SwanHub

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

December 2024

ExVul

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exvul Web3 Security was engaged by SwanChain Market Providers to review smart contract implementation. The assessment was conducted in accordance with our systematic approach to evaluate potential security issues based upon customer requirement. The report provides detailed recommendations to resolve the issue and provide additional suggestions or recommendations for improvement.

The outcome of the assessment outlined in chapter 3 provides the system's owners a full description of the vulnerabilities identified, the associated risk rating for each vulnerability, and detailed recommendations that will resolve the underlying technical issue.

1.1 Methodology

To standardize the evaluation, we define the following terminology based on OWASP Risk Rating Methodology [10] which is the gold standard in risk assessment using the following risk models:

- Likelihood: represents how likely a particular vulnerability is to be uncovered and exploited in the wild.
- Impact: measures the technical loss and business damage of a successful attack.
- Severity: determine the overall criticality of the risk.

Likelihood can be: High, Medium and Low and impact are categorized into for: High, Medium, Low, Informational. Severity is determined by likelihood and impact and can be classified into five categories accordingly, Critical, High, Medium, Low, Informational shown in table 1.1.

Likelihood \ IMPACT	Informational	Low	Medium	High
High	Informational	Medium	High	Critical
Medium	Informational	Low	Medium	High
Low	Informational	Low	Low	Medium

Table 1.1 Overall Risk Severity

To evaluate the risk, we will be going through a list of items, and each would be labelled with a severity category. The audit was performed with a systematic approach guided by a comprehensive assessment list carefully designed to identify known and impactful security issues. If our tool or analysis does not identify any issue, the contract can be considered safe regarding the assessed item. For any discovered issue, we might further deploy contracts on our private test environment

and run tests to confirm the findings. If necessary, we would additionally build a PoC to demonstrate the possibility of exploitation. The concrete list of check items is shown in Table 1.2.

- Basic Coding Bugs: We first statically analyze given smart contracts with our proprietary static code analyzer for known coding bugs, and then manually verify (reject or confirm) all the issues found by our tool.
- Code and business security testing: We further review business logics, examine system operations, and place DeFi-related aspects under scrutiny to uncover possible pitfalls and/or bugs.
- Additional Recommendations: We also provide additional suggestions regarding the coding and development of smart contracts from the perspective of proven programming practices.

Category	Assessment Item
Basic Coding Assessment	Apply Verification Control
	Authorization Access Control
	Forged Transfer Vulnerability
	Forged Transfer Notification
	Numeric Overflow
	Transaction Rollback Attack
	Transaction Block Stuffing Attack
	Soft Fail Attack
	Hard Fail Attack
	Abnormal Memo
	Abnormal Resource Consumption
	Secure Random Number
Advanced Source Code Scrutiny	Asset Security
	Cryptography Security
	Business Logic Review
	Source Code Functional Verification
	Account Authorization Control
	Sensitive Information Disclosure
	Circuit Breaker
	Blacklist Control
	System API Call Analysis
	Contract Deployment Consistency Check
Additional Recommendations	Semantic Consistency Checks

Category	Assessment Item
	Following Other Best Practices

Table 1.2: The Full List of Assessment Items

To better describe each issue we identified, we categorize the findings with Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE-699) [14], which is a community-developed list of software weakness types to better delineate and organize weaknesses around concepts frequently encountered in software development.

2. FINDINGS OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Info And Contract Address

Project Name: SwanHub

Audit Time: December 2nd, 2024 – December 3th, 2024

Language: Solidity

File Name	HASH

2.2 Summary

Severity	Found	
Critical	1	
High	0	
Medium	2	
Low	1	
Informational	0	

2.3 Key Findings

ID	Severity	Findings Title	Status	Confirm
NVE- 001	Critical	Signature replay in claim funds	Ignore	Confirmed
NVE- 002	Medium	SubmitPayment don't call task manager	Ignore	Confirmed
NVE- 003	Medium	Expired signature can still work	Ignore	Confirmed
NVE- 004	Low	Should delete unused modifier	Ignore	Confirmed

Table 2.3: Key Audit Findings

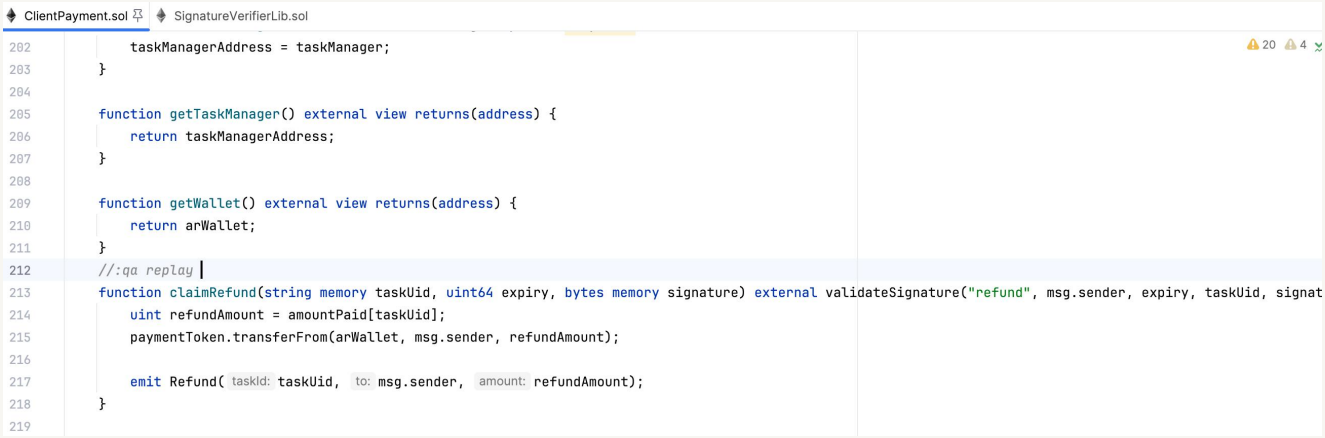
3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS

3.1 Signature replay in claim funds

ID:	NVE-001	Location:	claimRefund.sol
Severity:	High	Category:	Business Issues
Likelihood:	High	Impact:	High

Description:

In `claimRefund` of contract `claimRefund` , we use `validateSignature` to check signature valid or not.
The issue is after claim, we don't set signature used, this will possible leads to malicious user claim funds mul-times.



Recommendations:

Exvul Web3 Security recommends: should make `isSignatureUsed[_signature]` true after claim.

Result: Confirmed

Fix Result: Ignore

3.2 SubmitPayment don't call task manager

ID:	NVE-002	Location:	claimPayment.sol
Severity:	Medium	Category:	Business Issues
Likelihood:	High	Impact:	High

Description:

This piece of code has been commented out, it was used to `extendTask` call in taksManager.

```
    */
    function submitPayment(string memory taskUuid, uint hardwareId, uint duration) external {
        require(hardwareInfo[hardwareId].isActive, "Requested hardware is not supported.");

        uint price = hardwareInfo[hardwareId].pricePerHour * duration / 1 hours ;
        require(paymentToken.balanceOf(msg.sender) >= price, "Insufficient funds.");
        require(paymentToken.allowance(msg.sender, address(this)) >= price, "Approve spending funds.");

        //:qa
        // extend task if necessary (TEMP)
        // ITaskManager(taskManagerAddress).extendTask(taskUuid, duration, price);

        // Transfer the payment to the admin wallet
        paymentToken.transferFrom(msg.sender, arWallet, price);

        amountPaid[taskUuid] = price;

        emit Payment( payer: msg.sender, uuid: taskUuid, amount: price);
        emit PaymentSubmitted( payer: msg.sender, uuid: taskUuid, hardwareId: hardwareId, price: price, duration: duration, snapshotId: snapshotId);
    }
```

Recommendations:

Exvul Web3 Security recommends should have taskManager call in `submitPayment`

Result: Confirmed

Fix Result: Ignore

3.3 Expired signature can still work

ID:	NVE-003	Location:	airdrop.sol
Severity:	Medium	Category:	Medium
Likelihood:	Medium	Impact:	Medium

Description:

When claim,we use `validateSignatureWithAmount` to check sig valid or not, the issue is in signature validate funciton, we don't check `expiry` , this could possible cause expired sig still work.

```
 */
function claim(string memory phase, uint amount, bytes memory signature)
    external
    whenNotPaused // Add this modifier
    validateSignatureWithAmount(phase, msg.sender, amount, phaseInfo[phase].endTimestamp, signature)
{
```

```
55      */
56     modifier validateSignatureWithAmount(
57         string memory _requestMethod,
58         address _user,
59         uint _amount,
70         uint64 _expiry,
71         bytes memory _signature
72     ) {
73     //:qa  _expiry not inclouded
74         require(
75             isAdmin[SignatureVerifierLib.recoverSignerWithAmount(
76                 _requestMethod,
77                 _user,
78                 _amount,
79                 _signature
30             )],
31             "Signature verification failed"
32         );
33         _;
34     }
```

Recommendations:

Exvul Web3 Security recommends tha: signature should inlcude `_expiry` and check current time.

Result: Confirmed

Fix Result: Ignore

3.4 Should delete unused modifier

ID:	NVE-005	Location:	TaskManager.sol
Severity:	Low	Category:	Business Issues
Likelihood:	Low	Impact:	Low

Description:

Two modifier is defined but never used, should delelte unused cod. fdsa

```
90
91  //:qa never usded
92      modifier validateSignature(string memory _requestMethod, address _user, uint64 _expiry, string memory _data, bytes memory _signature) {
93          require(block.timestamp <= _expiry, "signature expired");
94          require(!isSignatureUsed[_signature], "signature already used");
95          require(isAdmin[SignatureVerifierLib.recoverSigner( _requestType: _requestMethod,  _user: _user,  _expiry: _expiry,  _data: _data,  signature: _signature)], 'signature ver
96          _;
97      }
98
99      modifier validateSignatureWithAmount(string memory _requestMethod, address _user, uint _amount, uint64 _payday, string memory _data, bytes memory _signature) {
00          require(block.timestamp >=_payday, "signature not ready yet");
01          require(block.timestamp < _payday + 2 weeks, "signature expired");
02          require(!isSignatureUsed[_signature], "signature already used");
03          require(isAdmin[SignatureVerifierLib.recoverSignerWithAmount( _requestType: _requestMethod,  _user: _user,  _amount: _amount,  signature: _signature)], 'signature verifi
04          _;
```

Recommendations:

Exvul Web3 Security recommends that should delete unused code.

Result: Confirmed

Fix Result: Ignore

4. CONCLUSION

In this audit, we thoroughly analyzed **SwanChain Market Providers** smart contract implementation. The problems found are described and explained in detail in Section 3. The problems found in the audit have been communicated to the project leader. We therefore consider the audit result to be **Passed**. To improve this report, we greatly appreciate any constructive feedbacks or suggestions, on our methodology, audit findings, or potential gaps in scope/coverage.

5. APPENDIX

5.1 Basic Coding Assessment

5.1.1 Apply Verification Control

- Description: The security of apply verification
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.2 Authorization Access Control

- Description: Permission checks for external integral functions
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.3 Forged Transfer Vulnerability

- Description: Assess whether there is a forged transfer notification vulnerability in the contract
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.4 Transaction Rollback Attack

- Description: Assess whether there is transaction rollback attack vulnerability in the contract.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.5 Transaction Block Stuffing Attack

- Description: Assess whether there is transaction blocking attack vulnerability.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.6 Soft Fail Attack Assessment

- Description: Assess whether there is soft fail attack vulnerability.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.7 Hard Fail Attack Assessment

- Description: Examine for hard fail attack vulnerability
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.8 Abnormal Memo Assessment

- Description: Assess whether there is abnormal memo vulnerability in the contract.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.9 Abnormal Resource Consumption

- Description: Examine whether abnormal resource consumption in contract processing.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.1.10 Random Number Security

- Description: Examine whether the code uses insecure random number.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Critical

5.2 Advanced Code Scrutiny

5.2.1 Cryptography Security

- Description: Examine for weakness in cryptograph implementation.
- Results: Not Found
- Severity: High

5.2.2 Account Permission Control

- Description: Examine permission control issue in the contract
- Results: Not Found
- Severity: Medium

5.2.3 Malicious Code Behavior

- Description: Examine whether sensitive behavior present in the code
- Results: Not found
- Severity: Medium

5.2.4 Sensitive Information Disclosure

- Description: Examine whether sensitive information disclosure issue present in the code.
- Result: Not found
- Severity: Medium

5.2.5 System API

- Description: Examine whether system API application issue present in the code
- Results: Not found
- Severity: Low

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Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. ExVul's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. ExVul's goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies, and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

7. REFERENCES

[1] MITRE. CWE- 191: Integer Underflow (Wrap or Wraparound).

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[2] MITRE. CWE- 197: Numeric Truncation Error.

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[3] MITRE. CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption.

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www.exvul.com

contact@exvul.com

@EXVULSEC

github.com/EXVUL-Sec

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