



# SOLIDProof

*Bring trust into your projects*

**Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC  
Development | Marketing**

MADE IN GERMANY

# Orbiter One

# AUDIT

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

**10. July, 2023**

FOR



ORBITER ONE



**SolidProof\_io**



**@solidproof\_io**

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## Introduction

[SolidProof.io](#) is a brand of the officially registered company MAKE Network GmbH, based in Germany. We're mainly focused on Blockchain Security such as Smart Contract Audits and KYC verification for project teams.

Solidproof.io assess potential security issues in the smart contracts implementations, review for potential inconsistencies between the code base and the whitepaper/documentation, and provide suggestions for improvement.

## Disclaimer

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SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. SolidProof's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of the security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

# Project Overview

## Summary

Project Name	Orbiter One
Website	<a href="https://app.orbiter.one">https://app.orbiter.one</a>
About the project	Orbiter one is a peer-to-peer lending protocol focused on cross-chain Interoperability. Orbiter one is fully decentralized, transparent, and non-custodial. Users have the flexibility to lend digital assets on Orbiter one and use their capital as collateral to borrow supported assets.
Chain	Moonbeam
Language	Solidity
Codebase Link	<a href="https://github.com/orbiterone/core-protocol/tree/master/contracts">https://github.com/orbiterone/core-protocol/tree/master/contracts</a>
Commit	<a href="#">7847df4</a>
Unit Tests	Partially Provided

## Social Medias

Telegram	<a href="https://t.me/Orbiter_One">https://t.me/Orbiter_One</a>
Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/OrbiterOne">Twitter.com/OrbiterOne</a>
Facebook	N/A
Instagram	N/A
Github	<a href="https://github.com/orbiterone">https://github.com/orbiterone</a>
Reddit	N/A
Medium	<a href="https://medium.com/@orbiter_one">https://medium.com/@orbiter_one</a>
Discord	<a href="https://discord.gg/DZeF8UTxgS">https://discord.gg/DZeF8UTxgS</a>
Youtube	N/A
TikTok	N/A
LinkedIn	N/A

## Audit Summary

### Delivery Date

Changelog 10. July 2023

- Layout Project
- Automated- /Manual-Security Testing
- Summary

**Note** - This Audit report consists of a security analysis of the **OrbiterOne** smart contract. This analysis did not include functional testing (or unit testing) of the contract's logic.





## File Overview

The Team provided us with the files that should be tested in the security assessment. This audit covered the following files listed below with an SHA-1 Hash.

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/CEther.sol	16ac282339c5be6d31da81df37f4bd1fda5af768
contracts/DIAOracle.sol	e3f8a43ffd317fefe866e5830817d661c0d1f304
contracts/ReaderOrbiter.sol	7ad089742fc10f2ddab2420ff1a679ed1f0bec86
contracts/Incentive.sol	564197b46a1730a7a6ba2aef645b5a56f292b09a
contracts/JumpRateModel.sol	5fda528cb2c57347373c216d9fbf0b134e308442
contracts/CErc20Delegate.sol	e344af5767752ac4b0848ed9563e1425e60633c8
contracts/Comptroller.sol	73eeb1f9c69b7d49846d4e06c766982a78ff5d28

*Please note: Files with a different hash value than in this table have been modified after the security check, either intentionally or unintentionally. A different hash value may (but need not) be an indication of a changed state or potential vulnerability that was not the subject of this scan.*

## Externally Imported packages

*Used code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports).*

Dependency / Import Path	Count
@openzeppelin/contracts/access/Ownable.sol	3

## Audit Information

### Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source threat will exploit the vulnerability and the impact of that event on the organization or system. The risk level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
<b>Critical</b>	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
<b>High</b>	7 - 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
<b>Medium</b>	4 - 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
<b>Low</b>	2 - 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
<b>Informational</b>	0 - 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

## Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to check the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. To this end, our team of experienced pen-testers and smart contract developers reviewed the code line by line and documented any issues discovered.

We check every file manually. We use automated tools only so that they help us achieve faster and better results.

## Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
  - a. Reviewing the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to ensure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
  - b. Manual review of the code, i.e., reading the source code line by line to identify potential vulnerabilities.
  - c. Comparison to the specification, i.e., verifying that the code does what is described in the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
  - a. Test coverage analysis determines whether test cases cover code and how much code is executed when those test cases are executed.
  - b. Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
3. Review best practices, i.e., review smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, maintainability, security, and control based on best practices, recommendations, and research from industry and academia.
4. Concrete, itemized and actionable recommendations to help you secure your smart contracts.





# Overall Security

## Medium or higher issues

**No critical Issues found**

**✓ Contract is safe to deploy**

Description

The contract does not contain issues of high or medium criticality. This means that no known vulnerabilities were found in the source code.

Comment

The following contracts are a 1:1 for of Compound Protocol:

- CEther
- JumpRateModel
- Comptroller
- CERC20Delegate

## Upgradeability

**Contract is not an upgradeable**



**Deployer cannot update the contract with new functionalities**

Description

The contract is not an upgradeable contract. The deployer is not able to change or add any functionalities to the contract after deploying.

Comment

Although critical issues are not find but in the comptroller contract we have observed some unused functions that we recommend to either be removed or implemented.

## Ownership

**The ownership is not renounced**

**✗ The owner is not renounce**

Description

The owner has not renounced the ownership that means that the owner retains control over the contract's operations, including the ability to execute functions that may impact the contract's users or stakeholders. This can lead to several potential issues, including:

- Centralizations
- The owner has significant control over contract's operations

Comment

The owner is able to drain the complete balance of the Incentive contract by granting the reward to a wallet of their choosing. The case is the same for the Comptroller contract as well

**Note** - If the contract is not deployed then we would consider the ownership to be not renounced. Moreover, if there are no ownership functionalities then the ownership is automatically considered renounced.




## Ownership Privileges

*These functions can be dangerous. Please note that abuse can lead to financial loss. We have a guide where you can learn more about these Functions.*

### Minting tokens

*Minting tokens refer to the process of creating new tokens in a cryptocurrency or blockchain network. This process is typically performed by the project's owner or designated authority, who has the ability to add new tokens to the network's total supply.*

Contract owner cannot mint new tokens  The owner cannot mint new tokens	
Description	The owner is not able to mint new tokens once the contract is deployed.
Comment	This functionality doesn't exist in the contracts that were audited by us in this report



## Burning tokens

*Burning tokens is the process of permanently destroying a certain number of tokens, reducing the total supply of a cryptocurrency or token. This is usually done to increase the value of the remaining tokens, as the reduced supply can create scarcity and potentially drive up demand.*

### Contract owner cannot burn tokens

 **The owner cannot burn tokens**

Description	The owner is not able burn tokens without any allowances.
Comment	This functionality doesn't exist in the contracts that were audited by us in this report



## Blacklist addresses

*Blacklisting addresses in smart contracts is the process of adding a certain address to a blacklist, effectively preventing them from accessing or participating in certain functionalities or transactions within the contract. This can be useful in preventing fraudulent or malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or money laundering.*

### Contract owner cannot blacklist addresses



### The owner cannot blacklist addresses

Description

The owner is not able blacklist addresses to lock funds.

Comment

Direct Blacklisting from all the functionalities is not possible, but the owner can exclude the wallets or contracts from the reward in the incentive contract.



## Fees and Tax

*In some smart contracts, the owner or creator of the contract can set fees for certain actions or operations within the contract. These fees can be used to cover the cost of running the contract, such as paying for gas fees or compensating the contract's owner for their time and effort in developing and maintaining the contract.*

**Contract owner cannot set fees more than 25%**



**The owner cannot blacklist addresses**

Description	The owner is not able to set the fees above 25%
Comment	N/A



## Lock User Funds

*In a smart contract, locking refers to the process of restricting access to certain tokens or assets for a specified period of time. When tokens or assets are locked in a smart contract, they cannot be transferred or used until the lock-up period has expired or certain conditions have been met.*

Contract owner can lock the user funds		✗ The owner is able to lock the contract
Description	Locking the contract means that the owner is able to lock any funds of addresses that they are not able to transfer bought tokens anymore.	
Example	An example of locking is by pausing the minting, borrowing, and transferring of tokens in comptroller contract. After pausing the addresses will not able to transfer (buy/sell) anymore.	
Comment	N/A	

**File, Line/s:** Comptroller  
**Codebase:** 1439-1483



## External/Public functions

External/public functions are functions that can be called from outside of a contract, i.e., they can be accessed by other contracts or external accounts on the blockchain. These functions are specified using the function declaration's external or public visibility modifier.

## State variables

State variables are variables that are stored on the blockchain as part of the contract's state. They are declared at the contract level and can be accessed and modified by any function within the contract. State variables can be defined with a visibility modifier, such as public, private, or internal, which determines the access level of the variable.

## Components

 <b>Contracts</b>	 <b>Libraries</b>	 <b>Interfaces</b>	 <b>Abstract</b>
7	0	0	2


## Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

 <b>Public</b>	 <b>Payable</b>
90	6

External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
49	109	0	2	25

## StateVariables

<b>Total</b>	 <b>Public</b>
33	23



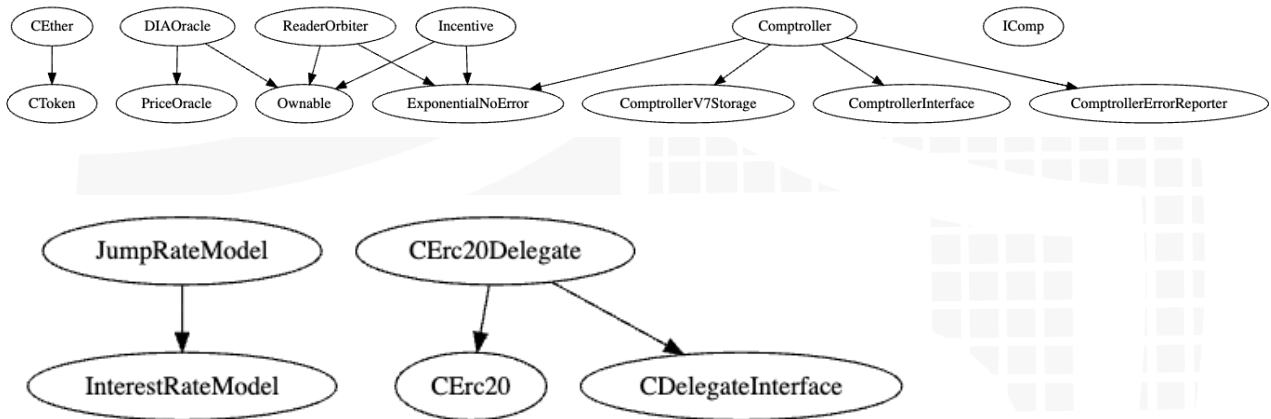
## Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	 Transfers ETH	 Can Receive Funds	 Uses Hash Functions
0.8.10	Yes	Yes	Yes



## Inheritance Graph

An inheritance graph is a graphical representation of the inheritance hierarchy among contracts. In object-oriented programming, inheritance is a mechanism that allows one class (or contract, in the case of Solidity) to inherit properties and methods from another class. It shows the relationships between different contracts and how they are related to each other through inheritance.



## Centralization Privileges

*Centralization can arise when one or more parties have privileged access or control over the contract's functionality, data, or decision-making. This can occur, for example, if the contract is controlled by a single entity or if certain participants have special permissions or abilities that others do not.*

In the project, there are authorities that have access to the following functions:

File	Privileges
<b>1. Comptroller</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Admin Address</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set Price Oracle</li> <li>- Set Incentive and borrow cap guardian address</li> <li>- Set close and collateral factor</li> <li>- Add market</li> <li>- Set liquidation Incentive and Market borrow caps</li> <li>- Pause guardian, minting, borrowing, and transfers</li> <li>- Grant Comp</li> <li>- Set Comp seeds and comp speed (for a single contributor)</li> <li>- Set the Orbiter address</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>2. DIAOracle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>onlyOwner</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set oracle, d20, and WSTKsm adapter addresses.</li> <li>- Set asset address</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>3. Incentive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>onlyOwner</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set comptroller address</li> <li>- Include/Exclude accounts from Reward</li> <li>- Set supported incentive asset</li> <li>- Delete incentive</li> <li>- Set reward speed</li> <li>- Grant reward from the contract balance to any arbitrary address. By using this, the owner can drain the contract's balance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Recommendations

To avoid potential hacking risks, it is advisable for the client to manage the private key of the privileged account with care. Additionally, we recommend enhancing the security practices of centralized privileges or roles in the protocol through a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts, such as multi-signature wallets.

Here are some suggestions of what the client can do:



- Consider using multi-signature wallets: Multi-signature wallets require multiple parties to sign off on a transaction before it can be executed, providing an extra layer of security e.g. Gnosis Safe
- Use of a timelock at least with a latency of e.g. 48-72 hours for awareness of privileged operations
- Introduce a DAO/Governance/Voting module to increase transparency and user involvement
- Consider Renouncing the ownership so that the owner cannot modify any state variables of the contract anymore. Make sure to set up everything before renouncing.



# Audit Results

## #1 | Missing Timelock

File	Severity	Location	Status
Incentive	Low	L404, 414	ACK

**Description** - The contract misses a timelock in the claim incentive function. This means that the claim function can be called recursively.

**Remediation** - We recommend putting a timelock so that the claim function cannot be recursively called by an external contract and only legitimate users can claim incentives. Furthermore, We also recommend putting a check in place that will verify that the caller of the claim function is an EOA and not a contract.

## #2 | Unused Functions

File	Severity	Location	Status
Comptroller	Low	L350, 437, 532, 562, 677, 761, 817	ACK

### Description

- Make sure to remove unused functions or implement them properly in the code according to the use cases and business logic.

## #3 | Missing Events

File	Severity	Location	Status
Incentive	Low	L145—173, 414	ACK

### Description

- Make sure to emit events for all the critical parameter changes in the contract to ensure the transparency and trackability of all the state variable changes in the contract.

## #4 | Missing Zero Address Validation

File	Severity	Location	Status
Comptroller	Low	L1117	ACK

### Description

- Make sure to validate that the address passed in the function parameters is “non-zero”.

## #5 | Unused Functions

File	Severity	Location	Status
CErc20Delegate	Low	L21, 36	ACK

### Description

- Make sure to remove unused functions or implement them properly in the code according to the use cases and business logic.

### Legend for the Issue Status

Attribute or Symbol	Meaning
Open	The issue is not fixed by the project team.
Fixed	The issue is fixed by the project team.
Acknowledged(ACK)	The issue has been acknowledged or declared as part of business logic.



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