Async Finance Smart Contract

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SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

ExVul

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Table of Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3
1.1 Methodology 3

2. FINDINGS OVERVIEW 6
2.1 Project Info And Contract Address 6
2.2 Summary 6
2.3 Key Findings 6

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS 7
3.1 Malicious user could front-run to takeover pair address 7
3.2 Use multisig to set fee related config 8

4. CONCLUSION 9

5. APPENDIX 10
5.1 Basic Coding Assessment 10
5.1.1 Apply Verification Control 10
5.1.2 Authorization Access Control 10
5.1.3 Forged Transfer Vulnerability 10
5.1.4 Transaction Rollback Attack 10
5.1.5 Transaction Block Stuffing Attack 10
5.1.6 Soft Fail Attack Assessment 10
5.1.7 Hard Fail Attack Assessment 10
5.1.8 Abnormal Memo Assessment 10
5.1.9 Abnormal Resource Consumption 11
5.1.10 Random Number Security 11
5.2 Advanced Code Scrutiny 11
5.2.1 Cryptography Security 11
5.2.2 Account Permission Control 11
5.2.3 Malicious Code Behavior 11
5.2.4 Sensitive Information Disclosure 11
5.2.5 System API 11

6. DISCLAIMER 12

7. REFERENCES 13

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exvul Web3 Security was engaged by **Async Finance** 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.

High risk finding is primarily related to pair address takeover.
Informational risk finding is primarily related to the mulsig.

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

Category	Assessment Item
Additional Recommendations	Semantic Consistency Checks
	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: Async finance

Audit Time: April3nd, 2024 – April4th, 2024

Language: solidity

2.2 Summary

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

2.3 Key Findings

High risk finding is primarily related to pair address takeover.
Informational risk finding is primarily related to the mulsig.

ID	Severity	Findings Title	Status	Confirm
NVE-001	High	Malicious user could front-run to takeover pair address	Ignored	Confirmed
NVE-002	Informational	Use multisig to set fee related config	Ignored	Confirmed

Table 2.1: Key Audit Findings

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS

3.1 Malicious user could front-run to takeover pair address

ID:	NVE-001	Location:	UniSwapV2Factory.sol
Severity:	High	Category:	Business Issues
Likelihood:	High	Impact:	High

Description:

the system itself may be fine but it could be a problem for integrations.

Lets say a normal user wants to create pair tokenA - tokenB , the expected pair address is pairAB

now a malicious user front-runs create a pair tokenX-tokenY , and the created pair address is pairAB ==> takeover the address that was about to pair tokenA-tokenB.

The original univ2 solves this problem by using create2 with unique salt ==> no duplicated pool address and no front-run to takeover the address

```
function createPair(
    address tokenA,
    address tokenB
) external override returns (address pair) {
    require(tokenA != tokenB, "UniswapV2: IDENTICAL_ADDRESSES");
    (address token0, address token1) = tokenA < tokenB
        ? (tokenA, tokenB)
        : (tokenB, tokenA);
    require(token0 != address(0), "UniswapV2: ZERO_ADDRESS");
    require(
        getPair[token0][token1] == address(0),
        "UniswapV2: PAIR_EXISTS"
    ); // single check is sufficient
    pair = address(new UniswapV2Pair(token0, token1));
    getPair[token0][token1] = pair;
    getPair[token1][token0] = pair; // populate mapping in the reverse direction
    allPairs.push(pair);
    emit PairCreated(token0, token1, pair, allPairs.length);
}
```

Figure 3.1.1 UniSwapV2Factory.sol

Recommendations:

ExVul Web3 Labs recommends use create2 to avoid pair address different with expect.
Result: Confirmed

3.2 Use multisig to set fee related config

ID:	NVE-002	Location:	UniSwapV2Factory.sol
Severity:	Info	Category:	Business Issues
Likelihood:	Info	Impact:	Info

Description:

As shown in the figure below, the function `seeFeetTo()` allows owner to set the fee receiver, it's a important system config , once private key is leaked , whole system may be compromised, so we recommends use multisig to set important sys config.

```
function setFeeTo(address _feeTo) external override {
    require(msg.sender == feeToSetter, "UniswapV2: FORBIDDEN");
    feeTo = _feeTo;
}

function setFeeToSetter(address _feeToSetter) external override {
    require(msg.sender == feeToSetter, "UniswapV2: FORBIDDEN");
    feeToSetter = _feeToSetter;
}
```

Figure 3.1.1 UniSwapV2Factory.sol

Recommendations:

ExVul Web3 Labs recommends use multisig to set fee related config.

Result: Confirmed

4. CONCLUSION

In this audit, we thoroughly analyzed **Async finance** 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

6. DISCLAIMER

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This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report in no way provides investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort. This report represents an extensive assessing 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. 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

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https://cwe.mitre.org/data/ definitions/191.html.

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

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