OWNER WHEN THE ADMIN REVOKES	Medium	SOLVED - 05/22/2024
NFT GATED COLLECTION CHECK MISSING	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
SUBREVERSE ACCOUNT CHECK MISSING IN ADMIN REGISTER	Low	SOLVED - 05/22/2024
HARDCODED FEE ADDRESS IN REGISTER	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
AUTHORITY ADDRESS CHECK MISSING	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
POTENTIAL SUBDOMAIN IMPERSONATION	Informational	SOLVED - 05/26/2024
TOKEN MINT AND FEE ACCOUNT CHECK MISSING	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED

7. FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

7.1 UNAUTHORIZED SUBDOMAIN REVOCATION

// CRITICAL

Description

The **CreateRegistrar** instruction empowers a domain owner to establish a Registrar by furnishing various accounts and parameter values, among which is the optional **nft_gated_collection**. This parameter serves to restrict access to records behind an NFT collection. When provided, it enables users possessing NFTs associated with that collection to register subdomains. Subsequently, the MintRecord state tracks the number of subdomains minted through the given NFT.

The **NftOwnerRevoke** instruction enables the owner of the NFT to revoke previously registered subdomains. However, it neglects to verify whether the mint of the provided NFT account corresponds to the mint of the mint_record account. Consequently, any user with a verified NFT linked to **nft_gated_collection** could potentially revoke other users' subdomains by accessing the lamports allocated to those locks.

nft_owner_revoke.rs

```
115     let sub_record =
116         SubDomainRecord::from_account_info(accounts.sub_record,
117         Tag::SubRecord)?;
118         let registrar = Registrar::from_account_info(accounts.registrar,
119         Tag::Registrar)?;
120         let mint_record =
121             MintRecord::from_account_info(accounts.nft_mint_record,
122             Tag::MintRecord)?;
123         let collection = registrar
124             .nft_gated_collection
125             .ok_or(SubRegisterError::MustHaveCollection)?;
126
127         let mint = check_nft_holding_and_get_mint(accounts.nft_account,
128             accounts.nft_owner.key)?;
129
130         check_metadata(accounts.nft_metadata, &collection)?;
131
132         let (pda, _) = Metadata::find_pda(&mint);
133         msg!("pda: {}", pda);
134
135
136         check_account_key(accounts.nft_metadata, &pda)?;
137
138         let (subrecord_key, _) =
139             SubDomainRecord::find_key(accounts.sub_domain_account.key,
140             Tag::SubRecord)?;
```

```

141 program_id);
142
143     check_account_key(accounts.sub_record, &subrecord_key)?;
144     check_account_key(accounts.parent_domain,
145     &registrar.domain_account)?;
146
147     if let Some(sub_mint_rec) = sub_record.mint_record {
148         check_account_key(accounts.nft_mint_record, &sub_mint_rec)?;
149     } else {
150         return Err(SubRegisterError::WrongMintRecord.into());
151     }
152
153     revoke_unchecked::revoke_unchecked(
154         registrar,
         sub_record,
         Some(mint_record),
         accounts.registrar,
         accounts.sub_domain_account,
         accounts.parent_domain,
         accounts.name_class,
         accounts.spl_name_service,
         accounts.sub_record,
         accounts.nft_owner,
         Some(accounts.nft_mint_record),

```

Proof of Concept

1. A registrar is created with gate nft collection
2. Bob register with a verified nft for that collection
3. Alice revokes Bob's subdomain calling NftOwnerRevoke providing its verified nft for that collection but which is different than Bob's
4. Check the Subdomain is revoked and the mint record count has been decreased.

B700

ROW, PROTEIN, AMINO ACIDS, DIET, AND RUMINANTIC CROPS (1973)

Recommendations

associated with the NFT account matches the mint of the **mint_record** account.

Remediation Plan

SOLVED: The **Bonfida team** solved the issue by making a modification to nft_owner_revoke handler

instruction. Now, it validates that the **mint_record** account matches the mint associated to the NFT account provided.

Remediation Hash

<https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/pull/8/commits/5dad244fe04380008aa7147ecd7b98b7c98d8906>

7.2 LOSS OF LAMPORTS BY THE OWNER WHEN THE ADMIN REVOKEs

// MEDIUM

Description

The `AdminRevoke` instruction allows the registrar authority to revoke any subdomain if the registrar was created with the `allow_revoke` feature set to true. This instruction requires providing the `sub_owner` account, among others. However, the `lamports_target_account` provided to the `revoke_unchecked` function is set to the registrar `authority` instead of the subdomain owner. Consequently, the lamports from the subdomain deletion are sent to the authority's account rather than the subdomain owner's account, rendering the `sub_owner` account redundant.

[admin_revoke.rs](#)

```
26
27 #[derive(InstructionsAccount)]
28 pub struct Accounts<'a, T> {
29     #[cons(writable)]
30     /// The registrar account
31     pub registrar: &'a T,
32
33     #[cons(writable)]
34     /// The subdomain account to create
35     pub sub_domain_account: &'a T,
36
37     #[cons(writable)]
38     /// The subrecord account
39     pub sub_record: &'a T,
40
41     /// The current sub domain owner
42     pub sub_owner: &'a T,
43
44     /// The parent domain
45     pub parent_domain: &'a T,
```

```
124     revoke_unchecked::revoke_unchecked(
125         registrar,
126         sub_record,
127         mr,
128         accounts.registrar,
129         accounts.sub_domain_account,
130         accounts.parent_domain,
131         accounts.name_class,
132         accounts.spl_name_service,
```

```

135     accounts.sub_record,
134     accounts.authority,
135     mr_acc,
136   )?;

```

Proof of Concept

1. The registrar is created
2. A user register a subdomain
3. The admin revokes the previous subdomain registered
4. Check the registrar authority account lamports

```

registrar Data: Account { lamports: 2345520, data.len: 209, owner: 2KkyPzjaYaZojoZQ9P3xYakLd96B5UH6a2isLaZ4Cgs, executable: false, rent_epoch: 18446744073709551615, data: 01ff1f8755e880c5565f9672bc3c5fc0426888294f9df18143d7abc3d02dc6ad962b18cf57ded5866298fd5c9e7c19ae76397472c66c0260bd73cf15d1235 }
[*]Bob Register
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.548867000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 2KkyPzjaYaZojoZQ9P3xYakLd96B5UH6a2isLaZ4Cgs invoke [1]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.550197000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Entrypoint
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.550209000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Beginning processing
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.550217000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction unpacked
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.550223000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: [+1] Instruction: Register Instruction
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.551743000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: collection verified
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.551754000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: collection key checke
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.552220000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.552250000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.552810000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Get Domain Price..
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.552960000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: len: 3
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.553038000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: price index: 1
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.553323000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program TokenkegofeZyinNwA1nbhGKFxFxCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.553647000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: Transfer
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.554330000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program TokenkegofeZyinNwA1nbhGKFxFxCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA consumed 46645 of 169925 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.554357000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program TokenkegofeZyinNwA1nbhGKFxFxCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.554681000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program TokenkegofeZyinNwA1nbhGKFxFxCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.554979000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: Transfer
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555647000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program TokenkegofeZyinNwA1nbhGKFxFxCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA consumed 4645 of 162916 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555665000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program TokenkegofeZyinNwA1nbhGKFxFxCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555672000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555677000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Entrypoint
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555774000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Beginning processing
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555782000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction unpacked
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5557536000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: Create
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5557555000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [3]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5557555000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5557794000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [3]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555811000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5558138000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [3]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5558156000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555830000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx consumed 15014 of 154302 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.555832000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5561912000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program jCebn34buFdeUYJT13J1yG16XWOp5PDx6Mse9GUqhR invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562855000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Entrypoint
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562867000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Beginning processing
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562878000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction unpacked
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562884000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: CreateReverse
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562894000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx invoke [3]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562992400Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Entrypoint
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562993500Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Beginning processing
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562998900Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction unpacked
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.562999600Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: Create
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.570673000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [4]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.570694000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.570927000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [4]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.570943000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.571258000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [4]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.571275000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.571421000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx consumed 12095 of 69929 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.571442000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572023000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx invoke [3]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572283000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Entrypoint
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572294000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Beginning processing
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572340000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction unpacked
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572347000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: Update Data
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572574000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx consumed 2324 of 54286 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572591000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572880000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program jCebn34buFdeUYJT13J1yG16XWOp5PDx6Mse9GUqhR consumed 61694 of 112597 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.572908000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program jCebn34buFdeUYJT13J1yG16XWOp5PDx6Mse9GUqhR success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.573302000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.573312000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.573607000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 2KkyPzjaYaZojoZQ9P3xYakLd96B5UH6a2isLaZ4Cgs consumed 153402 of 200000 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.573633000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 2KkyPzjaYaZojoZQ9P3xYakLd96B5UH6a2isLaZ4Cgs success
Subrecord Data: SubDomainRecord { tag: SubRecord, registrar: 65CfpMvNy98UtdCGdqUxpJZJEUUP1Ds5N6am8iKr3NL, sub_key: AHm1Nr2V3y3817V5P9DqaViNDtqNi2xzUd4KUBSEWmbx, mint_record: Some(HZRS5XqPQ2BQ6ogGx7pSxnpv81hDw9MoPdyP2Cpnq4TL) }
authority lamports: 1000000000000
Bob lamports: 999994125760
[*]Admin Revoke
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.5772831000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx invoke [3]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577228000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Entrypoint
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577229400Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Beginning processing
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577234000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction unpacked
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577234700Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program log: Instruction: Update Data
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577257400Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx consumed 2324 of 54286 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577259100Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program namesLPneVpta9Z5qrUDD9tMTWEJwofgaYwp8cawRkx success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577288000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program jCebn34buFdeUYJT13J1yG16XWOp5PDx6Mse9GUqhR consumed 61694 of 112597 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577290800Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program jCebn34buFdeUYJT13J1yG16XWOp5PDx6Mse9GUqhR success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577330200Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 invoke [2]
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577331200Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 11111111111111111111111111111111 success
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577367000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 2KkyPzjaYaZojoZQ9P3xYakLd96B5UH6a2isLaZ4Cgs consumed 153402 of 200000 compute units
[2024-05-21T18:48:00.577363000Z DEBUG solana_runtime::message_processor::stable_log] Program 2KkyPzjaYaZojoZQ9P3xYakLd96B5UH6a2isLaZ4Cgs success
Subrecord Data: SubDomainRecord { tag: SubRecord, registrar: 65CfpMvNy98UtdCGdqUxpJZJEUUP1Ds5N6am8iKr3NL, sub_key: AHm1Nr2V3y3817V5P9DqaViNDtqNi2xzUd4KUBSEWmbx, mint_record: Some(HZRS5XqPQ2BQ6ogGx7pSxnpv81hDw9MoPdyP2Cpnq4TL) }
authority lamports: 1000000000000
Bob lamports: 999994125760
test test.nrt ... ok
test result: ok. 1 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 1 filtered out; finished in 0.18s
Running tests/state.rs (target/debug/deps/state-44b6c7316f5cd008)
running 0 tests

```

Recommendation

To address this issue, it is advisable to modify the `revoke_unchecked` function call in the `admin_revoke` instruction handler to provide the subdomain owner's account as the `lamports_target_account`. This change ensures that the lamports from the subdomain deletion are correctly credited to the sub_owner's account.

Remediation Plan

SOLVED: The **Bonfida team** solved the issue by modifying the `admin_revoke` handler instruction in the following commits:

- <https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/pull/8/commits/a98039b06f137e4eaf9993310d0fc2031ab96439>
- <https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/commit/5815184c1da07c565f7f2f51e8d93c5faeb50269>

Now, the `sub_owner` account is verified to match the subdomain owner's account and it is passed as the `lamports_target_account` in the `revoke_unchecked` function call. This ensures that the subdomain owner receives the lamports from the subdomain deletion.

Remediation Hash

<https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/commit/5815184c1da07c565f7f2f51e8d93c5faeb50269>

7.3 NFT GATED COLLECTION CHECK MISSING

// LOW

Description

The `CreateRegistrar` instruction allows a domain owner to create a registrar by providing various values and parameters, including the optional `nft_gated_collection` account. This parameter restricts access to records behind an NFT collection, allowing users who own NFTs associated with that collection to register subdomains. Notably, this parameter cannot be modified once the registration is created.

However, there is currently no validation for this account, allowing to be set even to the zero address. If an invalid account is provided mistakenly, it will prevent subdomain registrations from occurring. Since the parameter cannot be changed after creation, the only solution would be to close the registrar and recreate it with the correct account.

[create_registrar.rs](#)

```
30 pub struct Params {  
31     pub mint: Pubkey,  
32     pub fee_account: Pubkey,  
33     pub authority: Pubkey,  
34     pub price_schedule: Vec<u8>,  
35     pub nft_gated_collection: Option<Pubkey>,  
36     pub max_nft_mint: u8,  
37     pub allow_revoke: bool,  
38 }
```

```
118 // Create Registry account  
119 let seeds: &[&[u8]] = &[  
120     Registrar::SEEDS,  
121     &accounts.domain_name_account.key.to_bytes(),  
122     &[nonce],  
123 ];  
124 let registry = Registrar::new(  
125     &params.authority,  
126     &params.fee_account,  
127     &params.mint,  
128     accounts.domain_name_account.key,  
129     price_schedule,  
130     nonce,  
131     params.nft_gated_collection,  
132     params.max_nft_mint,  
133     params.allow_revoke,  
134 );  
135 Cpi::create_account(  
136     program_id,  
137 )
```

```
137 accounts.system_program,  
138 accounts.fee_payer,  
139 accounts.registrar,  
140 seeds,  
141 registry.borsh_len(),  
142 )?;  
143 registry.save(&mut accounts.registrar.data.borrow_mut());
```

BVSS

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/R:N/S:C/C:N/A:M/I:M/D:C/Y:C (3.8)

Recommendation

To remediate this issue, it is recommended to integrate a validation mechanism for the **nft_gated_collection** parameter within the **create_registrar** handler instruction. This validation should verify that if the **nft_gated_collection** account is provided, it indeed meets the criteria of being an NFT collection, ensuring it is a valid NFT itself. By implementing this validation, it will prevent the parameter from being set to an invalid or zero address, thereby averting potential denial of service issues that may arise from subdomain registrations being hindered.

Remediation Plan

RISK ACCEPTED: The **Bonfida team** accepted the risk of this finding, noting their intention to allow the creation of collection registrars even if the collection address is known but not yet created. If an invalid collection address is provided, only the process will need to be restarted.

7.4 SUBREVERSE ACCOUNT CHECK MISSING IN ADMIN REGISTER

// LOW

Description

The `AdminRegister` instruction allows the registration authority to register subdomains at no cost. Similar to the `Register` instruction, it requires providing several accounts, including the `sub_reverse_account`, to create a reverse account if it does not already exist for the subdomain being registered. However, in the `admin_register` instruction handler, the `sub_reverse_account` is not completely validated. Consequently, it is possible to provide a reverse account that has already been created for a different subdomain. Since its data is not empty, no reverse account will be created for the subdomain being registered, leading to potential inconsistencies.

[admin_register.rs](#)

```
120     // Check owners
121     check_account_owner(accounts.registrar, program_id)?;
122     check_account_owner(accounts.parent_domain_account,
123     &spl_name_service::ID)?;
124     check_account_owner(accounts.sub_domain_account,
125     &system_program::ID)?;
126     check_account_owner(accounts.sub_reverse_account,
127     &system_program::ID).or_else(|_| {
128         check_account_owner(accounts.sub_reverse_account,
129         &spl_name_service::ID)
130     });
131 }
```

```
175     // Create sub
176     let space: u32 = 0;
177     let lamports = Rent::get()?.minimum_balance(space as usize +
178     NameRecordHeader::LEN);
179     let ix = spl_name_service::instruction::create(
180         spl_name_service::ID,
181
182         spl_name_service::instruction::NameRegistryInstruction::Create {
183             hashed_name,
184             lamports,
185             space,
186         },
187         *accounts.sub_domain_account.key,
188         *accounts.authority.key,
189         *accounts.authority.key,
190         None,
191         Some(registrar.domain_account),
192     );
193 }
```

```
193     Some(*accounts.registrar.key),
194 )?;
195
196 let seeds: &[&[u8]] = &[
197     Registrar::SEEDS,
198     &registrar.domain_account.to_bytes(),
199     &[registrar.nonce],
200 ];
201 invoke_signed(
202     &ix,
203     &[
204         accounts.spl_name_service.clone(),
205         accounts.system_program.clone(),
206         accounts.authority.clone(),
207         accounts.sub_domain_account.clone(),
208         accounts.authority.clone(),
209         accounts.parent_domain_account.clone(),
210         accounts.registrar.clone(),
211     ],
212     &[seeds],
213 );
214
215 // Sub reverse should be passed in the accounts and check if
216 does not already exist
217 if accounts.sub_reverse_account.data_is_empty() {
218     msg!("empty: create Reverse");
219     let ix = create_reverse(
220         sns_registrar::ID,
221         create_reverse::Accounts {
222             naming_service_program: &spl_name_service::ID,
223             root_domain: &ROOT_DOMAIN_ACCOUNT,
224             reverse_lookup: accounts.sub_reverse_account.key,
225             system_program: &system_program::ID,
226             central_state: &sns_registrar::central_state::KEY,
227             fee_payer: accounts.authority.key,
228             rent_sysvar: accounts.rent_sysvar.key,
229             parent_name:
230             Some(accounts.parent_domain_account.key),
231             parent_name_owner: Some(accounts.registrar.key),
232         },
233         create_reverse::Params {
234             name: params.domain,
235         },
236     );
237     invoke_signed(
238         &ix,
```

```

239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254

    &[
        accounts.sns_registrar_program.clone(),
        accounts.spl_name_service.clone(),
        accounts.rent_sysvar.clone(),
        accounts.spl_name_service.clone(),
        accounts.root_domain.clone(),
        accounts.sub_reverse_account.clone(),
        accounts.system_program.clone(),
        accounts.reverse_lookup_class.clone(),
        accounts.authority.clone(),
        accounts.parent_domain_account.clone(),
        accounts.registrar.clone(),
    ],
    &[seeds],
)?:;
}

// Create subrecord account
let sub_record =
    SubDomainRecord::new(*accounts.registrar.key,
*accounts.sub_domain_account.key);

```

BVSS

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:L/I:H/A:N/D:N/Y:N/R:N/S:C (2.0)

Recommendation

To address this issue, it is recommended to implement additional validation for the **sub_reverse_account** within the **admin_register** instruction handler before checking if the account already exists. This validation should ensure that the provided **sub_reverse_account** corresponds to the subdomain being registered. This prevents the use of a reverse account already associated with a different subdomain, ensuring the accurate and consistent creation of subdomains and reverse accounts.

Remediation Plan

SOLVED: The **Bonfida team** solved this issue by adding a validation in the **admin_register** instruction handler. Now, the provided **sub_reverse_account** is properly checked to ensure it corresponds to the subdomain being registered.

Remediation Hash

<https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/commit/230dfcb74ee4ad17a18b8e447f8c5313e3cd8f23>

7.5 HARDCODED FEE ADDRESS IN REGISTER

// INFORMATIONAL

Description

The **Register** instruction allows users to register a subdomain by paying the corresponding price, which includes the scheduled price and a fee. The scheduled price is transferred to the registrar's fee account, while the fee is transferred to a specified account provided in the call. The instruction handler verifies that this specified account matches the hardcoded Bonfida fee address, **FEE_ACC_OWNER**. Since this address is hardcoded, it cannot be modified without redeploying the program if the account becomes compromised or needs to be changed.

state.rs

```
16 // Fee account
17 pub const FEE_ACC_OWNER: Pubkey = pubkey!
    ("5D2zKog251d6KPCyFyLMt3KroWwXXPWSgTPyhV22K2gR");
```

register.rs

```
170 pub fn process(program_id: &Pubkey, accounts: &[AccountInfo],
171 params: Params) -> ProgramResult {
172     let accounts = Accounts::parse(accounts, program_id)?;
173     let (subrecord_key, subrecord_nonce) =
174         SubDomainRecord::find_key(accounts.sub_domain_account.key,
175 program_id);
176     let mut registrar =
177 Registrar::from_account_info(accounts.registrar, Tag::Registrar)?;
178
179     check_account_key(accounts.fee_account,
180     &registrar.fee_account)?;
181     check_account_key(accounts.parent_domain_account,
182     &registrar.domain_account)?;
183     check_account_key(accounts.sub_record, &subrecord_key)?;
184     check_token_account_owner(accounts.bonfida_fee_account,
185     &FEE_ACC_OWNER)?;
```

BVSS

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:N/I:L/A:M/D:N/Y:N/R:N/S:C (1.4)

Recommendation

To enhance flexibility and security, consider replacing the hardcoded fee address with a configuration account or registry that can be only updated by authorized administrators. Implement validation checks

when updating the fee address to ensure it meets all necessary criteria and prevent unauthorized changes to not been compromised.

Remediation Plan

ACKNOWLEDGED: The Bonfida team acknowledged this finding.

7.6 AUTHORITY ADDRESS CHECK MISSING

// INFORMATIONAL

Description

The `CreateRegistrar` instruction enables a domain owner to create a registrar, requiring several parameters, including an authority account designated as the registrar authority. However, this account is not validated allowing to be set even to the zero address. If an invalid account is mistakenly provided, it cannot be modified later because the `EditRegistrar` instruction can only be called by this registrar authority. This also prevents the ability to close the register and call `AdminRevoke`` or `AdminRegister``. The same issue applies to the `EditRegistrar` instruction.

[create_registrar.rs](#)

```
30 pub struct Params {  
31     pub mint: Pubkey,  
32     pub fee_account: Pubkey,  
33     pub authority: Pubkey,  
34     pub price_schedule: Vec<u8>,  
35     pub nft_gated_collection: Option<Pubkey>,  
36     pub max_nft_mint: u8,  
37     pub allow_revoke: bool,  
38 }
```

```
117 // Create Registry account  
118 let seeds: &[&[u8]] = &[  
119     Registrar::SEEDS,  
120     &accounts.domain_name_account.key.to_bytes(),  
121     &[nonce],  
122 ];  
123 let registry = Registrar::new(  
124     &params.authority,  
125     &params.fee_account,  
126     &params.mint,  
127     accounts.domain_name_account.key,  
128     price_schedule,  
129     nonce,  
130     params.nft_gated_collection,  
131     params.max_nft_mint,  
132     params.allow_revoke,  
133 );
```

[edit_registrar.rs](#)

```
40 pub struct Accounts<'a, T> {
41     /// The system program account
42     pub system_program: &'a T,
43
44     #[cons(writable, signer)]
45     /// The fee payer account
46     pub authority: &'a T,
47
48     #[cons(writable)]
49     /// The registry to edit
50     pub registrar: &'a T,
```

```
78
79 pub fn process(program_id: &Pubkey, accounts: &[AccountInfo],
80 params: Params) -> ProgramResult {
81     let accounts = Accounts::parse(accounts, program_id)?;
82     let mut registrar =
83     Registrar::from_account_info(accounts.registrar, Tag::Registrar)?;
84
85     check_account_key(accounts.authority, &registrar.authority)?;
86
87     if let Some(new_authority) = params.new_authority {
88         registrar.authority = new_authority;
89     }
90 }
```

BVSS

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:N/I:M/A:M/D:N/Y:N/R:N/S:U (1.3)

Recommendation

To address the issue, it is recommended to implement a validation check for the authority account in the `CreateRegister` and `EditRegister` instructions, to ensure that the provided account meets all necessary criteria and exists within the system.

Remediation Plan

ACKNOWLEDGED: The Bonfida team acknowledged this finding.

7.7 POTENTIAL SUBDOMAIN IMPERSONATION

// INFORMATIONAL

Description

The **AdminRevoke** instruction permits the registrar authority to revoke any subdomain that has already been registered. However, a security issue has been identified related to impersonation.

In the current implementation, the registrar authority can revoke a user's subdomain and immediately re-register it. This allows the domain owner to impersonate the user without their knowledge, as there is no expiration period to alert the user of the impending revocation. Consequently, the user is unable to prepare or respond to the loss of their subdomain.

*Note: This issue was identified by the **Bonfida** team.*

BVSS

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:L/I:M/A:L/D:N/Y:N/R:N/S:U (1.3)

Recommendation

To address this issue, it is recommended to implement an expiration period following the revocation of a subdomain, during which the subdomain cannot be re-registered. This will give the affected user sufficient time to respond to the revocation and mitigate the risk of impersonation.

Remediation Plan

SOLVED: The **Bonfida** team solved the issue by adding some changes. A `revoke_expiry_time` field has been added to the registrar. This field is set at the time of registrar creation and represents the mandatory waiting period that must elapse between the revocation of a subdomain by the registrar authority and the re-registration of that subdomain.

In addition, now it is allowed the deletion of the subrecord account corresponding to the revoked subdomain after the mandatory waiting period mentioned above has elapsed in case it has not been re-registered. The remaining lamports of the account will be deposited to the original owner of the revoked subdomain.

Remediation Hash

<https://github.com/Bonfida/sub-registrar/pull/9/commits/e14ab1b5226b8b68cd05c242ae1bf7bbe3408267>

7.8 TOKEN MINT AND FEE ACCOUNT CHECK MISSING

// INFORMATIONAL

Description

The `CreateRegistrar` and `EditRegistrar` instructions necessitate certain parameters, including the `fee_account` and `mint_account`. This last account receives the payment when registering. However, both accounts values lack validation.

This allows for the possibility of providing an account as `fee_account` that may not necessarily be an SPL token account. Even if it is, it doesn't need to be associated with the provided `mint_account`, and its authority can be arbitrary.

This renders the `mint_account` redundant, as it's only necessary that the mint of the `fee_account` and `fee_source` match for the payment during registration, which can differ from the registrar's mint.

[create_registrar.rs](#)

```
30  pub struct Params {  
31      pub mint: Pubkey,  
32      pub fee_account: Pubkey,  
33      pub authority: Pubkey,  
34      pub price_schedule: Vec<u8>,  
35      //esto sirva àra crea un registro con un collección NFT  
36      pub nft_gated_collection: Option<Pubkey>,  
37      pub max_nft_mint: u8,  
38      pub allow_revoke: bool,  
39  }
```

```
123  let registry = Registrar::new(  
124      &params.authority,  
125      &params.fee_account,  
126      &params.mint,  
127      accounts.domain_name_account.key,  
128      price_schedule,  
129      nonce,  
130      params.nft_gated_collection,  
131      params.max_nft_mint,  
132      params.allow_revoke,  
133  );
```

[edit_registrar.rs](#)

```
30  pub struct Params {  
31      /// The new registry  
32      pub new_authority: Option<Pubkey>,  
33      pub new_mint: Option<Pubkey>,  
34  }
```

```
34     pub new_fee_account: Option<Pubkey>,
35     pub new_price_schedule: Option<Vec<u8>>,
36     pub new_max_nft_mint: Option<u8>,
37 }
```

```
88     if let Some(new_mint) = params.new_mint {
89         registrar.mint = new_mint;
90     }
91
92     if let Some(new_fee_account) = params.new_fee_account {
93         registrar.fee_account = new_fee_account;
94     }
95 }
```

BVSS

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:N/I:L/A:N/D:N/Y:N/R:N/S:U (0.5)

Recommendation

To mitigate this issue, it is recommended to implement validation for both the mint_account and the fee_account parameters in the CreateRegistrar and EditRegistrar instructions. This validation ensures that the provided fee_account is indeed an SPL token account and that its associated mint matches the specified mint_account.

Remediation Plan

ACKNOWLEDGED: The Bonfida team acknowledged this finding.

8. AUTOMATED TESTING

STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Description

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with detection of well-known security issues and vulnerabilities. Among the tools used was **cargo audit**, a security scanner for vulnerabilities reported to the RustSec Advisory Database. All vulnerabilities published in <https://crates.io> are stored in a repository named The RustSec Advisory Database. **cargo audit** is a human-readable version of the advisory database which performs a scanning on Cargo.lock. Security Detections are only in scope. All vulnerabilities shown here were already disclosed in the above report. However, to better assist the developers maintaining this code, the auditors are including the output with the dependencies tree, and this is included in the cargo audit output to better know the dependencies affected by unmaintained and vulnerable crates.

Cargo Audit Results

ID	CRATE	DESCRIPTION
RUSTSEC-2022-0093	ed25519-dalek	Double Public Key Signing Function Oracle Attack on ed25519-dalek
RUSTSEC-2024-0332	h2	Degradation of service in h2 servers with CONTINUATION Flood
RUSTSEC-2024-0019	mio	Tokens for named pipes may be delivered after deregistration

Halborn strongly recommends conducting a follow-up assessment of the project either within six months or immediately following any material changes to the codebase, whichever comes first. This approach is crucial for maintaining the project's integrity and addressing potential vulnerabilities introduced by code modifications.