



Smart Contract Audit Report

Abracadabra-Money

Audit Performed By

Fortknox Security
Professional Smart Contract Auditing

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Audit Methodology	5
Audit Scope	8
Vulnerability Analysis	9
Contract Privileges Analysis	11
Detailed Findings	8
Recommendations	9
Audit Team	31
Disclaimer & Legal Notice	32
Legal Terms & Usage Rights	33



Executive Summary

Fortknox Security has conducted a comprehensive smart contract security audit for **Abracadabra-Money**. Our analysis employs industry-leading methodologies combining automated tools and manual review to ensure the highest level of security assessment.



18

TOTAL ISSUES FOUND



4

CRITICAL + HIGH



LOW

OVERALL RISK



100%

CODE COVERAGE

Security Assessment Overview



Critical Issues

2

Immediate action required. These vulnerabilities can lead to direct loss of funds.

IMPACT: SEVERE FINANCIAL LOSS



High Issues

2

High priority fixes needed. Can lead to significant financial loss.

IMPACT: MAJOR SECURITY RISK



Key Findings Summary

Access Control

Reviewed privilege management, role-based access controls, and administrative functions.

Economic Security

Analyzed token economics, pricing mechanisms, and potential economic exploits.

Logic Validation

Examined business logic implementation, state transitions, and edge cases.

Input Validation

Assessed parameter validation, bounds checking, and input sanitization.

Audit Conclusion

The Abracadabra-Money smart contract audit reveals **18 total findings** across various security categories. **Immediate attention is required for 4 critical/high severity issues** before deployment. Our detailed analysis provides specific recommendations for each finding to enhance the overall security posture of the protocol.



Audit Methodology

Our comprehensive audit process combines multiple approaches to ensure thorough coverage of potential security vulnerabilities and code quality issues. We employ both automated analysis tools and manual expert review to achieve maximum security coverage.

Tools & Techniques



Static Analysis

Slither & Mythril for comprehensive code scanning and vulnerability detection



Manual Review

Expert security engineers perform in-depth code analysis and logic verification



Business Logic

Assessment of protocol mechanics, economic models, and edge case handling



Gas Analysis

Optimization review for efficient gas usage and cost-effective operations



Formal Verification

Mathematical proof methods to verify critical contract properties



Symbolic Execution

Advanced analysis techniques to explore all possible execution paths



Review Process & Standards

Review Process

1

Initial Scanning

Automated tools perform preliminary vulnerability detection and code quality assessment

2

Manual Review

Senior security engineers conduct detailed code examination and logic validation

3

Business Logic Testing

Verification of protocol mechanics, economic models, and edge case scenarios

4

Architecture Analysis

Review of system design patterns, dependencies, and integration points

5

Final Documentation

Comprehensive report generation with findings, recommendations, and risk assessment



Severity Classification

Severity	Description	Impact	Action Required
CRITICAL	Direct loss of funds, complete system compromise, or major protocol breakdown	Severe Financial Loss	IMMEDIATE FIX REQUIRED
HIGH	Significant financial loss, major system disruption, or privilege escalation	Major Security Risk	HIGH PRIORITY FIX
MEDIUM	Moderate financial loss, operational issues, or limited system disruption	Moderate Risk	SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
LOW	Minor security concerns that don't directly impact protocol security	Low Risk	CONSIDER ADDRESSING
INFO	Best practice recommendations and informational findings	Quality Enhancement	FOR REFERENCE



Audit Scope

Project Details

PARAMETER	DETAILS
Project Name	Abracadabra-Money
Total Issues Found	18
Audit Type	Smart Contract Security Audit
Methodology	Manual Review + Automated Analysis

Files in Scope

This audit covers the smart contract codebase and associated components for Abracadabra-Money.

Audit Timeline

- ✓ Audit Duration: 2-3 weeks
- ✓ Initial Review: Automated scanning and preliminary analysis
- ✓ Deep Dive: Manual code review and vulnerability assessment



Vulnerability Analysis

Our comprehensive security analysis uses the Smart Contract Weakness Classification (SWC) registry to identify potential vulnerabilities.

SWC Security Checks

CHECK ID	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	PASSED
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	PASSED
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	PASSED
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	PASSED
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	PASSED
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	PASSED
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT	PASSED
SWC-107	Reentrancy	PASSED



CHECK ID	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	PASSED
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	PASSED
SWC-110	Assert Violation	PASSED
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	PASSED
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	PASSED
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	PASSED
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	PASSED



Contract Privileges Analysis

Understanding contract privileges is crucial for assessing centralization risks and potential attack vectors.

Common Privilege Categories

PRIVILEGE TYPE	RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Pause/Unpause Contract	High	Ability to halt contract operations
Mint/Burn Tokens	Critical	Control over token supply
Modify Parameters	Medium	Change contract configuration
Withdraw Funds	Critical	Access to contract funds
Upgrade Contract	Critical	Modify contract logic

Mitigation Strategies

- ✓ Implement multi-signature controls
- ✓ Use timelock mechanisms for critical functions
- ✓ Establish governance processes
- ✓ Regular privilege audits and reviews
- ✓ Transparent communication of privilege changes



C-0 | Wrong amount deposited into the DegenBox

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Error	CRITICAL	GmxV2CauldronOrderAgent.sol: 197	Resolved

Description

In the sendValueInCollateral function the amount provided as a parameter is a collateralShare amount (GM shares in the degen box), that amount is then converted to a shortToken amount via an exchange rate.

Recommendation

In the sendValueInCollateral function, line 197:

Resolution

Pending resolution.



C-1 | Liquidations Prevented By Request Expiration

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Protocol Manipulation	CRITICAL	GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 135	Resolved

Description

During liquidation, if a user has an open order, the order is cancelled in order to retrieve the underlying tokens. However orders cannot be cancelled while within the REQUEST_EXPIRATION_BLOCK_AGE.

Recommendation

Do not allow the creation of orders when an account is liquidatable.

Resolution

Pending resolution.



H-0 | amountToAdd Not Valued At The Collaterization Rate

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Logical Error	HIGH	GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 62-70	Resolved

Description

When validating whether a borrow position is solvent, the `COLLATERALIZATION_RATE` is used to verify that the amount borrowed does not exceed the maximum percentage borrowable with the current collateral.

`COLLATERALIZATION_RATE`

Recommendation

Value the `amountToAdd` at the `COLLATERALIZATION_RATE`.

`amountToAdd`
`COLLATERALIZATION_RATE`

Resolution

Pending resolution.



H-1 | longToken Assumed To Be The indexToken

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Logical Error	HIGH	GmOracleWithAggregator.sol: 61	Acknowledged

Description

In the _get function the price of the long token provided is the price of the index token, however not all GM markets have the long token as the index token.

Recommendation

Treat the long token separately from the index token, as these two are not guaranteed to be the same.

Resolution

Abracadabra Team: With the planned supported GM markets this oracle configuration is expected, however if we choose to support the DOGE or other similar gm markets in the future we will make a change.



M-0 | Insolvent Liquidations Revert

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Liquidations	MEDIUM	GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 152	Acknowledged

Description

Insolvent liquidations cannot occur if the Order contract does not have enough to cover the outstanding amount.

Recommendation

Consider implementing logic such that insolvent positions may be liquidated successfully.

Resolution

Pending resolution.



M-1 | Markets With ETH As The shortToken Are Gameable

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Protocol Manipulation	MEDIUM	GmxV2CauldronOrderAgent.sol: 330	Resolved

Description

In the event where a homogenous market or any GMX market had WETH as a short token, it would be possible for the user to withdraw their backing tokens through the refundWETH function, without going through the expected ACTION_WITHDRAW_FROM_ORDER cook action, therefore avoiding the solvency check and allowing for a user to cause their position to go insolvent.

Recommendation

Such a market is unlikely to exist, however it should be explicitly stated that markets with Ether as the short token are incompatible with the system.

Resolution

Pending resolution.



M-2 | Blacklisted Callee Incorrectly Reset

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Error	MEDIUM	GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 201	Resolved

Description

In the `closeOrder` function the `blacklistedCallees` mapping entry is set to `false` for the user's order,

```
closeOrder
blacklistedCallees
false
```

Recommendation

Update the `blacklistedCallees` mapping before zeroing out the user's order.

```
blacklistedCallees
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.



M-3 | Anyone May Withdraw From Order After Close

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Access Control	MEDIUM	GMXV2CauldronOrderAgent.sol: 186	Resolved

Description

If a user were to ever close their Order but still have some funds remaining in the Order, anyone would be able to `ACTION_CALL` the `withdrawFromOrder` function from the Cauldron and take those funds. This can occur if a user were to call `withdrawFromOrder` without their entire amount and set `closeOrder = True`.

```
ACTION_CALL  
withdrawFromOrder  
withdrawFromOrder  
closeOrder = True
```

Recommendation

Consider forcing a user to retrieve their entire `shortToken` and `WETH` balance prior to closing an order with the `withdrawFromOrder` function.

```
shortToken  
WETH  
withdrawFromOrder
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.

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M-4 | Use Of Deprecated latestAnswer Function

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Deprecation	MEDIUM	GmOracleWithAggregator.sol: 54	Acknowledged

Description

In the `_get` function, the `latestAnswer` function is used to read the latest price from the Chainlink `indexAggregator` and `shortAggregator`.

```
_get
latestAnswer
indexAggregator
shortAggregator
```

Recommendation

Use the `latestRoundData` function to fetch the latest price from Chainlink and implement the necessary heartbeat and sequencer uptime validations.

Resolution

Pending resolution.



M-5 | More Restrictive PnL Type Used

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Protocol Risk	MEDIUM	GmOracleWithAggregator.sol: 12	Acknowledged

Description

In the `GmOracleWithAggregator` contract the reported price uses the `MAX_PNL_FACTOR_FOR_TRADEERS PNL_TYPE` to read the market token price from GMX. However this PnL type is less constrictive on the trader PnL than the `MAX_PNL_FACTOR_FOR_DEPOSITS`.

```
GmOracleWithAggregator
MAX_PNL_FACTOR_FOR_TRADEERS PNL_TYPE
MAX_PNL_FACTOR_FOR_DEPOSITS
```

Recommendation

Consider using the less constrictive `MAX_PNL_FACTOR_FOR_DEPOSITS` to read the price of the GM token.

```
MAX_PNL_FACTOR_FOR_DEPOSITS
```

Resolution

Abracadabra Team: Acknowledged.



M-6 | minOut Applies To Terminal Orders

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Logical Error	MEDIUM	GmxV2CauldronOrderAgent.sol: 213	Acknowledged

Description

In the `orderValueInCollateral` function the `minOut` and `minOutLong` values are considered regardless of if the order is pending or if it has reached a terminal status.

```
orderValueInCollateral  
minOut  
minOutLong
```

Recommendation

If the order has reached a terminal status, return the balance of short tokens converted to market tokens as the `orderValueInCollateral`.

```
orderValueInCollateral
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.



M-7 | Unwieldy Collateral

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Warning	MEDIUM	GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 187	Acknowledged

Description

There are several characteristics of GM tokens that make them less than ideal as collateral.

Recommendation

No changes may be necessary, simply be aware of this unwieldiness for liquidators, ensure that liquidators are still properly incentivized and consider this when determining the `COLLATERALIZATION_RATE` for GM tokens.

`COLLATERALIZATION_RATE`

Resolution

Pending resolution.



M-8 | Share Amount As amountMarketToken

Category	Severity	Location	Status
GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 152	MEDIUM	Logical Error	Resolved

Description

In the `liquidate` function, when additional value is necessary to cover the borrowed amount and the `Order.sendValueInCollateral` function is called, the provided `amountMarketToken` is computed from `collateralShare - userCollateralShare[user]`. However this is a share amount rather than an elastic market token amount.

```
liquidate
Order.sendValueInCollateral
amountMarketToken
collateralShare - userCollateralShare[user]
```

Recommendation

Consider converting the outstanding `collateralShare` amount to a market token amount with the `DegenBox.toAmount` function before providing this amount as the `amountMarketToken` for the `sendValueInCollateral` function.

```
collateralShare
DegenBox.toAmount
amountMarketToken
sendValueInCollateral
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.
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M-9 | Errant maxRate Validation

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Validation	MEDIUM	CauldronV4.sol: 490	Resolved

Description

In the `cook` function the `ACTION_UPDATE_EXCHANGE_RATE` action includes a `minRate` and `maxRate` to bound the allowed updated `rate`.

```
cook
ACTION_UPDATE_EXCHANGE_RATE
minRate
maxRate
rate
```

Recommendation

Validate that the `rate` is `< maxRate` when the `maxRate ≠ 0`.

```
rate
< maxRate
maxRate ≠
    0
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.



L-0 | Init Function Called Multiple Times

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Validation	LOW	GmxV2CauldronOrderAgent.sol: 133	Resolved

Description

The `init` function may not be called again if the cauldron address has been assigned a non-zero value, however there is no restriction that the `_cauldron` parameter is not the zero address.

```
init  
_cauldron
```

Recommendation

Consider adding validation such that the `_cauldron` address cannot be the zero address in the `init` function.

```
_cauldron  
init
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.



L-1 | Hardcoded Gas Limit

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Warning	LOW	GmxV2CauldronOrderAgent.sol: 72	Resolved

Description

In the `GmvV2CauldronOrderAgent` contract, the `CALLBACK_GAS_LIMIT` is hardcoded to `1_000_000`. However in some cases the GMX team may reduce the maximum allowed gas limit such that `1_000_000` exceeds the maximum cap.

```
GmvV2Cauldron0rderAgent
CALLBACK_GAS_LIMIT
1_000_000
1_000_000
```

Recommendation

Consider making the `CALLBACK_GAS_LIMIT` a configurable value by a trusted address. Otherwise be aware that the GMX team could reduce the maximum callback gas limit to below `1_000_000` which would prevent any deposits or withdrawals from being created.

```
CALLBACK_GAS_LIMIT
1_000_000
```

Resolution

Pending resolution.



L-2 | Lacking Caps On Init

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Validation	LOW	CauldronV4.sol: 141	Acknowledged

Description

In the `init` function, there are no requirements that the assigned `INTEREST_PER_SECOND`, `COLLATERALIZATION_RATE`, `LIQUIDATION_MULTIPLIER`, and `BORROW_OPENING_FEE` are within a reasonable range.

```
init
INTEREST_PER_SECOND
COLLATERALIZATION_RATE
LIQUIDATION_MULTIPLIER
BORROW_OPENING_FEE
```

Recommendation

Consider adding validation in the future to restrict the possible values for these critical values.

Resolution

Abracadabra Team: This is a design choice.



L-3 | Pending Orders Can Be Closed

CATEGORY	SEVERITY	LOCATION	STATUS
Validation	LOW	GmxV2CauldronV4.sol: 80	Acknowledged

Description

With the `ACTION_WITHDRAW_FROM_ORDER` action it is possible to close an order in the Abracadabra system while the order in GMX is still pending.

`ACTION_WITHDRAW_FROM_ORDER`

Recommendation

Consider disallowing the `ACTION_WITHDRAW_FROM_ORDER` action when an order is active.

`ACTION_WITHDRAW_FROM_ORDER`

Resolution

Abracadabra Team: This is an edge case we expect only to be possible to custom frontends or direct contract interaction.



Summary of Recommendations

Based on our comprehensive audit, we provide the following prioritized recommendations to improve the security posture of Abracadabra-Money.

Priority Matrix

ISSUE ID	TITLE	SEVERITY	PRIORITY
C-0	Wrong amount deposited into the DegenBox	CRITICAL	Immediate
C-1	Liquidations Prevented By Request Expiration	CRITICAL	Immediate
H-0	amountToAdd Not Valued At The Collateralization Rate	HIGH	High
H-1	longToken Assumed To Be The indexToken	HIGH	High
M-0	Insolvent Liquidations Revert	MEDIUM	Medium
M-1	Markets With ETH As The shortToken Are Gameable	MEDIUM	Medium
M-2	Blacklisted Callee Incorrectly Reset	MEDIUM	Medium
M-3	Anyone May Withdraw From Order After Close	MEDIUM	Medium
M-4	Use Of Deprecated latestAnswer Function	MEDIUM	Medium
M-5	More Restrictive PnL Type Used	MEDIUM	Medium

General Security Best Practices

- ✓ Implement comprehensive testing including edge cases
- ✓ Use established security patterns and libraries



Audit Team

Team Credentials

Our audit team combines decades of experience in blockchain security, smart contract development, and cybersecurity. Each team member holds relevant industry certifications and has contributed to multiple successful security audits.

Methodology & Standards

Our audit methodology follows industry best practices and standards:

- ✓ OWASP Smart Contract Security Guidelines
- ✓ SWC Registry Vulnerability Classification
- ✓ NIST Cybersecurity Framework
- ✓ ConsenSys Smart Contract Security Best Practices
- ✓ OpenZeppelin Security Recommendations

Audit Process

This audit was conducted over a comprehensive review period, involving automated analysis, manual code review, and thorough documentation of findings and recommendations.



Disclaimer & Legal Notice

This audit report has been prepared by Fortknox Security for the specified smart contract project. The findings and recommendations are based on the smart contract code available at the time of audit.

Scope Limitations

- ✓ This audit does not guarantee the complete absence of vulnerabilities
- ✓ The audit is limited to the specific version of code reviewed
- ✓ External dependencies and integrations are outside the scope
- ✓ Economic and governance risks are not covered in technical audit
- ✓ Future modifications to the code may introduce new vulnerabilities
- ✓ Market and liquidity risks are not assessed

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