



**DeHacker**

Code Security Assessment

RenQ Finance

Dec 19th, 2023



# Contents

CONTENTS .....	1
SUMMARY .....	2
ISSUE CATEGORIES .....	3
OVERVIEW .....	4
PROJECT SUMMARY .....	4
VULNERABILITY SUMMARY .....	4
AUDIT SCOPE .....	5
FINDINGS .....	6
MAJOR.....	7
<b>REN-01 INITIAL TOKEN DISTRIBUTION</b> .....	7
DESCRIPTION .....	7
RECOMMENDATION.....	7
INFORMATIONAL.....	8
<b>REN-01 INITIAL TOKEN DISTRIBUTION</b> .....	8
DESCRIPTION .....	8
RECOMMENDATION.....	8
INFORMATIONAL.....	9
<b>ETF-02   Incorrect Inheritance</b> .....	9
DESCRIPTION .....	9
RECOMMENDATION.....	9
DISCLAIMER.....	10
APPENDIX.....	11
ABOUT.....	12



## Summary

DeHacker's objective was to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices.

Possible issues we looked for included (but are not limited to):

- Transaction-ordering dependence
- Timestamp dependence
- Mishandled exceptions and call stack limits
- Unsafe external calls
- Integer overflow/underflow
- Number rounding errors
- Reentrancy and cross-function vulnerabilities
- Denial of service/logical oversights
- Access control
- Centralization of power
- Business logic contradicting the specification
- Code clones, functionality duplication
- Gas usage
- Arbitrary token minting



## Issue Categories

Every issue in this report was assigned a severity level from the following:

### **Critical severity issues**

A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.

### **Major severity issues**

A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.

### **Medium severity issues**

A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.

### **Minor severity issues**

A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.

### **Informational**

A vulnerability that has informational character but is not affecting any of the code.



# Overview

## Project Summary

Project Name	RenQ Finance
Platform	Ethereum
Website	<a href="https://renq.io/">https://renq.io/</a>
Type	DeFi
Language	Solidity

## Vulnerability Summary

Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Declined	Acknowledged	Partially Resolved	Resolved
Critical	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major	1	0	0	1	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informational	2	0	0	2	0	0
Discussion	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Audit scope

---

ID	File	SHA256 Checksum
REN	Renq.sol	1784fb145d053e0c1f5e288b89a19257e 7d3276101086d7e15fd34a5148e5e10



## Findings

ID	Category	Severity	Status
REN-01	Centralization / Privile	Major	Acknowledged
REN-02	Language Specific	Informational	Acknowledged
REN-03	Language Specific	Informational	Acknowledged



# MAJOR

## REN-01|INITIAL TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Major	Renq.sol: 683	Acknowledged

### Description

All RENQ tokens are sent to the deployer when deploying the contract. This could be a centralization risk as the deployer can distribute tokens without obtaining the consensus of the community.

### Recommendation

We recommend the team to be transparent regarding the initial token distribution process, and the team shall make enough efforts to restrict the access of the private key.





# INFORMATIONAL

## REN-02|DIFFERENT SOLIDITY VERSIONS

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Language Specific	Informational	Renq.sol: 19, 46, 131, 216, 246, 637, 676	Acknowledged

### Description

Multiple Solidity versions are used in the codebase.  
Versions used: ^0.8.15 , ^0.8.0  
^0.8.0 is used in Renq.sol file.

```
637 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

^0.8.15 is used in Renq.sol file.

```
676 pragma solidity ^0.8.15;
```

### Recommendation

We recommend using one Solidity version.



# INFORMATIONAL

## REN-03|SOLIDITY VERSION NOT RECOMMENDED

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Language Specific	Informational	Renq.sol: 19, 46, 131, 216, 246, 637, 676	Acknowledged

### Description

Solidity frequently releases new compiler versions. Using an old version prevents access to new Solidity security features. We also recommend avoiding complex pragma statements.

```
solc-0.8.19 is not recommended for deployment
```

```
Pragma version^0.8.0 (Renq.sol#19) allows old versions
```

```
19 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

```
Pragma version^0.8.15 (Renq.sol#676) allows old versions
```

```
676 pragma solidity ^0.8.15;
```

### Recommendation

We recommend deploying with any of the following Solidity versions:

0.5.16 - 0.5.17

0.6.11 - 0.6.12

0.7.5 - 0.7.6

0.8.16

The recommendations take into account:

Risks related to recent releases

Risks of complex code generation changes

Risks of new language features

Risks of known bugs

Use a simple pragma version that allows any of these versions. But, consider using the latest version of Solidity for testing



## Disclaimer

This report is based on the scope of materials and documentation provided for a limited review at the time provided. Results may not be complete nor inclusive of all vulnerabilities. The review and this report are provided on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any associated services, products, protocols, platforms, content, and materials, will be at your sole risk. Blockchain technology remains under development and is subject to unknown risks and flaws. The review does not extend to the compiler layer, or any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. A report does not indicate the endorsement of any particular project or team, nor guarantee its security. No third party should rely on the reports in any way, including for the purpose of making any decisions to buy or sell a product, service or any other asset. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we disclaim all warranties, expressed or implied, in connection with this report, its content, and the related services and products and your use thereof, including, without limitation, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. We do not warrant, endorse, guarantee, or assume responsibility for any product or service advertised or offered by a third party through the product, any open source or third-party software, code, libraries, materials, or information linked to, called by, referenced by or accessible through the report, its content, and the related services and products, any hyperlinked websites, any websites or mobile applications appearing on any advertising, and we will not be a party to or in any way be responsible for monitoring any transaction between you and any third-party providers of products or services. As with the purchase or use of a product or service through any medium or in any environment, you should use your best judgment and exercise caution where appropriate.

FOR AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT, THE REPORT, ITS CONTENT, ACCESS, AND/OR USAGE THEREOF, INCLUDING ANY ASSOCIATED SERVICES OR MATERIALS, SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED OR RELIED UPON AS ANY FORM OF FINANCIAL, INVESTMENT, TAX, LEGAL, REGULATORY, OR OTHER ADVICE.



# Appendix

## Finding Categories

---

### Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

### Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated bytecode but rather comment on how to make the codebase more legible and, as a result, easily maintainable.

### Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

### Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how block.timestamp works.

## Checksum Calculation Method

---

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.



## About

DeHacker is a team of auditors and white hat hackers who perform security audits and assessments. With decades of experience in security and distributed systems, our experts focus on the ins and outs of system security. Our services follow clear and prudent industry standards. Whether it's reviewing the smallest modifications or a new platform, we'll provide an in-depth security survey at every stage of your company's project. We provide comprehensive vulnerability reports and identify structural inefficiencies in smart contract code, combining high-end security research with a real-world attacker mindset to reduce risk and harden code.

### BLOCKCHAINS



Ethereum



Cosmos



Eos



Substrate

### TECH STACK



Python



Solidity



Rust



C++

### CONTACTS

<https://dehacker.io><https://twitter.com/dehackerio>[https://github.com/dehacker/audits\\_public](https://github.com/dehacker/audits_public)<https://t.me/dehackerio><https://blog.dehacker.io/>



**DeHacker**

Dec 2023