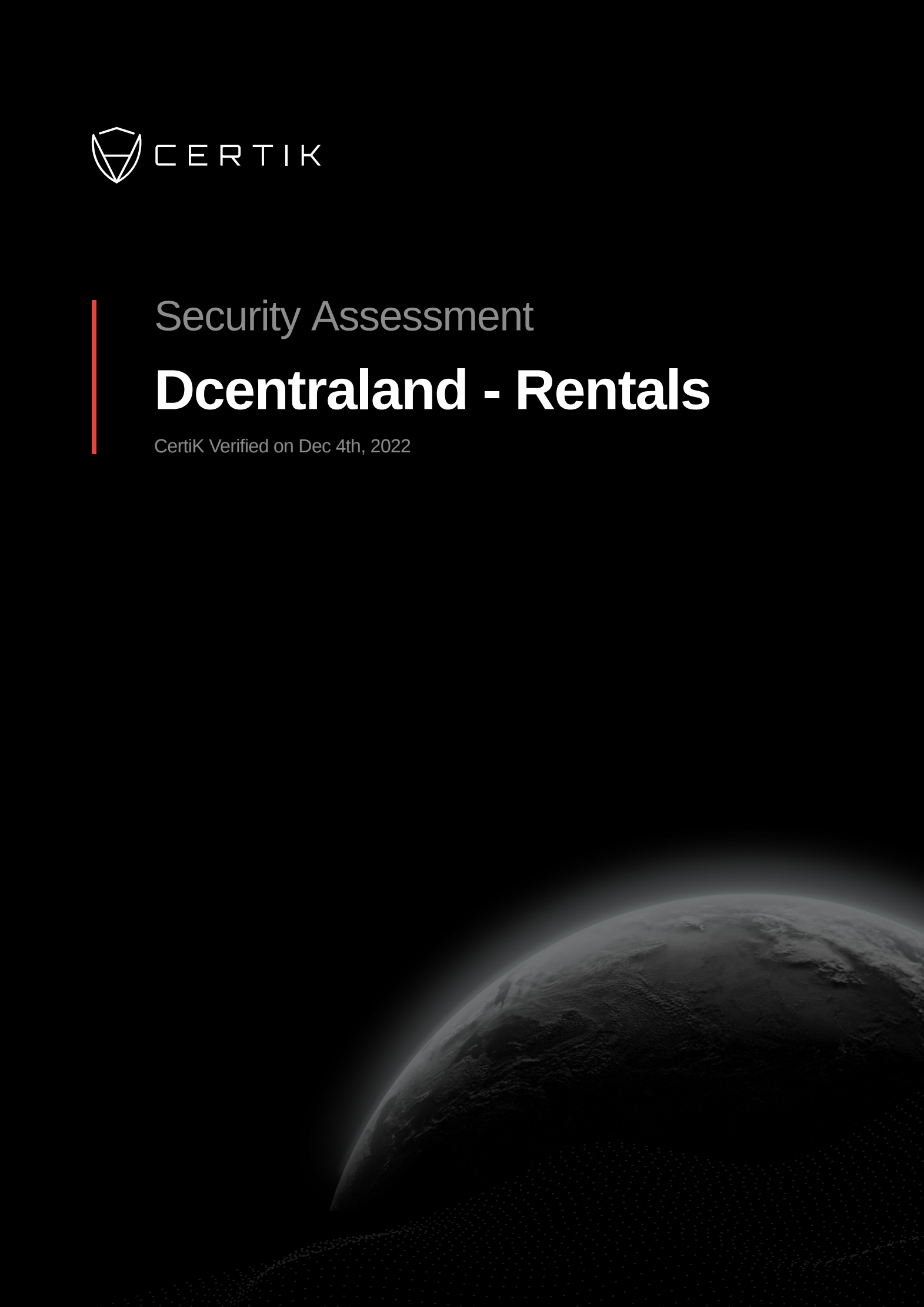
CERTIK

Security Assessment

Dcentraland - Rentals

CertiK Verified on Dec 4th, 2022



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Dcentraland - Rentals

The security assessment was prepared by CertiK, the leader in Web3.0 security.

Executive Summary

TYPES	ECOSYSTEM	METHODS
Staking	Ethereum	Manual Review, Static Analysis

LANGUAGE	TIMELINE	KEY COMPONENTS
Solidity	Delivered on 12/04/2022	N/A

CODEBASE

common-contracts : https://github.com/decentraland/common-contracts/

rentals-contract : https://github.com/decentraland/rentals-contract/

...View All

COMMITS

dd1732c84f66130bd29ecea88d6855ed66b3ec9f

aa419a79cd2e2dfe5bc3d838eecceed1dfef0387

...View All

Vulnerability Summary

7	2	0	0	5	0	0
Total Findings	Resolved	Mitigated	Partially Resolved	Acknowledged	Declined	Unresolved

0	Critical		Critical risks are those that impact the safe functioning of a platform and must be addressed before launch. Users should not invest in any project with outstanding critical risks.
3	Major	3 Acknowledged	Major risks can include centralization issues and logical errors. Under specific circumstances, these major risks can lead to loss of funds and/or control of the project.
0	Medium		Medium risks may not pose a direct risk to users' funds, but they can affect the overall functioning of a platform.
3	Minor	1 Resolved, 2 Acknowledged	Minor risks can be any of the above, but on a smaller scale. They generally do not compromise the overall integrity of the project, but they may be less efficient than other solutions.
1	Informational	1 Resolved	Informational errors are often recommendations to improve the style of the code or certain operations to fall within industry best practices. They usually do not affect the overall functioning of the code.

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Disclaimer

CODEBASE | DCENTRALAND - RENTALS

Repository

common-contracts : https://github.com/decentraland/common-contracts/

rentals-contract : https://github.com/decentraland/rentals-contract/

Commit

dd1732c84f66130bd29ecea88d6855ed66b3ec9f aa419a79cd2e2dfe5bc3d838eecceed1dfef0387

AUDIT SCOPE | DCENTRALAND - RENTALS

4 files audited ● 3 files with Acknowledged findings ● 1 file without findings

ID	Repo	Commit	File	SHA256 Checksum
● NMT	decentraland/common-contracts	aa419a7	contracts/meta-transactions/NativeMetaTransaction.sol	ac2476d379e2903d8b9c1c7fc59430df5ee6952f41d96c67ef601409ed2f5192
● NVB	decentraland/common-contracts	aa419a7	contracts/signatures/NonceVerifiable.sol	0577e0db9c5349a5af15a1a4027d447dc9e6e9b9bd6c9b5c9624b206a1756a0c
● REN	decentraland/rentals-contract	dd1732c	contracts/Rentals.sol	e4aea9cd1099cac08f8efb85afe6194590f6afbc7558a2aa199fe2662a5d88de
● IER	decentraland/rentals-contract	dd1732c	contracts/interfaces/IERC721Rentable.sol	d6ab3dd729f6cce67e82b14038de077d8787e06f97d7e75258f5e609927dba7e

APPROACH & METHODS | DCENTRALAND - RENTALS

This report has been prepared for Dcentraland to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the Dcentraland - Rentals project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Manual Review and Static Analysis techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors;
- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.

FINDINGS | DCENTRALAND - RENTALS

7	0	3	0	3	1
Total Findings	Critical	Major	Medium	Minor	Informational

This report has been prepared to discover issues and vulnerabilities for Dcentraland - Rentals. Through this audit, we have uncovered 7 issues ranging from different severity levels. Utilizing the techniques of Manual Review & Static Analysis to complement rigorous manual code reviews, we discovered the following findings:

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
CON-01	**Centralized Control Of Contract Upgrade**	**Centralization / Privilege**	**Major**	**Acknowledged**
NVB-01	**Centralization Risks In `NonceVerifiable.sol`**	**Centralization / Privilege**	**Major**	**Acknowledged**
RCK-01	Unchecked ERC-20 `transfer()` / `transferFrom()` Call	Volatile Code	Minor	Acknowledged
REN-01	**Centralization Risks In `Rentals.sol`**	**Centralization / Privilege**	**Major**	**Acknowledged**
REN-02	Third Party Dependency	Volatile Code	Minor	Acknowledged
REN-03	Potential Reentrancy Attack (Events)	Volatile Code	Minor	Resolved
NVB-02	Unclear Nonce Feature	Volatile Code	Informational	Resolved

CON-01 | CENTRALIZED CONTROL OF CONTRACT UPGRADE

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Major	contracts/meta-transactions/NativeMetaTransaction.sol (common-contracts): 7; contracts/signatures/NonceVerifiable.sol (common-contracts): 7	Acknowledged

Description

`NativeMetaTransaction` and `NonceVerifiable` are upgradeable contracts, the owner role can upgrade the contract without the community's commitment. If an attacker compromises the account, he can change the implementation of the contract and drain tokens from the contract.

Recommendation

The risk describes the current project design and potentially makes iterations to improve in the security operation and level of decentralization, which in most cases cannot be resolved entirely at the present stage. We advise the client to carefully manage the privileged account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol be improved via a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts with enhanced security practices, e.g., multisignature wallets. Indicatively, here are some feasible suggestions that would also mitigate the potential risk at a different level in terms of short-term, long-term and permanent:

Short Term:

Timelock and Multi sign (⅔, ⅗) combination *mitigate* by delaying the sensitive operation and avoiding a single point of key management failure.

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
  AND
- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent a single point of failure due to the private key compromised;
  AND
- A medium/blog link for sharing the timelock contract and multi-signers addresses information with the public audience.

Long Term:

Timelock and DAO, the combination, *mitigate* by applying decentralization and transparency.

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
  AND

- Introduction of a DAO/governance/voting module to increase transparency and user involvement.
  AND
- A medium/blog link for sharing the timelock contract, multi-signers addresses, and DAO information with the public audience.

Permanent:

Renouncing the ownership or removing the function can be considered *fully resolved*.

- Renounce the ownership and never claim back the privileged roles.
  OR
- Remove the risky functionality.

Alleviation

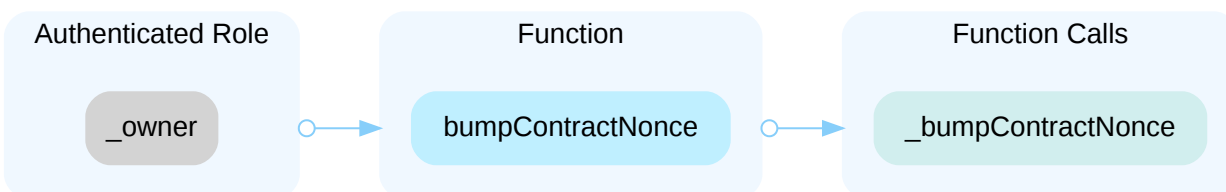
`[CertiK]` : The Dcentraland team will introduce multisig solution in the following update.

NVB-01 | CENTRALIZATION RISKS IN `NonceVerifiable.sol`

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	**Major**	**contracts/signatures/NonceVerifiable.sol (common-contracts): 27**	**Acknowledged**

Description

In the contract `NonceVerifiable` the role `_owner` has authority over the functions shown in the diagram below. Any compromise to the `_owner` account may allow the hacker to take advantage of this authority and for example, renounce the ownership so `contractNonce` cannot be changed anymore.



Recommendation

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- Remove the risky functionality.

Alleviation

`[CertiK]` : The Dcentraland team will introduce multisig solution in the following update.

RCK-01 | UNCHECKED ERC-20 `transfer()` / `transferFrom()` CALL

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	projects/rentals/contracts/Rentals.sol (test): 543, 544	Acknowledged

Description

The return value of the transfer()/transferFrom() call is not checked.

```
543         token.transferFrom(_tenant, _lessor, totalPrice - forCollector);
```

```
544         token.transferFrom(_tenant, feeCollector, forCollector);
```

Recommendation

Since some ERC-20 tokens return no values and others return a `bool` value, they should be handled with care. We advise using the OpenZeppelin's `SafeERC20.sol` implementation to interact with the `transfer()` and `transferFrom()` functions of external ERC-20 tokens. The OpenZeppelin implementation checks for the existence of a return value and reverts if `false` is returned, making it compatible with all ERC-20 token implementations.

Alleviation

`[Dcentraland]` : This contract is intended to be used, with the MANA token, despite having making the token updatable by the owner, it is not something we intend to do. https://etherscan.io/address/0x0f5d2fb29fb7d3cfee444a200298f468908cc942 the MANA token always returns true after a transfer so checks are unnecessary

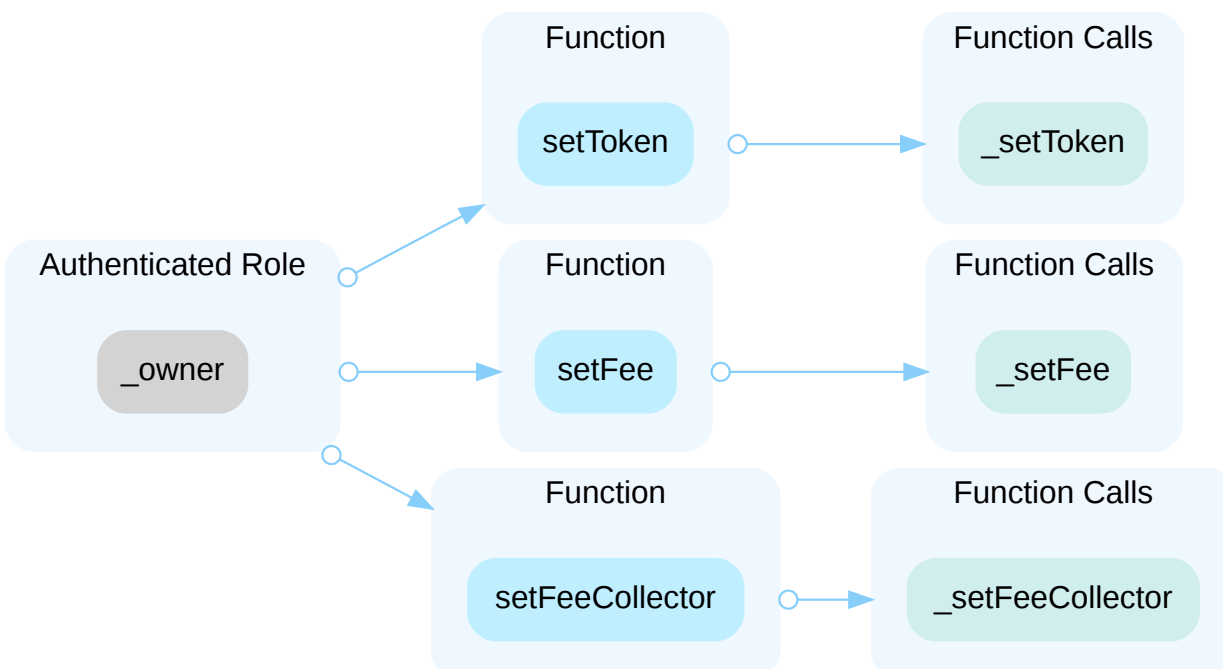
REN-01 | CENTRALIZATION RISKS IN `Rentals.sol`

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	**Major**	**contracts/Rentals.sol (rentals-contract): 139, 145, 151**	**Acknowledged**

Description

In the contract `Rentals` the role `_owner` has authority over the functions shown in the diagram below. Any compromise to the `_owner` account may allow the hacker to take advantage of this authority and for example:

- set a designed ERC20 address as the `token` address of the contract to perform a specific reentrancy attack (as described in **REN-02**);
- set an address they control as the fee collector and set the highest fees allowed to divert as many tokens as possible.



Recommendation

The risk describes the current project design and potentially makes iterations to improve in the security operation and level of decentralization, which in most cases cannot be resolved entirely at the present stage. We advise the client to carefully manage the privileged account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol be improved via a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts

with enhanced security practices, e.g., multisignature wallets. Indicatively, here are some feasible suggestions that would also mitigate the potential risk at a different level in terms of short-term, long-term and permanent:

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Timelock and DAO, the combination, *mitigate* by applying decentralization and transparency.

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Permanent:

Renouncing the ownership or removing the function can be considered *fully resolved*.

- Renounce the ownership and never claim back the privileged roles.
  OR
- Remove the risky functionality.

Alleviation

`[CertiK]`: The Dcentraland team will introduce multisig solution in the following update.

REN-02 | THIRD PARTY DEPENDENCY

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	contracts/Rentals.sol (rentals-contract): 294, 423, 498, 507, 519	Acknowledged

Description

The contract is serving as the underlying entity to interact with one or more third-party protocols. The scope of the audit treats third-party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised and this may lead to lost or stolen assets. In addition, upgrades of third parties can possibly create severe impacts, such as increasing fees of third parties, migrating to new LP pools, etc.

Recommendation

We understand that the business logic requires interaction with the third parties. We encourage the team to constantly monitor the statuses of third parties to mitigate the side effects when unexpected activities are observed.

Alleviation

`[CertiK]` : The Dcentraland team acknowledged the finding.

REN-03 | POTENTIAL REENTRANCY ATTACK (EVENTS)

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	contracts/Rentals.sol (rentals-contract): 277, 279, 308, 310, 470, 475, 479, 481~492, 543, 544	Resolved

Description

This finding has a minor impact because the reentrancy only causes out-of-order events.

A reentrancy attack can occur when the contract creates a function that makes an external call to another untrusted contract before resolving any effects. If the attacker can control the untrusted contract, they can make a recursive call back to the original function, repeating interactions that would have otherwise not run after the external call resolved the effects.

External call(s)

```
277         asset.safeTransferFrom(address(this), sender, _tokenId);
```

Events emitted after the call(s)

```
279         emit AssetClaimed(_contractAddress, _tokenId, sender);
```

External call(s)

```
308         asset.setUpdateOperator(_tokenId, _operator);
```

Events emitted after the call(s)

```
310         emit OperatorUpdated(_contractAddress, _tokenId, _operator, sender);
```

External call(s)

```
470             _handleTokenTransfers(_rentParams.lessor, _rentParams.tenant,
_rentParams.pricePerDay, _rentParams.rentalDays);
```

- This function call executes the following external call(s).
- In `Rentals._handleTokenTransfers`,

- `token.transferFrom(_tenant,_lessor,totalPrice - forCollector)`

- In `Rentals._handleTokenTransfers`,
  - `token.transferFrom(_tenant,feeCollector,forCollector)`

```
475             asset.safeTransferFrom(_rentParams.lessor, address(this),
_rentParams.tokenId);
```

```
479         asset.setUpdateOperator(_rentParams.tokenId, _rentParams.operator);
```

Events emitted after the call(s)

```
481         emit AssetRented(
482             _rentParams.contractAddress,
483             _rentParams.tokenId,
484             _rentParams.lessor,
485             _rentParams.tenant,
486             _rentParams.operator,
487             _rentParams.rentalDays,
488             _rentParams.pricePerDay,
489             extend,
490             _msgSender(),
491             _rentParams.signature
492         );
```

Recommendation

We recommend using the Checks-Effects-Interactions Pattern to avoid the risk of calling unknown contracts or applying OpenZeppelin ReentrancyGuard library - `nonReentrant` modifier for the aforementioned functions to prevent reentrancy attack.

Alleviation

`[CertiK]`: The Dcentraland team heeded the advice and resolved the finding by adding the `ReentrancyGuard` in the commit 427641a4a3e4da50c778ce313cfcb28058de0a16

NVB-02 | UNCLEAR NONCE FEATURE

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Informational	contracts/signatures/NonceVerifiable.sol (common-contracts): 27~29, 32~34, 39~41	Resolved

Description

In the contract `NonceVerifiable.sol` there is three external functions allowing to change nonces:

- `bumpContractNonce()`;
- `bumpSignerNonce()`;
- `bumpAssetNonce()`.

`bumpContractNonce()` and `bumpSignerNonce()` are never used inside the scope of the audit, even when these nonces are verified meaning that it could be possible to reuse a nonce for a transaction.

Moreover `bumpSignerNonce()` and `bumpAssetNonce()` are not restricted meaning that anybody can interfer with these nonces values.

Recommendation

We advise to restrict the access of the `bumpSignerNonce()` and `bumpAssetNonce()` functions.
We would also recommend making the nonces usable only once by automatically changing a nonce once it has been used.

Alleviation

`[Dcentraland]`: The Rentals contract, which was part of this audit, uses it to verify that signatures have been signed with the correct nonces.

OPTIMIZATIONS | DCENTRALAND - RENTALS

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
REN-04	`.length` Called Multiple Times For The Same Variable	Gas Optimization	Optimization	Resolved

REN-04 `.length` CALLED MULTIPLE TIMES FOR THE SAME VARIABLE

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Gas Optimization	Optimization	contracts/Rentals.sol (rentals-contract): 218, 219, 222	Resolved

Description

In the contract `Rentals.sol`, the function `acceptListing()` calls the function `.length`, on the same variable, three consecutive times.

This could be avoided by storing the value in a local variable.

Recommendation

We recommend storing the value in a local variable, for example:

```
 215         uint length = _listing.pricePerDay.length;
 216
 217         // Verify that pricePerDay, maxDays and minDays have the same length
 218         require(length == _listing.maxDays.length, "Rentals#acceptListing:
MAX_DAYS_LENGTH_MISSMATCH");
 219         require(length == _listing.minDays.length, "Rentals#acceptListing:
MIN_DAYS_LENGTH_MISSMATCH");
 220
 221         // Verify that the provided index is not out of bounds of the listing
conditions.
 222         require(_index < length, "Rentals#acceptListing: INDEX_OUT_OF_BOUNDS");
```

Alleviation

`[CertiK]`: The Dcentraland team heeded the advice and resolved the finding in the commit 1ad7dbb994f815cacbea54a4bd6e99b0d0a0f081

APPENDIX | DCENTRALAND - RENTALS

Finding Categories

Categories	Description
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.
Gas Optimization	Gas Optimization findings do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.
Volatile Code	Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

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.

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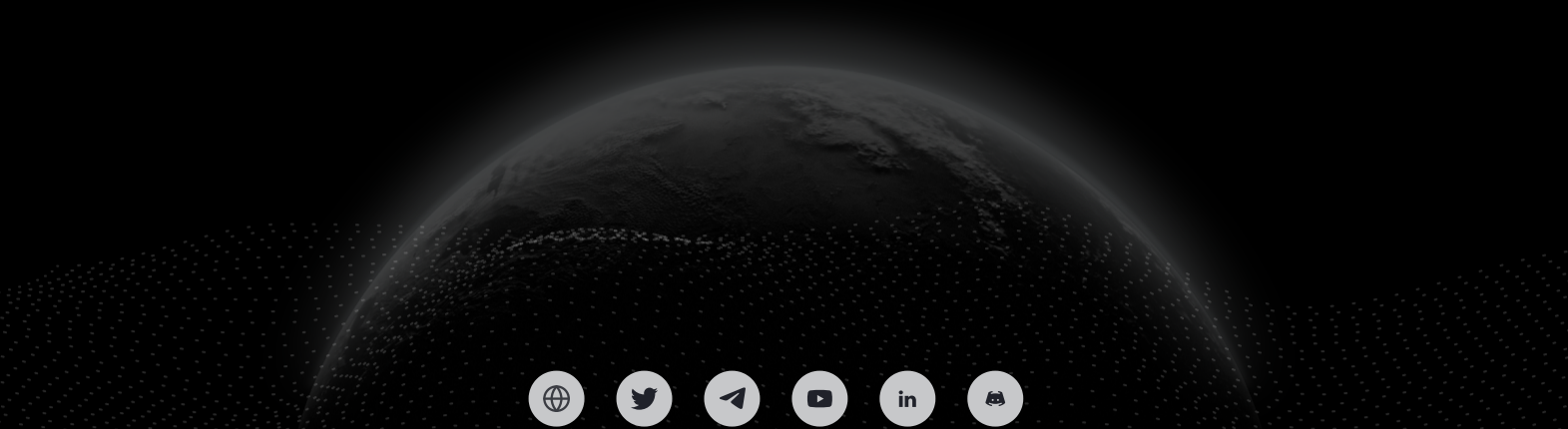
Founded in 2017 by leading academics in the field of Computer Science from both Yale and Columbia University, CertiK is a leading blockchain security company that serves to verify the security and correctness of smart contracts and blockchain-based protocols. Through the utilization of our world-class technical expertise, alongside our proprietary, innovative tech, we're able to support the success of our clients with best-in-class security, all whilst realizing our overarching vision; provable trust for all throughout all facets of blockchain.