



# NFTfi – Bundles/Airdrop

## Smart Contract Security Audit

Prepared by: Halborn

Date of Engagement: November 15th, 2022 – December 1st, 2022

Visit: [Halborn.com](https://Halborn.com)

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## DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	MODIFICATION	DATE	AUTHOR
0.1	Document Creation	11/29/2022	Francisco González
0.2	Document Updates	12/01/2022	Francisco González
0.3	Docuement Updates	12/01/2022	Francisco González
0.4	Draft Review	12/01/2022	Roberto Reigada
0.5	Draft Review	12/01/2022	Piotr Cielas
0.6	Draft Review	12/01/2022	Gabi Urrutia
1.0	Remediation Plan	12/09/2022	Francisco González
1.1	Remediation Plan Review	12/12/2022	Roberto Reigada
1.2	Remediation Plan Review	12/12/2022	Piotr Cielas
1.3	Remediation Plan Review	12/12/2022	Gabi Urrutia

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# EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

NFTfi engaged Halborn to conduct a security audit on their smart contracts beginning on November 15th, 2022 and ending on December 1st, 2022. The security assessment was scoped to the smart contracts provided to the Halborn team.

## 1.2 AUDIT SUMMARY

The team at Halborn was provided two weeks for the engagement and assigned a full-time security engineer to audit the security of the smart contract. 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 NFTfi 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 contracts' solidity code 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 audit:

- Research into architecture and purpose.
- Smart contract manual code review and walkthrough.
- 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. (Brownie).
- Static Analysis of security for scoped contract, and imported functions manually.
- Testnet deployment (Ganache).

#### 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
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10 - CRITICAL

9 - 8 - HIGH

7 - 6 - MEDIUM

5 - 4 - LOW

3 - 1 - VERY LOW AND INFORMATIONAL

## 1.4 SCOPE

The security assessment was scoped to every smart contract on the [audit-09-11-2022](#) branch.

1. Initial Commit ID: [2c7ef51f7f820c65d93f57490c77bf67a4578773](#)
2. Changes to Initial Commit ID: <https://github.com/NFTfi-Genesis/eth.immutable-bundles/compare/audit-09-11-2022...3140329bec42b848dc00>
  - Added Pausing capabilities to `ImmutableBundle.sol`
  - Fixed wrong event parameter in `NftfiBundler.sol` line 215
  - Changed variable names on `NftfiBundler.sol`
  - Added URI metadata to `NftfiBundler.sol`, `PersonalBundler.sol`, and `ImmutableBundle.sol`
  - Added token name and symbol for `PersonalBundler.sol`
  - Added `_setOwner()` call in `PersonalBundler.sol`'s `initialize()` function
3. Remediations Commit ID: [29be173454e816c58d98dea2614750dbc27bc39a](#)

## 2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
0	0	3	3	8

### LIKELIHOOD

IMPACT

(HAL-03)				
	(HAL-01)			
		(HAL-02)		
(HAL-07) (HAL-09)	(HAL-04) (HAL-05) (HAL-06)			
(HAL-10) (HAL-11) (HAL-12) (HAL-13) (HAL-14)	(HAL-08)			

SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
HAL-01 - BUNDLES INSIDE IMMUTABLE CONTRACT CAN BE EXTRACTED	Medium	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-02 - MISTAKENLY SENT BUNDLE TOKENS CAN NOT BE RESCUED	Medium	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-03 - POSSIBLE LOSS OF OWNERSHIP	Medium	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-04 - SENDELEMENTSTOPERSONALBUNDLER() FUNCTION CAN RUN INTO AN INFINITE LOOP	Low	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-05 - ADD OR REMOVE BUNDLE ELEMENTS FUNCTIONS MAY RUN OUT OF GAS	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL-06 - MISSING PARAMETER VALIDATION	Low	RISK ACCEPTED
HAL-07 - USE OF INLINE ASSEMBLY	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL-08 - LOOP GAS USAGE OPTIMIZATION	Informational	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-09 - SOLC 0.8.4 COMPILER VERSION CONTAINS MULTIPLE BUGS	Informational	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-10 - SPLITTING REQUIRE() STATEMENTS THAT USES AND OPERATOR SAVES GAS	Informational	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-11 - UNNECESSARY IMPORTS	Informational	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-12 - ANYONE CAN ADD TOKENS TO ANY BUNDLE OR PERSONALBUNDLE	Informational	ACKNOWLEDGED
HAL-13 - OPEN TODOs	Informational	SOLVED - 12/09/2022
HAL-14 - INCOMPLETE NATSPEC DOCUMENTATION	Informational	SOLVED - 12/09/2022



# FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS





### 3.1 (HAL-01) BUNDLES INSIDE IMMUTABLEBUNDLES CONTRACT CAN BE EXTRACTED - MEDIUM

#### Description:

Users can lock their bundles (created with the `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` contracts) by transferring them to the `ImmutableBundle` contract with the `safeTransferFrom()` function. This prevents users from extracting NFTs from the bundle right before taking a loan on them.

`ImmutableBundle` implements the `rescueERC721()` and `rescueERC20()` functions, which allow the owner account to retrieve `ERC20` and `ERC721` tokens received in airdrops for the locked collateral NFTs. To prevent `rescueERC721()` function from extracting bundle tokens, a `require` statement checks the `_tokenAddress` value not to match the `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` contract addresses.

However, it has been detected that, instead of `_tokenAddress`, `msg.sender` is checked to be a `PersonalBundler` token, which it cannot be, since this function can only be called by the owner of `ImmutableBundle` contract. This makes all `PersonalBundler` tokens extractable from the contract, incurring a loss of the bundled NFTs to the user.

#### Code Location:

##### Listing 1: `ImmutableBundle.sol`

```

276     /**
277      * @notice used by the owner account to be able to drain
278      *   ↳ ERC721 tokens received as airdrops
279      * for the locked collateral NFT-s
280      * @param _tokenAddress - address of the token contract for
281      *   ↳ the token to be sent out
282      * @param _tokenId - id token to be sent out
283      * @param _receiver - receiver of the token
284      */

```

```
283     function rescueERC721(  
284         address _tokenAddress,  
285         uint256 _tokenId,  
286         address _receiver  
287     ) external onlyOwner {  
288         IERC721 tokenContract = IERC721(_tokenAddress);  
289         require(  
290             _tokenAddress != address(bundler) &&  
291             !PersonalBundlerFactory(personalBundlerFactory).  
292                 ↳ personalBundlerExists(msg.sender),  
293             "token is a bundle"  
294         );  
295         require(tokenContract.ownerOf(_tokenId) == address(this),  
296             ↳ "nft not owned");  
297         tokenContract.safeTransferFrom(address(this), _receiver,  
298             ↳ _tokenId);  
299     }
```

## Proof of Concept:

This PoC shows how User2 bundles NFTs 1, 2, and 3 with an instance of `PersonalBundler`, sends it to `ImmutableBundle` and then it gets successfully extracted with the `rescueERC721()` function:

```
Minting 5 GaspMasks to user2... --> for i in range(5): (contract_TestGaspMasks.mint(user2, {'from': owner}))
Transaction sent: 0xf074f8dc22878a7ec1e18f5e14d483b311ff8debee5756ae9181785bb4bbcd
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 10
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077215 Gas used: 115686 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xf9b01572de0729caa890d9bd21c8faad87bf48f52c709c5e87a3b589cc27ec9c
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 11
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077216 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xc697f36900b7798405af137a4dd61a9f203868bb1a07e82562e3d54e6678e26b
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 12
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077217 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xe5bc6a03e1563bb969b8be0b43b37f81dd8f97fdd69346f6c079cbb00ae1f13
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 13
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077218 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xeada772389becb3e07fcd420416bd715661f368953fc9b58c8a0e8e5ae9a5ce
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 14
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077219 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Defining bundle2 --> bundle2 = [contract_TestGaspMasks.address, [1, 2, 3], True]

Setting approveForAll for contract_NftfIBundler --> contract_TestGaspMasks.setApprovalForAll(contract_NftfIBundler, True, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xdc07b0ac50cd1de3eed63eb024c542108b71a39a4de5c265b2c664054910593
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 0
TestGaspMasks.setApprovalForAll confirmed Block: 16077220 Gas used: 44833 (0.01%)

Creating GaspMasks bundle --> txBundle2 = contract_NftfIBundler.buildBundle([bundle2], {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x774d4a34ea11883edc87eb61f7fc0718d89f05283514efb371a4d264abeca3e2
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 1
NftfIBundler.buildBundle confirmed Block: 16077221 Gas used: 637291 (0.11%)

Deploying PersonalBundler for user2's GaspMasks --> txCreateBundle = contract_PersonalBundlerFactory.createPersonalBundler(user2, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x0c13fd916c410c141c77d422caf8c3c9c5a4fb2939e97af31eeefa5cbf7d74867
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 2
PersonalBundlerFactory.createPersonalBundler confirmed Block: 16077222 Gas used: 268469 (0.04%)

Sending tokens to user2 PersonalBundler --> contract_NftfIBundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler(1, contract_User2PersonalBundle, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xa13de38ad4f259371bab086bc7f33a7298614a0ee899434584593370e972d401
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 3
NftfIBundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler confirmed Block: 16077223 Gas used: 402150 (0.07%)

User2 PersonalBundler GaspMasks balance: 3

Owner of PersonalBundler Token: 0xEfAc5493b59F43e63042900e5feE08a84CD15F3A

Sending User2's PersonalBundle to ImmutableBundle contract --> testTx = contract_User2PersonalBundle.safeTransferFrom(user2, contract_ImmutableBundle, 1, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x50f92284b1688b3a6fa3699411fd70d0f7a2132839b9afb0b99719568947885
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 4
PersonalBundler.safeTransferFrom confirmed Block: 16077224 Gas used: 226539 (0.04%)

Owner of PersonalBundler Token: 0x7FED1Eh4f9D6eB034231382A21e736689EA62c3e
Using rescueERC721 to transfer PersonalBundler Token --> transferTx = contract_ImmutableBundle.rescueERC721(contract_User2PersonalBundle, 1, user5, {'from': owner})
Transaction sent: 0xe7a4e7774fd9a7e285234b43dab54fa45e1066bb02ad4d97d57fiad84446c17
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 15
ImmutableBundle.rescueERC721 confirmed Block: 16077225 Gas used: 76894 (0.01%)

Owner of PersonalBundler Token: 0x6A5AB6503cf649D85b6B711C84B5B1d6c1f43431

The _personalBundle of user2 has been successfully "rescued" from the Immutable contract and now is in possession of user5.
```

## Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2

Impact - 4

## Recommendation:

The `rescueERC721()` function should validate the `_tokenAddress` parameter instead of `msg.sender` to prevent personal bundles to be extracted.

#### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `NFTfi` team solved the issue by validating `_tokenAddress` instead of `msg.sender`. In addition, `immutableOfBundle[_tokenId]` or `immutableOfPersonalBundler[_tokenAddress]` are required to be `0`, meaning that `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` tokens not associated to any immutable bundle can also be extracted, also remediating `HAL-02` issue.

Commit ID: [52f68e41a729e83f27c1cb747a464a2367132d5b](#)

## 3.2 (HAL-02) MISTAKENLY SENT BUNDLE TOKENS CAN NOT BE RESCUED – MEDIUM

### Description:

Users can lock their bundles (created with the `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` contracts) by transferring them to the `ImmutableBundle` contract with the `safeTransferFrom()` function. However, these contracts rely on users sending tokens to them with the appropriate functions (e.g., `safeTransferFrom` or `getChild` instead of `transfer` and `transferFrom`) to properly record those transactions.

The `ImmutableBundle` contract allows the admin to recover `ERC721` tokens with the `rescueERC721` function. However, this function does not allow rescuing `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` tokens; therefore, it is impossible to recover bundles that were accidentally transferred with the wrong transfer functions (e.g., `transfer` or `transferFrom`).

### Code Location:

#### Listing 2: `ImmutableBundle.sol`

```

276     /**
277      * @notice used by the owner account to be able to drain
278      * ↳ ERC721 tokens received as airdrops
279      * for the locked collateral NFT-s
280      * @param _tokenAddress - address of the token contract for
281      * ↳ the token to be sent out
282      * @param _tokenId - id token to be sent out
283      * @param _receiver - receiver of the token
284      */
285     function rescueERC721(
286         address _tokenAddress,
287         uint256 _tokenId,
288         address _receiver
289     ) external onlyOwner {
290         IERC721 tokenContract = IERC721(_tokenAddress);
291         require(
292             _tokenAddress != address(bundler) &&

```

```

291         !PersonalBundlerFactory(personalBundlerFactory).
    ↳ personalBundlerExists(msg.sender),
292         "token is a bundle"
293     );
294     require(tokenContract.ownerOf(_tokenId) == address(this),
    ↳ "nft not owned");
295     tokenContract.safeTransferFrom(address(this), _receiver,
    ↳ _tokenId);
296 }

```

### Proof of Concept:

As a proof of concept, `user2` bundles NFTs 1, 2, and 3 with `NftfiBundler` and transfers them to the `ImmutableBundle` contract with the `transferFrom()` function, which locks the bundle (and the NFTs contained in it) forever:

```

Minting 5 GaspMasks to user2... --> for i in range(5): (contract_TestGaspMasks.mint(user2, {'from': owner}))
Transaction sent: 0xf074f8dcb22078a7ec1e18f5e1dd4d83b311ff8debee5756ae9181785bb4bbcd
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 10
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077215 Gas used: 115886 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xf9b81572de0729caa890d9bd21c8faad87bf48f52c709c5e87a3b589cc27ec9c
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 11
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077216 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xc097f3690b7798405af137a4dded1a9f20396e8bb1a07e82562e3d54e678e26b
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 12
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077217 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xe5bc6a03e1563bb969b8be0b43b37f81dd8f97dd69346f6c079cbb00aef13
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 13
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077218 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xeada772389becb3e07fcd420410bd715661f368953fc9b588c8a8e8e5ae9a5ce
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 14
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16077219 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Defining bundle2 --> bundle2 = [contract_TestGaspMasks.address, [1, 2, 3], True]

Setting approveForAll for contract_NftfiBundler --> contract_TestGaspMasks.setApprovalForAll(contract_NftfiBundler, True, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xdc07b0ac50cd1de3eed63eb024c542188b71a39a4de5c2658b2c664054916593
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 0
TestGaspMasks.setApprovalForAll confirmed Block: 16077220 Gas used: 44833 (0.01%)

Creating GaspMasks bundle --> txBundle2 = contract_NftfiBundler.buildBundle([bundle2], {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x774d4a34ea11883edc87eb61f7fc0718d89f05283514efb371a4d264abeca3e2
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 1
NftfiBundler.buildBundle confirmed Block: 16077221 Gas used: 637291 (0.11%)

Deploying PersonalBundler for user2's GaspMasks --> txCreateBundle = contract_PersonalBundlerFactory.createPersonalBundler(user2, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x0c13fd916c410c141c77d422caf8c3c9c5a4fb2939e97af31eeafa5cbf7d74867
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 2
PersonalBundlerFactory.createPersonalBundler confirmed Block: 16077222 Gas used: 268469 (0.04%)

Sending tokens to user2 PersonalBundler --> contract_NftfiBundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler(1, contract_User2PersonalBundle, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xa13de38ad4f259371bab086bc7f33a7298614a0ee899434584593378e972d401
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 3
NftfiBundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler confirmed Block: 16077223 Gas used: 402150 (0.07%)

User2 PersonalBundler GaspMasks balance: 3

Owner of PersonalBundler Token: 0xEfAc5493b59F43e63042900e5feE08a84CD15F3A

Sending User2's PersonalBundle to ImmutableBundle contract --> testTx = contract_User2PersonalBundle.safeTransferFrom(user2, contract_ImmutableBundle, 1, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x5ef92284b1688b3a6fa3699411fd70d0f7a2132839b9afbb6b99719568947685
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 4
PersonalBundler.safeTransferFrom confirmed Block: 16077224 Gas used: 226539 (0.04%)

Owner of PersonalBundler Token: 0xFED1Eh4f0D6eB034231302A21e736689EA62c3e
Using rescueERC721 to transfer PersonalBundler Token --> transferTx = contract_ImmutableBundle.rescueERC721(contract_User2PersonalBundle, 1, user5, {'from': owner})
Transaction sent: 0x7e4d77774fd9a7e285234b43dab54fa45e1066bb02add97d57f1ad84446c17
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 6000000000 Nonce: 15
ImmutableBundle.rescueERC721 confirmed Block: 16077225 Gas used: 76894 (0.01%)

Owner of PersonalBundler Token: 0x6A5AB6503cf649DB5b6B711C84B581d6c1f43431

The personalBundle of user2 has been successfully "rescued" from the Immutable contract and now is in possession of user5.

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 3

Impact - 3

Recommendation:

It is recommended to modify the `rescueERC721()` function to also allow rescuing bundle tokens if they are not associated to any immutable bundle, meaning that they were transferred to the `ImmutableBundle` contract using the wrong methods.

Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `NFTfi` team solved the issue by requiring `immutableOfBundle[_tokenId]` or `immutableOfPersonalBundler[_tokenAddress]` to be `0`, which means that `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` tokens not associated with no immutable bundle can be extracted.

Commit ID: [52f68e41a729e83f27c1cb747a464a2367132d5b](#)

### 3.3 (HAL-03) POSSIBLE LOSS OF OWNERSHIP – MEDIUM

#### Description:

When transferring the ownership of the protocol, no checks are performed on whether the new address is valid and active. In case there is a mistake when transferring the ownership, the whole protocol may lose all of its ownership functionalities.

#### Code Location:

##### Listing 3: Ownable.sol

```

42     /**
43      * @dev Transfers ownership of the contract to a new account
44      * ↳ (`newOwner`).
45      * Can only be called by the current owner.
46      */
47     function transferOwnership(address _newOwner) public virtual
48     ↳ onlyOwner {
49         require(_newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is
50         ↳ the zero address");
51         _setOwner(_newOwner);
52     }

```

#### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 1**

**Impact - 5**

#### Recommendation:

The transfer of ownership process should be split into two different transactions, the first one calling the `requestTransferOwnership` function which proposes a new owner for the protocol, and the second one, the new



owner accepts the proposal by calling `acceptsTransferOwnership` function.

#### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `NFTfi team` solved the issue by implementing a two-step ownership transfer process.

Commit ID: `52f68e41a729e83f27c1cb747a464a2367132d5b`

### 3.4 (HAL-04)

## SENDELEMENTSTOPERSONALBUNDLER() FUNCTION CAN RUN INTO AN INFINITE LOOP - LOW

#### Description:

Users can call `sendElementsToPersonalBundler()` function to move every token inside a bundle to a personal bundle. This function uses a `while` loop to iterate through every `childToken` of every `childContract` until `childContracts[_tokenId]` and `childTokens[_tokenId][childContract]` lengths are `0`, meaning that no more child tokens are held in the bundle.

However, if tokens are already in a personal bundle, and they are transferred to the same bundle, or if they are in a `NftfiBundler` bundle with `id = 1` and they're being transferred to the same `NftfiBundler` bundle (the second scenario is less likely than the first one), the function runs into an infinite loop, since the lengths mentioned above will never decrease, keeping the `while` loop running until it spends the max amount of gas allowed for the call, reverting the state and incurring unnecessary cost to the user.

#### Code Location:

##### Listing 4: NftfiBundler.sol

```

130     /**
131     * @notice Remove all the children from the bundle and send to
132     *   ↳ persona bundler.
133     * If bundle contains a legacy ERC721 element, this will not
134     *   ↳ work.
135     * @dev This method may run out of gas if the list of children
136     *   ↳ is too big. In that case, children can be removed
137     *     individually.
138     * @param _tokenId the id of the bundle
139     * @param _personalBundler address of the receiver of the

```

```

    ↪ children
137     */
138     function sendElementsToPersonalBundler(uint256 _tokenId,
    ↪ address _personalBundler) external {
139         _validateReceiver(_personalBundler);
140         _validateTransferSender(_tokenId);
141
142         //fix this actual personalBundlerExists
143         require(
144             IERC165(_personalBundler).supportsInterface(type(
    ↪ IERC998ERC721TopDown).interfaceId),
145             "has to implement IERC998ERC721TopDown"
146         );
147         uint256 personalBundleId = 1;
148         //make sure sendee owns personal bundler token
149         require(IERC721(_personalBundler).ownerOf(personalBundleId
    ↪ ) == msg.sender, "has to own personal bundle token");
150
151         // In each iteration all contracts children are removed,
    ↪ so eventually all contracts are removed
152         while (childContracts[_tokenId].length() > 0) {
153             address childContract = childContracts[_tokenId].at(0)
    ↪ ;
154
155             // In each iteration a child is removed, so eventually
    ↪ all contracts children are removed
156             while (childTokens[_tokenId][childContract].length() >
    ↪ 0) {
157                 uint256 childId = childTokens[_tokenId][
    ↪ childContract].at(0);
158
159                 _removeChild(_tokenId, childContract, childId);
160
161                 try
162                     IERC721(childContract).safeTransferFrom(
163                         address(this),
164                         _personalBundler,
165                         childId,
166                         abi.encodePacked(personalBundleId)
167                     )
168                 {
169                     // solhint-disable-previous-line no-empty-
    ↪ blocks
170                 } catch {

```

```
171             revert("only safe transfer");
172         }
173         emit TransferChild(_tokenId, _personalBundler,
174             ↳ childContract, childId);
175     }
176 }
```

#### Proof of Concept:

As a proof of concept, `user2` bundles NFTs 1, 2, and 3 with the `NftfiBundler` contract. From there, the NFTs are being transferred to the user2's personal bundler with the `sendElementsToPersonalBundler()` function, and then they are transferred again to the same personalbundle. This makes the `sendElementsToPersonalBundler()` function to run into an infinite loop, which ends up with crashing the test environment.

```

Minting 5 GaspMasks to user2... --> for i in range(5): {contract_TestGaspMasks.mint(user2, {'from': owner})}
Transaction sent: 0xe726a19f89c33683e94056dc98221b3e1634d1f8a86fcd421b05a6a541abc48
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 20
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16082100 Gas used: 115686 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xc7f17fa6ef5b7d19a70dfd8e6a1d9a76fe82879b0c1480d229df89458862dd1
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 21
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16082101 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0x85ff010693e5e7b44d15c3b6f31097cd3f5c7c6e6431c69ae77fc2b1cb5a84f4
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 22
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16082102 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0xf8d0415cfc247b2c01f22ad7a879d0e6b788f62c257a8e46b10f7c42ba9cb953
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 23
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16082103 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Transaction sent: 0x507209ecb91ea0aabdf119b50792253d4ff3b2b60330d00108cf729d4a08705f
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 24
TestGaspMasks.mint confirmed Block: 16082104 Gas used: 147486 (0.02%)

Defining bundle2 --> bundle2 = [contract_TestGaspMasks.address, [1, 2, 3], True]

Setting approveForAll for contract_NftfiBundler --> contract_TestGaspMasks.setApprovalForAll(contract_NftfiBundler, True, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xb4ca2fa9ce10e3c91cb2dc612dfa78a55d208220445b1fcb2ad94fcd7957b1
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 0
TestGaspMasks.setApprovalForAll confirmed Block: 16082105 Gas used: 44845 (0.01%)

Creating GaspMasks bundle --> txBundle2 = contract_NftfiBundler.buildBundle(bundle2, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x22006b8425b6c6e701959af9712b3d612932431c1651b4eae52fd1fbcf2fe6
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 1
NftfiBundler.buildBundle confirmed Block: 16082106 Gas used: 637303 (0.11%)

Deploying PersonalBundler for user2's GaspMasks --> txCreateBundle = contract_PersonalBundlerFactory.createPersonalBundler(user2, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0x52a2932a6d68afdc3b8677fd8806d9f052745662ebdb78c2cf82f1aea0a3a89
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 2
PersonalBundlerFactory.createPersonalBundler confirmed Block: 16082107 Gas used: 268469 (0.04%)

Sending tokens to user2 PersonalBundler --> contract_NftfiBundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler(1, contract_User2PersonalBundle, {'from': user2})
Transaction sent: 0xf1cf82ecb81676b7062688bb68404e4745dcc398fca6ff1f7b1c5027e6009b1
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 3
NftfiBundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler confirmed Block: 16082108 Gas used: 402162 (0.07%)

User2 PersonalBundler GaspMasks balance: 3

If any user calls sendElementsToPersonalBundler from the same PersonalBundler, the contract will be locked inside while loops -->
Transaction sent: 0x532d5520e3416397afb4495ba6ee97e223d123faf9db7b0f6f787406d81c386
Gas price: 0.0 gwei Gas limit: 600000000 Nonce: 4
Exception in thread Thread-72:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/lib/python3.8/threading.py", line 932, in _bootstrap_inner
    self.run()
  File "/usr/lib/python3.8/threading.py", line 870, in run
    self._target(*self._args, **self._kwargs)
  File "/home/zilion/.local/pipx/venvs/eth-brownie/lib/python3.8/site-packages/brownie/network/transaction.py", line 536, in _await_confirmation
    print(self._confirm_output())
  File "/home/zilion/.local/pipx/venvs/eth-brownie/lib/python3.8/site-packages/brownie/network/transaction.py", line 599, in _confirm_output
    revert_msg = self.revert_msg if web3.supports_traces else None
  File "/home/zilion/.local/pipx/venvs/eth-brownie/lib/python3.8/site-packages/brownie/network/transaction.py", line 53, in wrapper
    raise exc
  File "/home/zilion/.local/pipx/venvs/eth-brownie/lib/python3.8/site-packages/brownie/network/transaction.py", line 49, in wrapper
    return fn(self)
  File "/home/zilion/.local/pipx/venvs/eth-brownie/lib/python3.8/site-packages/brownie/network/transaction.py", line 287, in revert_msg
    self._get_trace()
  File "/home/zilion/.local/pipx/venvs/eth-brownie/lib/python3.8/site-packages/brownie/network/transaction.py", line 641, in _get_trace
    raise RPCRequestError(msg) from None
brownie.exceptions.RPCRequestError: Encountered a ConnectionError while requesting 'debug_traceTransaction'. The local RPC client has likely crashed.

```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2

Impact - 2

Recommendation:

It is recommended to check that tokens are not sent to the same contract (with a `require` statement that ensures that `_personalBundler != address(this)`).

#### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `NFTfi` team solved the issue by preventing `sendElementsToPersonalBundler()` from being called with `msg.sender` as the `_personalBundler` address.

Commit ID: `478ae0542a50367defd1f39047f418806205f7aa`

### 3.5 (HAL-05) ADD OR REMOVE BUNDLE ELEMENTS FUNCTIONS MAY RUN OUT OF GAS - LOW

#### Description:

Users can use functions to add or remove multiple NFTs at the same time in the `NftfiBundler` or `PersonalBundler` contracts. These functions can have high gas costs based on the number of tokens transferred. Adding elements also calls an external validator contract to check whether the asset is permitted or not, further increasing the gas cost.

Many users use wallets with default gas limit configured. When the limit is reached, the users lose a significant amount of Ether in those failed transactions.

The affected functions:

#### `NftfiBundler.sol`

- `buildBundle`
- `addBundleElements`
- `removeBundleElements`
- `addAndRemoveBundleElements`
- `decomposeBundle`
- `sendElementsToPersonalBundler`

#### Risk Level:

Likelihood - 2

Impact - 2

#### Recommendation:

It is recommended to limit the number of tokens that can be transferred in a single transaction after careful testing or at least inform the users beforehand that if they use the affected functions with a large number of tokens, they should change the default gas limit.

#### Remediation Plan:

**RISK ACCEPTED:** The **NFTfi team** accepted the risk of this finding. In addition, gas limit and maximum bundle size checks will be implemented in the front-end.



## 3.6 (HAL-06) MISSING PARAMETER VALIDATION - LOW

### Description:

The `childContractByIndex` and `childTokenByIndex` functions of the `ERC998TopDown` contract did not validate their parameters. Setting invalid values may result in reverts without error messages.

#### `contracts/NftfiBundler.sol:`

- The constructor of the contract does not validate that the `_permittedNfts` parameter is not a zero address.
- The constructor of the contract does not validate that the `_airdropFlashLoan` parameter is not a zero address.

#### `contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol:`

- The constructor of the contract does not validate that the `_bundler` parameter is not a zero address.
- The constructor of the contract does not validate that the `_personalBundlerFactory` parameter is not a zero address.

#### `contracts/PersonalBundlerFactory.sol:`

- The constructor of the contract does not validate that the `_personalBundlerImplementation` parameter is not a zero address.

#### `contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol:`

- The `childContractByIndex` function does not validate that the `_index` parameter is a valid index.
- The `childTokenByIndex` function does not validate that the `_index` parameter is a valid index.

#### `contracts/utils/Ownable.sol:`

- The constructor of the contract does not validate that the `_initialOwner` parameter is not a zero address.

**Risk Level:****Likelihood - 2****Impact - 2****Recommendation:**

It is recommended to validate the listed parameters to prevent contract misconfiguration and reverts without error messages.

**Remediation Plan:**

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

## 3.7 (HAL-07) USE OF INLINE ASSEMBLY – INFORMATIONAL

### Description:

Inline assembly is a way to access the Ethereum Virtual Machine at a low level. This discards several important safety features of Solidity and the static compiler. Because the EVM is a stack machine, it is often hard to address the correct stack slot and provide arguments to opcodes at the correct point on the stack. Solidity's inline assembly tries to facilitate that and other issues arising when writing manual assembly. Assembly is much more difficult to write because the compiler does not perform checks, so the contract developer should be aware of this warning.

### Code Location:

#### Listing 5: ERC998TopDown.sol

```
127 assembly {
128     parentTokenOwner := or(ERC998_MAGIC_VALUE,
    ↳ parentTokenOwnerAddress)
129 }
```

#### Listing 6: ERC998TopDown.sol

```
184 assembly {
185     rootOwner := or(ERC998_MAGIC_VALUE, rootOwnerAddress)
186 }
```

#### Listing 7: ERC998TopDown.sol

```
475 assembly {
476     tokenId := mload(add(_data, 0x20))
477 }
```

**Risk Level:****Likelihood - 1****Impact - 2****Recommendation:**

When possible, do not use inline assembly because it is a manner to access to the EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) at a low level. An attacker could bypass many important safety features of Solidity.

**Remediation Plan:**

**ACKNOWLEDGED:** The **NFTfi team** acknowledged this issue.

## 3.8 (HAL-08) LOOP GAS USAGE OPTIMIZATION - INFORMATIONAL

### Description:

Multiple gas cost optimization opportunities were identified in the loops of the `NftfiBundler` contract:

- Unnecessary reading of the array length on each iteration wastes gas.
- Using `!=` consumes less gas than `<`.
- It is possible to further optimize loops by using unchecked loop index incrementing and decrementing.
- Loop counters do not need to be set to 0, since `uint256` is already initialized to 0.

### Code Location:

`contracts/NftfiBundler.sol`

```
- Line 180 for (uint256 i = 0; i < _bundleElements.length; ++i){
- Line 193 for (uint256 j = 0; j < _bundleElements[i].ids.length; ++j){
- Line 192 for (uint256 j = 0; j < _bundleElements[i].ids.length; ++j){
- Line 204 for (uint256 i = 0; i < _bundleElements.length; ++i){
- Line 206 for (uint256 j = 0; j < _bundleElements[i].ids.length; ++j){
```

`contracts/PermittedNFTs.sol`

```
- Line 120 for (uint256 i = 0; i < _nftContracts.length; ++i){
```

### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 2**

**Impact - 1**

### Recommendation:

It is recommended to cache array lengths outside of loops, as long the size is not changed during the loop.

It is recommended to use the unchecked `++i` operation to increment the values of the `uint` variable inside the loop. It is noted that using unchecked operations requires particular caution to avoid overflows, and their use may impair code readability.

It is possible to save gas by using `!=` instead of `<` in the exit conditions.

The following code is an example of the above recommendations:

#### Listing 8

```
1 uint256 bundleLength = _bundleElements.length;
2 for (uint256 i; i != bundleLength; ++i) {
3
```

### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `NFTfi` team implemented the recommended gas optimizations.

Commit ID: [d93033e7d122168797981dfbd439374fbe5d4dd2](#)

## 3.9 (HAL-09) SOLC 0.8.4 COMPILER VERSION CONTAINS MULTIPLE BUGS - INFORMATIONAL

### Description:

The scoped contracts have configured the fixed pragma set to 0.8.4. The latest solidity compiler version, 0.8.17, fixed important bugs in the compiler along with new native protections. The current version is missing the following fixes: 0.8.5, 0.8.6, 0.8.7, 0.8.8, 0.8.9, 0.8.12, 0.8.13, 0.8.14, 0.8.15, 0.8.16, 0.8.17.

The official Solidity's recommendations are that you should use the latest released version of Solidity when deploying contracts. Apart from exceptional cases, only the newest version receives security fixes.

### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 1**

**Impact - 2**

### Recommendation:

It is recommended to use the latest Solidity compiler version as possible.

### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The NFTfi team bumped the Solidity compiler version to 0.8.17.

**Commit ID:** faa56c0d56293a7a43008a4c2f4f2500ba131cbf

### 3.10 (HAL-10) SPLITTING REQUIRE() STATEMENTS THAT USES AND OPERATOR SAVES GAS - INFORMATIONAL

#### Description:

Instead of using the ‘&&’ operator in a single require statement to check multiple conditions, using multiple require statements with one condition per require statement saves 8 GAS per operation.

The gas difference can only be realized if the revert condition is satisfied.

#### Code Location:

Listing 9: ImmutableBundle.sol (Lines 290,291)

```

276     /**
277      * @notice used by the owner account to be able to drain
278      *   ↳ ERC721 tokens received as airdrops
279      * for the locked collateral NFT-s
280      * @param _tokenAddress - address of the token contract for
281      *   ↳ the token to be sent out
282      * @param _tokenId - id token to be sent out
283      * @param _receiver - receiver of the token
284      */
285     function rescueERC721(
286         address _tokenAddress,
287         uint256 _tokenId,
288         address _receiver
289     ) external onlyOwner {
290         IERC721 tokenContract = IERC721(_tokenAddress);
291         require(
292             _tokenAddress != address(bundler) &&
293             !PersonalBundlerFactory(personalBundlerFactory).
294             ↳ personalBundlerExists(msg.sender),
295             "token is a bundle"
296         );
297         require(tokenContract.ownerOf(_tokenId) == address(this),
298             ↳ "nft not owned");

```



```

295         tokenContract.safeTransferFrom(address(this), _receiver,
    ↳ _tokenId);
296     }

```

### Proof of Concept:

The following tests were carried out in Remix with optimization turned both on and off

#### Listing 10

```

1     require ( a > 1 && a < 5, "Initialized");
2     return  a + 2;

```

Execution cost

21617 with optimization and using &&

21976 without optimization and using &&

After splitting the require statement

#### Listing 11

```

1     require (a > 1 , "Initialized");
2     require (a < 5 , "Initialized");
3     return a + 2;

```

Execution cost

21609 with optimization and split require

21968 without optimization and using split require

### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 1**

**Impact - 1**

#### Recommendation:

It is recommended to use multiple require statements with 1 condition per require statement in order to save gas.

#### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The `NFTfi team` solved the issue by refactoring the mentioned require statement.

Commit ID: `52f68e41a729e83f27c1cb747a464a2367132d5b`

## 3.11 (HAL-11) UNNECESSARY IMPORTS – INFORMATIONAL

### Description:

The following library imports can be removed because they are redundant or not used in the contracts:

- `IERC20.sol` is also included in `SafeERC20.sol`.
- `IERC1155.sol` is not used in some contracts.
- `ERC721Holder.sol` is not used in some contracts.

### Code Location:

#### Listing 12: `contracts/NftfiBundler.sol`

```
12 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol";
13 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155.sol";
```

#### Listing 13: `contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol`

```
10 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol";
11 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155.sol";
```

#### Listing 14: `contracts/PersonalBundler.sol`

```
7 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/utils/ERC721Holder.
↳ sol";
```

#### Listing 15: `contracts/airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol`

```
8 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol";
```

Risk Level:

Likelihood - 1

Impact - 1

Recommendation:

It is recommended to remove the unnecessary library imports from the code of the contracts.

Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The **NFTfi team** solved the issue by removing unnecessary imports.

Commit ID: [fef3ac4bb4eb87a78e43082a560365a767178aae](#)

## 3.12 (HAL-12) ANYONE CAN ADD TOKENS TO ANY BUNDLE OR PERSONALBUNDLE - INFORMATIONAL

### Description:

Users can add any whitelisted NFTs to their bundles or personal bundles with the `safeTransferFrom()` or `getChild()` functions.

However, it has been detected that no checks are in place to ensure that users can only add tokens to bundles they already own. Those kinds of checks are already implemented in functions such as `sendElementsToPersonalBundler`, in which the owner of any bundle can only send the tokens to a personal bundle they own:

Listing 16: `NftfiBundler.sol` (Lines 148,149)

```

130     /**
131      * @notice Remove all the children from the bundle and send to
132      * ↳ persona bundler.
133      * @dev This method may run out of gas if the list of children
134      * ↳ is too big. In that case, children can be removed
135      * ↳ individually.
136      * @param _tokenId the id of the bundle
137      * @param _personalBundler address of the receiver of the
138      * ↳ children
139      */
140     function sendElementsToPersonalBundler(uint256 _tokenId,
141     ↳ address _personalBundler) external {
142         _validateReceiver(_personalBundler);
143         _validateTransferSender(_tokenId);
144
145         //fix this actual personalBundlerExists
146         require(
147             IERC165(_personalBundler).supportsInterface(type(
148     ↳ IERC998ERC721TopDown).interfaceId),
149             "has to implement IERC998ERC721TopDown"
150         );

```

```

147         uint256 personalBundleId = 1;
148         //make sure sender owns personal bundler token
149         require(IERC721(_personalBundler).ownerOf(personalBundleId
↳ ) == msg.sender, "has to own personal bundle token");
150
151         // In each iteration all contracts children are removed,
↳ so eventually all contracts are removed
152         while (childContracts[_tokenId].length() > 0) {
153             address childContract = childContracts[_tokenId].at(0)
↳ ;
154
155             // In each iteration a child is removed, so eventually
↳ all contracts children are removed
156             while (childTokens[_tokenId][childContract].length() >
↳ 0) {
157                 uint256 childId = childTokens[_tokenId][
↳ childContract].at(0);
158
159                 _removeChild(_tokenId, childContract, childId);
160
161                 try
162                     IERC721(childContract).safeTransferFrom(
163                         address(this),
164                         _personalBundler,
165                         childId,
166                         abi.encodePacked(personalBundleId)
167                     )
168                 {
169                     // solhint-disable-previous-line no-empty-
↳ blocks
170                 } catch {
171                     revert("only safe transfer");
172                 }
173                 emit TransferChild(_tokenId, _personalBundler,
↳ childContract, childId);
174             }
175         }
176     }

```

This behavior allows the owner of the bundle to extract any token included in it, no matter who was the original owner. This can be used to use NFTfi reputation to perform phishing campaigns or any similar malicious activity that might have a reputational impact on the project.

**Risk Level:****Likelihood - 1****Impact - 1****Recommendation:**

It is recommended to check if this is an acceptable behavior and revise and unify criteria for bundle ownership requirements.

**Remediation Plan:**

**ACKNOWLEDGED:** The NFTfi team acknowledged this issue.

### 3.13 (HAL-13) OPEN TODOs - INFORMATIONAL

#### Description:

Open To-dos can point to architecture or programming issues that still need to be resolved. Often these kinds of comments indicate areas of complexity or confusion for developers. This provides value and insight to an attacker who aims to cause damage to the protocol.

#### Code Location:

TO-DO:

#### Listing 17: NftfiBundler.sol

```
142          //fix this actual personalBundlerExists
```

#### Risk Level:

**Likelihood - 1**

**Impact - 1**

#### Recommendation:

Consider resolving the To-dos before deploying code to a production context. Use an independent issue tracker or other project management software to track development tasks.

#### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The **NFTfi team** solved the issue by removing every TODO present in the code.

**Commit ID:** [d93033e7d122168797981dfbd439374fbe5d4dd2](#)



## 3.14 (HAL-14) INCOMPLETE NATSPEC DOCUMENTATION - INFORMATIONAL

### Description:

**Natspec** documentation are useful for internal developers that need to work on the project, external developers that need to integrate with the project, auditors that have to review it but also for end users given that many chain explorers have officially integrated the support for it directly on their site.

It has been detected that, while many contracts have a complete **natspec** documentation, other contracts or functions are little to no documented.

### Risk Level:

**Likelihood** - 1

**Impact** - 1

### Recommendation:

Consider adding the missing **natspec** documentation.

### Remediation Plan:

**SOLVED:** The **NFTfi team** added the missing **natspec** documentation.

**Commit IDs:** 31f25502aeba5c2f623c70386619c28a3de5266e, **Commit ID:** ae470d0473f24271e6b9471f9111b14a607f6270



# AUTOMATED TESTING



## 4.1 STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

### Description:

Halborn used automated testing techniques to enhance the coverage of certain areas of the scoped contracts. Among the tools used was Slither, a Solidity static analysis framework. After Halborn verified all the contracts in the repository and was able to compile them correctly into their ABI and binary formats, Slither was run on the all-scoped 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:

#### AirdropFlashLoan.sol

```
AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address) (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#24-56) ignores return value by _target.functionCall(_data) (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#30)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationunused-return

Address.isContract(address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#28-36) uses assembly
- IMTH XOR (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#32-34)
Address._verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#189-209) uses assembly
- 32C8C XOR (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#191-194)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationassembly-usage

Different versions of Solidity are used:
- Version used: ["0.8.4","0.8.8"]
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/security/ReentrancyGuard.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155Receiver.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Holder.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Receiver.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721Receiver.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/utils/ERC721Holder.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/introspection/ERC165.sol#3)
- "0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/introspection/ERC165.sol#3)
- "0.8.4" (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#3)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationdifferent-pragma-directives-are-used

Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#188-194) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#176-187) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#141-143) is never used and should be removed
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#151-158) is never used and should be removed
Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#54-59) is never used and should be removed
SafeERC20.callOnTokenBurn(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#407-417) is never used and should be removed
SafeERC20.safeApprove(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#444-457) is never used and should be removed
SafeERC20.safeDecreaseAllowance(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#468-478) is never used and should be removed
SafeERC20.safeIncreaseAllowance(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#489-501) is never used and should be removed
SafeERC20.safeTransfer(ERC20,address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#24-26) is never used and should be removed
SafeERC20.safeTransferFrom(ERC20,address,uint256,address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#28-35) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationdead-code

Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/security/ReentrancyGuard.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155Receiver.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Holder.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721Receiver.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/utils/ERC721Holder.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/introspection/ERC165.sol#3) allows old versions
Pragma version"0.8.8" (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/introspection/ERC165.sol#3) allows old versions
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationincorrect-versions-of-solidity

Low level call in Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#54-59):
- (success) = recipient.call(value: amount) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#27)
Low level call in Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#176-187):
- (success,returndata) = target.call(value: value)(data) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#131)
Low level call in Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#141-143):
- (success,returndata) = target.staticCall(data) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#130)
Low level call in Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#176-187):
- (success,returndata) = target.delegateCall(data) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#185)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationlow-level-calls

Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _nftContract (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#25) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _nftId (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#26) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _target (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#27) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _data (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#28) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _nftAirdrop (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#29) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _nftAirdropId (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#30) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _is1155 (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#31) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _nftAirdropAmount (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#32) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.pul1Airdrop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address). _beneficiary (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#33) is not in mixedCase
Parameter AirdropFlashLoan.supportsInterface(bytes4). _interfaceId (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#61) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationconformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions

onERC1155Received(address,address,uint256,uint256,bytes) should be declared external:
- ERC1155Holder.onERC1155Received(address,address,uint256,uint256,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Holder.sol#11-19)
onERC1155BatchReceived(address,address,uint256[]uint256[]bytes) should be declared external:
- ERC1155Holder.onERC1155BatchReceived(address,address,uint256[]uint256[]bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Holder.sol#21-29)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationpublic-function-that-could-be-declared-external

contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol analyzed (14 contracts with 78 detectors), 46 result(s) found
```

## PersonalBundlerFactory.sol, PersonalBundler.sol, NftfiBundler.sol, and ERC998TopDown.sol

```

ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#369-390) ignores return value by ERC721Receiver(to).onERC721Received(msg.sender,from,tokensId,data) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#430-380)
ERC998TopDown.rootOwnerOfChild(address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#153-188) ignores return value by ERC998ERC721TopDown.rootOwnerAddress().rootOwnerOfChild(address)(this),_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#160-177)
ERC998TopDown.removeChild(uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#430-448) ignores return value by childTokenId.tokenId().childContract().removeChildTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#439)
ERC998TopDown.removeChild(uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#444-448) ignores return value by childContract().tokenId().addChildContract) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#443)
ERC998TopDown.receiveChild(address,uint256,address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#434-448) ignores return value by childTokenId.tokenId().childContract().addChildTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#445)
AirdropFlashLoan.sol#140:drop(address,uint256,address,bytes,address,uint256,bool,uint256,address) (contracts/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#24-56) ignores return value by _target.functionCall(data) (contracts/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#56)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationunused-return

NftfiBundler.constructor(address,string,string,address,address)_name (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#41) shadow:
- ERC721_name (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#43) (state variable)
NftfiBundler.constructor(address,string,string,address,address)_symbol (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#42) shadow:
- ERC721_symbol (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#43) (state variable)
PersonalBundler.constructor(address,string,string,address,address)_name (contracts/PersonalBundler.sol#26) shadow:
- ERC721_name (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#43) (state variable)
PersonalBundler.constructor(address,string,string,address,address)_symbol (contracts/PersonalBundler.sol#27) shadow:
- ERC721_symbol (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#43) (state variable)
PersonalBundler.initialize(address)_owner (contracts/PersonalBundler.sol#39) shadow:
- _owner_name (contracts/Ownable.sol#42) (state variable)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationlocal-variable-shadowing

PersonalBundlerFactory.constructor(address,address)_personalBundlerImplementation (contracts/PersonalBundlerFactory.sol#2) lacks a zero-check on :
- personalBundlerImplementation = personalBundlerImplementation (contracts/PersonalBundlerFactory.sol#2)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationmissing-zero-address-validation

NftfiBundler.decompressBundled(uint256,address) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#100-128) has external calls inside a loop: ERC721(childContract).safeTransferFrom(address(this),_receiver,childId) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#120-124)
ERC998TopDown._childTransfer(address,address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#484-581) has external calls inside a loop: ERC721(_childContract).approve(address(this),_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#484-491)
ERC998TopDown._childTransfer(address,address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#484-581) has external calls inside a loop: ERC721(_childContract).transferFrom(address(this),_to,_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#580)
NftfiBundler.compressPersonalBundler(uint256,address) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#28-278) has external calls inside a loop: ERC721(childContract).safeTransferFrom(address(this),_personalBundler,childId),_abi.encodePacked(_personalBundledId)) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#161-172)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationcalls-inside-a-loop

Variable ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes).retval (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#437) in ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#369-390) p
entially used before declaration: retval = ERC721Receiver(to).onERC721Received(msg.sender,from,tokensId,data) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#437)
Variable ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes).reason (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#437) in ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#369-390) p
entially used before declaration: reason (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#437)
Variable ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes).reason (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#437) in ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#369-390) p
entially used before declaration: reason (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#437)
Variable ERC998TopDown.rootOwnerOfChild(address,uint256).returnOwnerBundled (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#153-188) potentially used before declaration: returnOwnerBundled & ERC998_MAGIC_MASK == ERC998_MAGIC_MASK (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#172)
Variable ERC998TopDown.rootOwnerOfChild(address,uint256).returnOwnerBundled (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#153-188) potentially used before declaration: returnOwnerBundled & ERC998_MAGIC_MASK == ERC998_MAGIC_MASK (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#172)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationundeclared-use-of-local-variables

Reentrancy in NftfiBundler.bundle(BundleElementERC721[]) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#78-89):
- External calls
- BundleId & safeMsg(msg.sender) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#77)
- ERC721.transferFrom(msg.sender,from,tokensId,data) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#478-380)
- _addBundleElement(bundleId,_bundleElement) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#78)
- ERC721(childContract).transferFrom(msg.sender,from,tokensId,data) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#488)
- ERC721(childContract).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_to,_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#488)
- State variables or local variables
- _addBundleElement(bundleId,_bundleElement) (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#78)
- _childOwnerOfChildContract(_childTokenId) = _ownerId (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#488)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentationreentrancy-vulnerabilities-2

```

Reentrancy in ERC998TopDown.transferChild(uint256,address,address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#265-274):

```

External calls:
- _oldNFTs.transfer_to_childContract,_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#272)
- IERC721(_childContract).approve(address(this),_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#494-498)
- IERC721(_childContract).transferFrom(address(this),_to,_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#500)
Event emitted after the call(s):
- TransferChild(fromTokenId,_to_childContract,_childTokenId) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#273)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-3

```

```

Clones.clone(address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#24-33) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#25-31)
Clones.cloneDeterministic(address,bytes32) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#42-51) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#43-49)
Clones.predictDeterministicAddress(address,bytes32,address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#56-71) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#61-70)
ERC721_checkedERC721Received(address,address,uint256,bytes) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#369-390) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#382-384)
Address.isContract(address) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#26-36) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#32-34)
Address.verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string) (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#189-209) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#201-204)
ERC998TopDown.ownerOfChild(address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#116-130) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#127-129)
ERC998TopDown.rootOwnerOfChild(address,uint256) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#153-188) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#184-186)
ERC998TopDown.parseTokenId(bytes) (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#473-478) uses assembly
- INLINE ASM (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#475-477)
Reference: https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage

```

Different versions of Solidity are used:

```

- Version used: ['0.8.4', '0.8.0']
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/Clones.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/proxy/utils/Initializable.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/security/ReentrancyGuard.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/IERC1155Receiver.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Holder.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC1155/utils/ERC1155Receiver.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/IERC721Receiver.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/extensions/ERC721Enumerable.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/extensions/IERC721Enumerable.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/extensions/IERC721Metadata.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/utils/ERC721Holder.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Context.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Strings.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Introspection/ERC165.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Introspection/IERC165.sol#3)
- 0.8.0 (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/structs/EnumerableSet.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/ERC998TopDown.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/IBundleBuilder.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/IERC998ERC721TopDown.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/IERC998ERC721TopDownEnumerable.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/INftfiBundler.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/IPermittedNFTs.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/NftfiBundler.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/PersonalBundler.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/PersonalBundlerFactory.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/Airdrop/AirdropFlashLoan.sol#3)
- 0.8.4 (contracts/utils/Ownable.sol#3)

```

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#different-pragma-directives-are-used>

Reference: <https://github.com/cryptic/silther/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external-contracts/PersonalBundlerFactory.sol> analyzed (33 contracts with 78 detectors), 231 result(s) found

### ImmutableBundle.sol

```

Reentrancy in ImmutableBundle.convertToPersonalBundler(uint256,address) (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#162-175):
  External calls:
    - bundler.sendElementsToPersonalBundler(bundleId,_personalBundler) (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#172)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - personalBundlerOfImmutable[_immutableId] = _personalBundler (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#174)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1

ImmutableBundle.constructor(address,address,address,string,string)._name (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#57) shadows:
  - ERC721._name (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#23) (state variable)
ImmutableBundle.constructor(address,address,address,string,string)._symbol (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#58) shadows:
  - ERC721._symbol (node_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC721/ERC721.sol#26) (state variable)

ImmutableBundle.constructor(address,address,address,string,string)._personalBundlerFactory (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#56) lacks a zero-check on :
  - personalBundlerFactory = _personalBundlerFactory (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#61)

createAndConvertToPersonalBundler(uint256) should be declared external:
  - ImmutableBundle.createAndConvertToPersonalBundler(uint256) (contracts/ImmutableBundle.sol#157-160)

```

- All the reentrancies flagged are false positives.
- No major issues were 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 all the contracts and sent the compiled results to the analyzers to locate any vulnerabilities.

### MythX results:

#### AirdropFlashLoan.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
20	(SWC-123) Requirement Violation	Low	Requirement violation.

## NftfiBundler.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
180	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered
181	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
182	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
183	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
183	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered
184	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
187	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
192	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered
192	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
193	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
204	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered
205	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
206	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered
206	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
207	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access
210	(SWC-110) Assert Violation	Unknown	Out of bounds array access

## PersonalBundler.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
55	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "--" discovered

## ImmutableBundler.sol

Line	SWC Title	Severity	Short Description
239	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered
254	(SWC-101) Integer Overflow and Underflow	Unknown	Arithmetic operation "++" discovered

- No major issues were found by MythX.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING

// HALBORN

