



**Aragon – aragonOS**

**v1.3.0**

Smart Contract Security  
Assessment

Prepared by: Halborn

Date of Engagement: May 29th, 2023 – June 13th, 2023

Visit: [Halborn.com](https://halborn.com)

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## DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

VERSION	MODIFICATION	DATE
0.1	Document Creation	06/13/2023
0.2	Draft Review	06/13/2023
1.0	Remediation Plan	06/19/2023
1.1	Remediation Plan Review	06/19/2023

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# EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Aragon engaged Halborn to conduct a security assessment on their smart contracts beginning on May 29th, 2023 and ending on June 13th, 2023. The security assessment was scoped to the smart contracts provided to the Halborn team.

## 1.2 ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The team at Halborn was provided four weeks for the engagement and assigned a full-time security engineer to verify the security of the smart contract. The security engineer is a blockchain and smart-contract security expert with advanced penetration testing, smart-contract hacking, and deep knowledge of multiple blockchain protocols.

The purpose of this assessment is to:

- Ensure that smart contract functions operate as intended
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contracts

In summary, Halborn identified some security risks that were successfully addressed by the [Aragon team](#).

## 1.3 TEST APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

Halborn performed a combination of manual and automated security testing to balance efficiency, timeliness, practicality, and accuracy in regard to the scope of this assessment. While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in logic, process, and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage of the bridge code and can quickly identify items that do not follow security best practices. The following phases and associated tools were used throughout the term of the assessment:



- Research into architecture and purpose
- Smart contract manual code review and walk-through
- Manual assessment of use and safety for the critical Solidity variables and functions in scope to identify any arithmetic related vulnerability classes
- Manual testing by custom scripts
- Static Analysis of security for scoped contract, and imported functions. ([Slither](#))
- Local deployment ([Hardhat](#), [Remix IDE](#), [Brownie](#))

#### RISK METHODOLOGY:

Vulnerabilities or issues observed by Halborn are ranked based on the risk assessment methodology by measuring the **LIKELIHOOD** of a security incident and the **IMPACT** should an incident occur. This framework works for communicating the characteristics and impacts of technology vulnerabilities. The quantitative model ensures repeatable and accurate measurement while enabling users to see the underlying vulnerability characteristics that were used to generate the Risk scores. For every vulnerability, a risk level will be calculated on a scale of 5 to 1 with 5 being the highest likelihood or impact.

#### RISK SCALE - LIKELIHOOD

- 5 - Almost certain an incident will occur.
- 4 - High probability of an incident occurring.
- 3 - Potential of a security incident in the long term.
- 2 - Low probability of an incident occurring.
- 1 - Very unlikely issue will cause an incident.

#### RISK SCALE - IMPACT

- 5 - May cause devastating and unrecoverable impact or loss.
- 4 - May cause a significant level of impact or loss.
- 3 - May cause a partial impact or loss to many.
- 2 - May cause temporary impact or loss.
- 1 - May cause minimal or un-noticeable impact.

The risk level is then calculated using a sum of these two values, creating a value of 10 to 1 with 10 being the highest level of security risk.

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
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10 - CRITICAL

9 - 8 - HIGH

7 - 6 - MEDIUM

5 - 4 - LOW

3 - 1 - VERY LOW AND INFORMATIONAL

## 1.4 SCOPE

The security assessment was scoped to the following smart contracts:

- core/dao/DAO.sol
- core/dao/IDA0.sol
- core/dao/IEIP4824.sol
- core/permission/IPermissionCondition.sol
- core/permission/PermissionLib.sol
- core/permission/PermissionManager.sol
- core/plugin/IPlugin.sol
- core/plugin/Plugin.sol
- core/plugin/PluginCloneable.sol
- core/plugin/PluginUUPSUpgradeable.sol
- core/plugin/dao-authorizable/DaoAuthorizable.sol
- core/plugin/dao-authorizable/DaoAuthorizableUpgradeable.sol
- core/plugin/membership/IMembership.sol
- core/plugin/proposal/IProposal.sol
- core/plugin/proposal/Proposal.sol
- core/plugin/proposal/ProposalUpgradeable.sol
- core/utils/BitMap.sol
- core/utils/CallbackHandler.sol
- core/utils/auth.sol
- framework/utils/InterfaceBasedRegistry.sol
- framework/utils/RegistryUtils.sol

- framework/utils/TokenFactory.sol
- framework/utils/ens/ENSMigration.sol
- framework/utils/ens/ENSSubdomainRegistrar.sol
- plugins/token/IMerkleDistributor.sol
- plugins/token/IMerkleMinter.sol
- plugins/token/MerkleDistributor.sol
- plugins/token/MerkleMinter.sol
- framework/dao/DAOFactory.sol
- framework/dao/DAORegistry.sol
- framework/plugin/repo/IPluginRepo.sol
- framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepo.sol
- framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoFactory.sol
- framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoRegistry.sol
- framework/plugin/setup/IPluginSetup.sol
- framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetup.sol
- framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessor.sol
- framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessorHelpers.sol
- plugins/counter-example/MultiplyHelper.sol
- plugins/counter-example/v1/CounterV1.sol
- plugins/counter-example/v1/CounterV1PluginSetup.sol
- plugins/counter-example/v2/CounterV2.sol
- plugins/counter-example/v2/CounterV2PluginSetup.sol
- plugins/governance/admin/Admin.sol
- plugins/governance/admin/AdminSetup.sol

- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/IMajorityVoting.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/MajorityVotingBase.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVoting.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVotingSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVoting.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVotingSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/multisig/IMultisig.sol`
- `plugins/governance/multisig/Multisig.sol`
- `plugins/governance/multisig/MultisigSetup.sol`
- `plugins/placeholder-version/PlaceholderSetup.sol`
- `plugins/utils/Addresslist.sol`
- `plugins/utils/Ratio.sol`
- `token/ERC20/IERC20MintableUpgradeable.sol`
- `token/ERC20/governance/GovernanceERC20.sol`
- `token/ERC20/governance/GovernanceWrappedERC20.sol`
- `token/ERC20/governance/IGovernanceWrappedERC20.sol`
- `utils/Proxy.sol`
- `utils/UncheckedMath.sol`
- `utils/protocol/IProtocolVersion.sol`
- `utils/protocol/ProtocolVersion.sol`
- Deployment scripts were also reviewed

Branch: [d49a55a78b41436219a377cf23542ad09a85609a](#)

Pull request: [395](#)

Remediation Plan:

Branch: [0ad8cad2bb661fbd53086d097d11228304d9b73e](#)

**OUT-OF-SCOPE:**

Other smart contracts in the repository, external libraries and economical attacks.

## 2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
0	0	0	0	2

### LIKELIHOOD

IMPACT


SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
(HAL-01) MISSING CHECK	Informational (0.2)	SOLVED - 06/19/2023
(HAL-02) MISSING CONTRACT CHECK	Informational (0.0)	SOLVED - 06/19/2023





# FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS



### 3.1 (HAL-01) MISSING CHECK - INFORMATIONAL (0.2)

#### Description:

The `applySingleTargetPermissions` function under the `core/permission/PermissionManager.sol` does not verify the `operation == PermissionLib.Operation.GrantWithCondition` case. Although the `SingleTargetPermission` struct does not support the `_condition` field, it is possible to set the operation to conditional and have 0 effect on the apply function call.

#### BVSS:

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:N/I:L/A:N/D:N/Y:N/R:F/S:C (0.2)

#### Recommendation:

It is recommended to either add a revert statement if the operation is a `GrantWithCondition` or modify the `SingleTargetPermission.operation` type to use a different `enum` which contains only the `Grant` and `Revoke` states.

#### Remediation plan:

**SOLVED:** A condition is now checking for the stated and reverting accordingly with `GrantWithConditionNotSupported`.

## 3.2 (HAL-02) MISSING CONTRACT CHECK - INFORMATIONAL (0.0)

### Description:

The `_grantWithCondition` under the `core/permission/PermissionManager.sol` contract, does not verify that the given `_condition` address is a valid contract neither it does verify the interface compatibility with `supportsInterface`. Although internally the `_isGranted` will catch any exception, it is advised to perform the check as soon as possible on the permission chain.

### BVSS:

A0:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:N/I:N/A:N/D:N/Y:N/R:P/S:C (0.0)

### Recommendation:

It is recommended to add a check using the `Address` library to the `isContract` function.

### Remediation plan:

**SOLVED:** The granting system has been split into two internal functions `_grant` and `_grantWithCondition`. The former does now allow `ANY_ADDR` and the latter does verify it against `isPermissionRestrictedForAnyAddr`. The `isContract` and `supportsInterface` checks for `IPermissionCondition` have been added.



# MANUAL TESTING



## 4.1 /utils

`UncheckedMath.sol`:

Expected functionality and no issues found

Used in:

- `plugins/utils/Addresslist.sol`

`Proxy.sol`:

Standard `ERC1967Proxy` proxy creation.

Used in:

- `plugins/counter-example/v2/CounterV2PluginSetup.sol`
- `plugins/counter-example/v1/CounterV1PluginSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVotingSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVotingSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/multisig/MultisigSetup.sol`
- `framework/dao/DAOFactory.sol`
- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoFactory.sol`
- `framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetup.sol`
- `plugins/token/MerkleMinter.sol`

## 4.2 /utils/protocol

`ProtocolVersion.sol`:

It only contains a function returning the version of the protocol as an array of 3 values. It is stated on the contract that no storage should be added to this abstract, causing the storage layout to shift down.

Used in:

- `framework/dao/DAOFactory.sol`
- `core/dao/DAO.sol`

## 4.3 /core/utls

### `BitMap.sol`:

Expected functionality and no issues found

Used in:

- `core/dao/DAO.sol`

### `CallbackHandler.sol`:

Callback of `0x00000000` is allowed, referring to the fallback/receive function. Unregistering a callback is achieved by setting the `magicNumber` to `0`.

Used in:

- `core/dao/DAO.sol`

### `auth.sol`:

It exposes one function named `_auth` which does call the provided DAO address `hasPermission` function. If the `hasPermission` function does return false, the transaction will revert.

Used in:

- `core/plugin/dao-authorizable/DaoAuthorizable.sol`
- `core/plugin/dao-authorizable/DaoAuthorizableUpgradeable.sol`

## 4.4 /core/permission

### PermissionLib.sol:

A library exposing several structs:

- **Operation:** It abstracts the operations that permission can have, `Grant`, `Revoke` and `GrantWithCondition`.
- **SingleTargetPermission:** It states what permission and operations a `who` user can have
- **MultiTargetPermission:** It states what permission and operations a `who` user can have on a `where` address. There is also a `condition` address that allows specifying a conditional contract.

### PermissionManager.sol:

Used to manage the permissions on any contract inheriting from it. It acts as an ACL for that contract.

- The `ANY_ADDR` variable which corresponds to the address `0xFF..FF` is treated as the “any” address and does validate to any user.
- Since the contract allows permissions to be conditioned from another contract, the flag indicating that single permission is set corresponds to the `address(2)`. The `address(0)` is used as the not set flag.
- In order to set permissions on the inheriting contract, the caller to `grant` and `grantWithCondition` must be granted the `ROOT_PERMISSION_ID` permission.
- The internal `_isGranted` will verify if a given packed `where/who/permissionID` is set on the internal `permissionsHashed` mapping. If the condition of the mapping is not address 0 (denied) or 2 (allowed) it will try to call the function `isGranted` on the stored address as an `IPermissionCondition` contract to verify the condition.

- The `_auth` does call the `isGranted` function by always using `where=adres(this)` and `who=msg.sender`.
- There are two `apply` functions which will iterate over a list of permissions and call the corresponding `_grant` or `_grantWithCondition`.
- The `isPermissionRestrictedForAnyAddr` does restrict all the permissions that `ANY_ADDR` is not allowed in either `where` or `who`. Contracts inheriting from this contract are expected to override this.
- The `ROOT_PERMISSION_ID` is not allowed to be granted to `ANY_ADDR` in neither `where` nor `who`. Only single addresses are allowed.
- `ANY_ADDR` can only be used if a `_condition` contract is specified. Granting to any address using an `ALLOW_FLAG` is not permitted by the system.

Storage layout:

PermissionManager <<Contract>>			
slot	type: <inherited contract>.variable (bytes)		
0	unallocated (30)	bool: Initializable._initializing (1)	uint8: Initializable._initialized (1)
1	mapping(bytes32=>address): permissionsHashed (32)		
2-50	uint256[49]: __gap (1568)		

uint256[49]: __gap <<Array>>	
slot	type: variable (bytes)
2	uint256 (32)
3	uint256 (32)
4-48	---- (1440)
49	uint256 (32)
50	uint256 (32)

Used in:

- `core/dao/DAO.sol` (Initialized correctly)
- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepo.sol` (Initialized correctly)



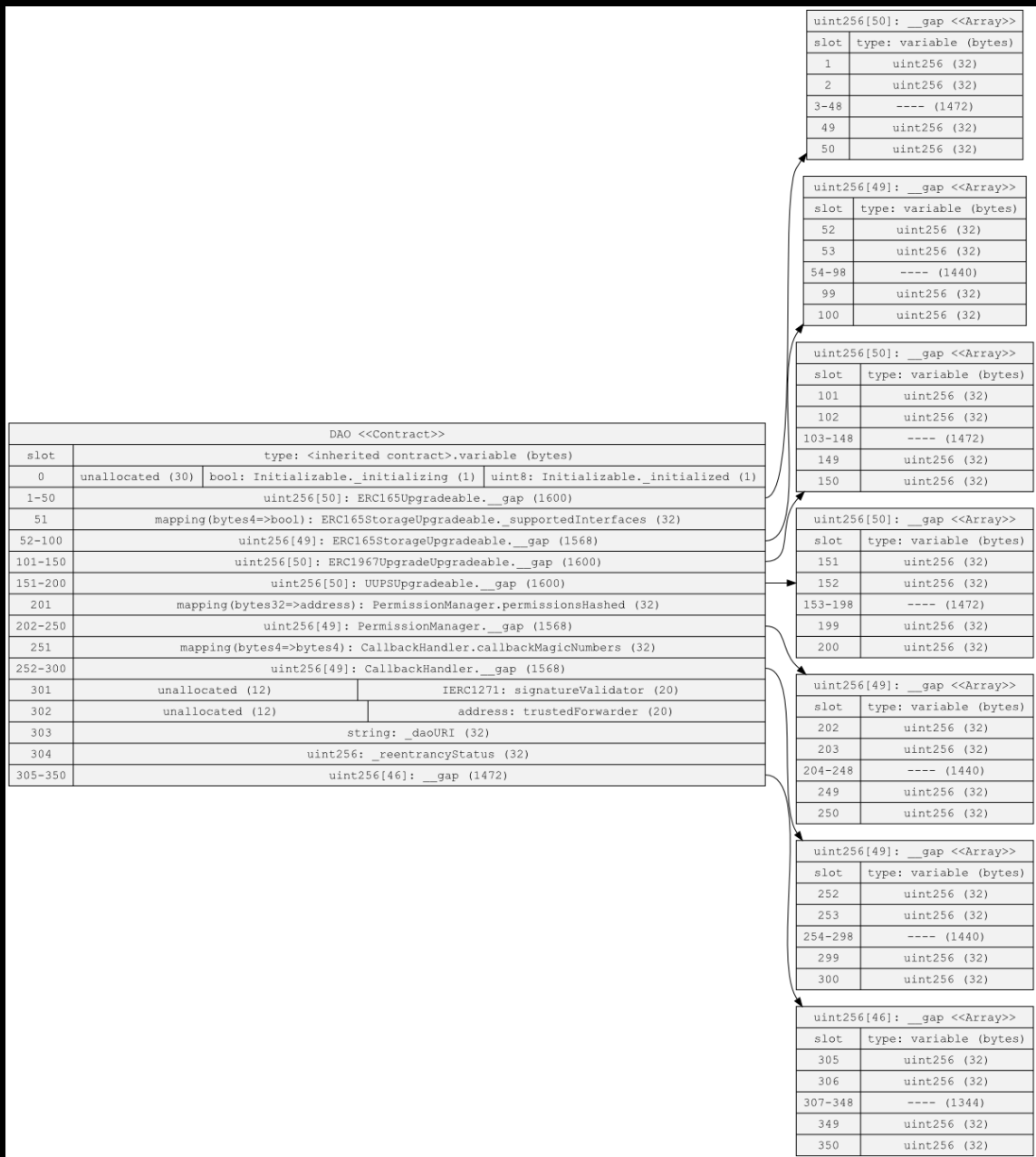
## 4.5 /core/dao

Dao.sol:

- Does delegate the signature verification to an external `signatureValidator` contract. The initial value will be `address(0)`, which means that all given signatures will be treated as unverified/invalid. **Probably it will be a good idea to add it to the `initialize` function**
- The initializer does set all properties of the DAO using the `_set` functions, registers all the interfaces and callbacks for `onERC` functions and initializes the permission manager with the `_initialOwner`.
- Although the `onERCxxxReceived` functions are dynamically registered and will not revert, there is no pre-defined way to interact and transfer those received tokens.
- All permissions used on the DAO are registered under the `isPermissionRestrictedForAnyAddr` overriding function. This will deny `ANY_ADDR` on the permission system for the DAO and always have granularity on who has what permission.

Storage layout:

Correctly giving `gaps` between inherited contracts to solve storage shift down if adding new variables.



## 4.6 /plugin/

### Plugin.sol:

Exposes a generic abstract plugin of type `PluginType.Constructable` and `DaoAuthorizable`.

This contract is not being used.

### PluginCloneable.sol:

Exposes a generic abstract plugin of type `PluginType.Cloneable` and `DaoAuthorizable` but using Proxy compatible initializers.

Used in:

- `plugins/governance/admin/Admin.sol`

### PluginUUPSUpgradeable:

Exposes a generic abstract plugin of type `PluginType.UUPS` and `DaoAuthorizable` but using Proxy compatible initializers. Furthermore, it does override the `_authorizeUpgrade` internal function with authorization for callers with permission `UPGRADE_PLUGIN_PERMISSION_ID`.

Used in:

- `plugins/counter-example/MultiplyHelper.sol`
- `plugins/counter-example/v2/CounterV2.sol`
- `plugins/token/MerkleDistributor.sol`
- `plugins/counter-example/v1/CounterV1.sol`
- `plugins/token/MerkleMinter.sol`

## 4.7 /plugin/dao-authorizable

`DaoAuthorizable.sol`:

It does use the `auth` from `utils` to call the immutable stored DAO `hasPermission` for the current `address(this)(where)` and using `msg.sender` as the `who`. It is only used on the none-upgradeable and none-uups version of a plugin and takes no storage slots.

Used in:

- `core/plugin/Plugin.sol`

`DaoAuthorizableUpgradeable.sol`:

Same as `DaoAuthorizable.sol` but this time it uses initializers instead of constructors, which does require a private `dao_` variable and a corresponding `__gap`.

Used in:

- `framework/utils/InterfaceBasedRegistry.sol` (Initialized under `__InterfaceBasedRegistry_init`)
- `framework/utils/ens/ENSSubdomainRegistrar.sol` (Initialized under `initialize`)
- `core/plugin/PluginCloneable.sol` (Initialized under `__PluginCloneable_init`)

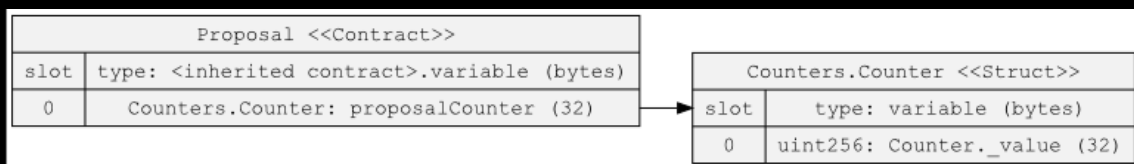
## 4.8 /core/plugin/proposal

### Proposal.sol:

Abstract contract that implements the functionality required to create generic proposals on a DAO.

It does expose `_createProposal` and `_executeProposal` to be used in other plugins as a way to generate new proposal ids and to call the DAO `execute` method.

Storage Layout:



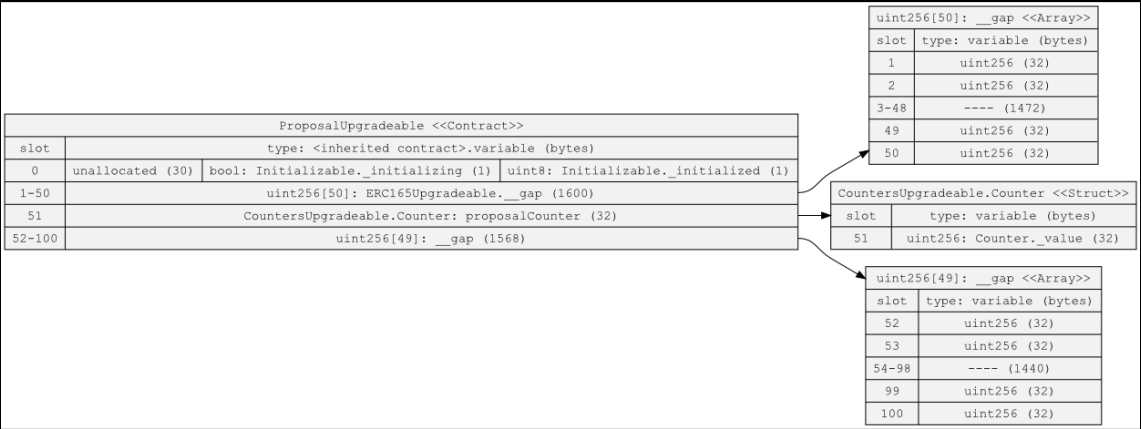
### ProposalUpgradeable.sol:

Same as the normal `Proposal.sol` contract, but using `CountersUpgradeable` for the id counter instead. It has the correct gaps for later storage expansion.

Used in:

- `plugins/governance/admin/Admin.sol`

Storage Layout:



## 4.9 /framework/utils/

### InterfaceBasedRegistry.sol:

- Upgradeable contract used to keep track if an address is registered and tracked. It does so via the `_register` function that verifies that the entry is not present.
- The contract is upgradeable via UUPS and requires the `UPGRADE_REGISTRY_PERMISSION_ID` permission. **However, this permission is not automatically given to any other scoped contract**
- It does contain gaps in case the storage is extended in the future.

Used in:

- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoRegistry.sol`
- `framework/dao/DAORegistry.sol`

### RegistryUtils.sol:

It does only expose a function named `isSubdomainValid`. This function will verify that a string does contain only printable characters, numbers and `-`. **The function will report as valid subdomain an empty string.** However, all contracts using this function do check the length before calling it.

Used in:

- `framework/dao/DAORegistry.sol`
- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoRegistry.sol`

### TokenFactory.sol:

It does allow creating a new governance ERC20 token and a `MerkleMinter` which has permissions to `mint` them. The `merkleMint` function under the `MerkleMinter` can be called to initialize a new distribution campaign using a Merkle tree.

- The `setupBases` function does create a new `MerkleDistributor`, a new `GovernanceERC20` and `GovernanceWrappedERC20` used to clone it during the token creation (The clonable token does initialize itself on the constructor, preventing from re-initialization).
- The `createToken` function does take a config struct containing token name, symbol and address for the token generation. If the address is not specified (`address(0)`) a new `ERC20` governance token is deployed, otherwise a wrapped governance is deployed for the provided ERC20 token, turning the parent wrapper into a governance token. The wrap does add some functions such as `depositFor`, `withdrawTo` and auto delegation to itself of the voting power under `_afterTokenTransfer`.
- **It does allow wrapping the current governance ERC20 token.**
- It does correctly set the permissions required for `MerkleMinter` to operate over the token and sets the DAO permissions to directly allow minting of the newly created token.
- **However, the `GovernanceWrappedERC20` token does not have any functionality or can be managed though the DAO instead of the `GovernanceERC20`.**

`ens/ENSSubdomainRegistrar.sol`:

It does allow registering subdomains into an ENS `ENSSubdomainRegistrar` via a `DaoAuthorizableUpgradeable`. The exposed `registerSubnode` function does register the given label as a subdomain.

Used in:

- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoRegistry.sol`
- `framework/dao/DAORegistry.sol`



## 4.10 /framework/dao

### DAOFactory.sol:

It does allow creating a new DAO with all the permissions required to manage it. Initially, the `ROOT_PERMISSION_ID` permission is given to the factory itself and revoked later after transferring it to the original initial owner.

- During creation, the factory will give `pluginSetupProcessor` the `ROOT_PERMISSION_ID` to be able to install plugin permissions. It does also grant `APPLY_INSTALLATION_PERMISSION_ID` permissions required to apply the plugins. The latter wouldn't be required if the application was called from the DAO itself.
- Each of the plugin is prepared and applied.
- **The DAO is given all the permissions that are listed under the `isPermissionRestrictedForAnyAddr` but `EXECUTE_PERMISSION_ID`.** This is expected as the `EXECUTE_PERMISSION_ID` should be given to the plugin implementing the proposal creation/execution to perform executions as the DAO.

### DAORegistry.sol:

The managing DAO does require the `REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION_ID` permissions.

- **It does allow registering a DAO without a subdomain** as the length is checked before calling the `isSubdomainValid` and the `registerSubnode` under the managed `ENSSubdomainRegistrar`.

## 4.11 /plugins/token

### MerkleDistributor.sol:

It is using the standard `MerkleDistributor.sol` from Uniswap modified to include `ERC165` and `UUPS` upgradability support.

Reference: <https://github.com/Uniswap/merkle-distributor/blob/master/contracts/MerkleDistributor.sol>

Used in:

- `framework/utils/TokenFactory.sol`
- `plugins/token/MerkleDistributor.sol`
- `plugins/token/MerkleMinter.sol`

### MerkleMinter.sol:

UUPS plugin that does expose several functions:

- `changeDistributorBase`: Used to change the distributor template address. The caller does require `CHANGE_DISTRIBUTOR_PERMISSION_ID`. **This permission is by default not given to anyone, neither the DAO.**
- `merkleMint`: It does allow creating a new distributor proxy from the template base. This allows setting a new token or an entire new Merkle root for a token distribution. The Merkle minter does require `mint` permissions to the `TOKEN` and the caller requires `MERKLE_MINT_PERMISSION_ID` permissions, which by default the `TokenFactory` does grant to the managing DAO.

Used in:

- `framework/utils/TokenFactory.sol` (Used as a template and cloned, correctly initialized)

## 4.12 /framework/dao

DAORegistry.sol:

## 4.13 /framework/plugin/repo

PluginRepo.sol:

It does allow creating and managing repos by using release versions. The contract does have a permission manager itself to protect against anyone from creating new releases (`MAINTAINER_PERMISSION_ID`) or upgrading the contract (`UPGRADE_REPO_PERMISSION_ID`).

- A release is a number from 1 to 255, both included. This is similar to how OZ does use the reinitializer numbering. The top number indicates in both cases that no more versions do exist.
- From the initial look on `createVersion` it looks like it is possible to use the same `_release` as the `latestRelease`. This is possible to add new `buildsPerRelease`. It does verify that the same `_pluginSetup` address is not used on previous release.
- The `updateReleaseMetadata` function does allow emitting the `ReleaseMetadataUpdated` event for a release version that is not yet tracked into the system.

Used in:

- `framework/dao/DAOFactory.sol`
- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoRegistry.sol`
- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepo.sol`
- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoFactory.sol`
- `framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessorHelpers.sol`
- `framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessor.sol`

### PluginRepoRegistry.sol:

An implementation of a `InterfaceBasedRegistry` contract that does allow tracking plugin addresses and registering them using ENS subdomains on the `ENSSubdomainRegistrar`.

- It does correctly implement extra gaps for the upgradability.

Used in:

- `framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepoFactory.sol`
- `framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessor.sol`

### PluginRepoFactory.sol:

It does allow creating `PluginRepo` contracts and will register them under the public `PluginRepoRegistry`. Anyone can create a new repo connected to a plugin and have it deploy new releases.

- The `createPluginRepo` function does internally call `_createPluginRepo` which does instantiate the `PluginRepo` giving the `_initialOwner` permissions `ROOT_PERMISSION_ID`, `MAINTAINER_PERMISSION_ID` and `UPGRADE_REPO_PERMISSION_ID`.
- The `createPluginRepoWithFirstVersion` does initialize the `PluginRepo` with the owner to begin the `PluginRepoFactory` itself. This allows the contract to call `createVersion` on the newly created `pluginRepo`. The function then revokes all 3 permissions given by the creation of the `PluginRepo` and adds those to the original `_maintainer` from the caller.

## 4.14 /framework/plugin/setup

PluginSetup.sol:

It does define the bases for developers to use to set up a plugin.

Used in:

- plugins/placeholder-version/PlaceholderSetup.sol
- plugins/governance/multisig/MultisigSetup.sol
- plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVotingSetup.sol
- plugins/governance/admin/AdminSetup.sol
- plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVotingSetup.sol
- plugins/counter-example/v2/CounterV2PluginSetup.sol
- plugins/counter-example/v1/CounterV1PluginSetup.sol
- framework/plugin/repo/PluginRepo.sol
- framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessorHelpers.sol
- framework/plugin/setup/PluginSetupProcessor.sol

PluginSetupProcessor.sol:

This single contract allows performing CRUD operations on DAO plugins.

- The `prepareInstallation`, does verify that the given `pluginSetupRepo` is registered on the `repoRegistry` so no unregistered plugins can be used. It also verifies that the `versionTag` is present.
- The caller on all the `apply` methods, which can only be the given DAO parameter address, do require the corresponding permission for that action being `APPLY_INSTALLATION_PERMISSION_ID`, `APPLY_UPDATE_PERMISSION_ID` or `APPLY_UNINSTALLATION_PERMISSION_ID`.
- The `applyInstallation` does take directly the `helpersHash` instead of using the same `preparedSetupData` there should be some frontend preprocess on that hash.

- `prepareUpdate` does verify that the currently installed plugin is indeed the one provided in the arguments. This is done by verifying that `currentAppliedSetupId` for the DAO `setupPayload.plugin` is equal to the `appliedSetupId` which is computed from the current tag of the function parameters and `currentHelpersHash`.
- The update can be applied only if the caller has `UPGRADE_PLUGIN_PERMISSION_ID`. This means that a proposal should be granted this permission to `PluginSetupProcessor` before actually applying the update.

Used in:

- `framework/dao/DAOFactory.sol`

## 4.15 /plugins/governance/admin

`Admin.sol`:

- It does contain a single function `executeProposal` which allows creating and executing a proposal without voting.
- Membership is defined as having the permission `EXECUTE_PROPOSAL_PERMISSION_ID` on the DAO.
- It does not define a `gap` for future storage variables. However, currently no storage is being used.

Used in:

- `plugins/governance/admin/AdminSetup.sol`

`AdminSetup.sol`:

The setup plugin for the `Admin.sol` contract.

- It does correctly give both, `EXECUTE_PROPOSAL_PERMISSION_ID` and `EXECUTE_PERMISSION_ID` permissions.
- `prepareUninstallation` does revoke only the `EXECUTE_PERMISSION_ID` for the plugin. However, all members will still hold the `EXECUTE_PROPOSAL_PERMISSION_ID` to the old plugin address. This shouldn't be a problem if the plugin is updated later on, as a new `where` address will be granted instead.

## 4.16

### /plugins/governance/majority-voting

#### MajorityVotingBase.sol:

Inheriting contracts should implement `_canExecute` and `_canVote`.

Used in:

- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVotingSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVoting.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVotingSetup.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVoting.sol`

#### AddresslistVoting.sol:

It does use the `Addresslist` to track members of the DAO. Anyone on the DAO is allowed to create proposals.

#### AddresslistVotingSetup.sol:

It correctly gives all permissions required to update the voting settings and the addresses. Furthermore, it also gives the `EXECUTE_PERMISSION_ID` permission to allow DAO execution.

#### TokenVoting.sol:

Same as `AddresslistVoting` but using voting power instead of membership.

- The voting power is calculated based on the proposal snapshot block. This means that all balances for voting will be using that block as a reference. During voting, the `getPastVotes` is used to fetch the voter power.



### TokenVotingSetup.sol:

It does allow specifying an already existing ERC20 for the voting phase. If the token cannot be used to vote, a wrapped version will be created.

- All permissions are correctly given. If a new token is created, the `MINT_PERMISSION_ID` is also given.

### Multisig.sol:

Works really similar to `AddresslistVoting` but instead of voting, there is an `approve` function.

- The `_execute` is completely override to verify that the amount of approvals is bigger than `minApprovals`.

### MultisigSetup.sol:

Same as the `AddresslistVotingSetup` permissions.

## 4.17 /token/ERC20/governance

### GovernanceERC20.sol:

Standard ERC20 with minting, voting and DAO managed. Minting does require the caller to have `MINT_PERMISSION_ID` on the DAO.

- It does automatically turn delegation of voting power to itself for each transfer/mint if no checkpoints (aka first time using voting tokens) and no delegates have been already set.

Used in:

- `framework/utils/TokenFactory.sol`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/build-metadata.json`
- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVotingSetup.sol`

### GovernanceWrappedERC20.sol:

Only the `depositFor` and `withdrawTo` functions can be used, which do transfer the underlying token to the wrapped version, causing the delegation to activate (for voting purposes) and automatically minting wrapped tokens.

Used in:

- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/token/TokenVotingSetup.sol`
- `'framework/utils/TokenFactory.sol`

## 4.18 /plugins/utls

### `Addresslist.sol`:

It does use the `CheckpointsUpgradeable` to check whether an address is whitelisted or not currently and in past blocks. It does set the checkpoint to `1` or `0` accordingly.

Used in:

- `plugins/governance/majority-voting/addresslist/AddresslistVoting.sol`
- `plugins/governance/multisig/Multisig.sol`

### `Ratio.sol`:

Does only expose a pure function named `_applyRatioCeiled`. This function does convert a given value with a given ratio (ratio always being less than `10**6`) to the `0, 10**6` range. If max ratio is specified, the value returned is the same as the input. However, if less than `10**6` is given as the ratio, the value is treated as the percentage of the big `0, 10**6` range. For example, `10**4` would correspond to the 1 percent of the big range, so the returned value will be a 1% of the input value plus 1 if the remainder of the division is none zero. This means that `1.01` will be ceiled to `2`.

## 4.19 Deploy scripts

- `utls/abi.ts`:
  - The `getMergedABI` function does not check if the duplicated events have the same number of arguments, it relies only on the event name.
- `deploy/helpers.ts`:
  - Valid `DAO_PERMISSIONS`.

- `uploadToIPFS` has the `X-API-KEY` hardcoded, **consider using environment variables**.
- `deploy/new/00_managing-dao/00_managing-dao.ts`: It does deploy the managing DAO with default parameters.
  - **`trustedForwarder` is set to zero**, same goes with **`metadata` and `daoURI`**.
  - The deployment happens using a `ERC1967Proxy` on the `DAO.sol` contract.
    - This deployment is granting ROOT permissions on the **`deployer`**.
- `deploy/new/00_managing-dao/01_managing-dao-permissions.ts`: Does grant `EXECUTE_PERMISSION` permissions on the `managingDAOAddress` to the `deployer`.
- `deploy/new/00_managing-dao/02_managing-dao_conclude.ts`: Does store the implementation and proxy address under `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/new/00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts`: Does grant to the `managingDAO` contract permissions to itself. The permissions are the same present on the `DAOFactory.sol` contract under the `_setDAOPermissions` function.
- `deploy/new/00_managing-dao/99_verify_step.ts`: Does verify that the `deployer` has root permissions and the `managingDAO` does have all `DAO_PERMISSIONS` permissions.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/00_ens_registry.ts`: Does deploy the `ENSRegistry` and `PublicResolver`. It will register the given array if the subdomain is not already registered.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/01_ens_subdomains.ts`: It will verify if the `dao` and `plugin ENS` nodes are present and register them otherwise. It will transfer the domain to the managing DAO.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/02_ens_subdomain_registrars.ts`: Does deploy the proxied `ENSSubdomainRegistrar`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/09_ens_conclude.ts`: Does push the `ens` contracts to the `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/10_dao-registry.ts`: Does deploy the proxied `DAORegistry`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/11_dao-registry_conclude.ts`: Does push the registry to the `aragonToVerifyContracts` array.

- `deploy/new/10_framework/20_plugin-repo-registry.ts`: Does deploy the proxied `PluginRepoRegistry`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/21_plugin-repo-registry_conclude.ts`: Does push the registry to the `aragonToVerifyContracts` array.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/30_repo-factory.ts`: Does deploy the proxied `PluginRepoFactory`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/31_repo-factory_conclude.ts`: Does push the registry to the `aragonToVerifyContracts` array.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/40_plugin_setup_processor.ts`: Does deploy the proxied `PluginSetupProcessor`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/41_plugin_setup_processor_conclude.ts`: Does push the registry to the `aragonToVerifyContracts` array.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/50_dao-factory.ts`: Does deploy the proxied `DAOFactory`.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/51_dao-factory_conclude.ts`: Does push the registry to the `aragonToVerifyContracts` array.
- `deploy/new/10_framework/99_verify_step`: Does verify that the previous single step contracts do contain a valid address. It also verifies that the ENS contract does contain the correct relationship address.
- `deploy/new/20_permissions/00_ens-permissions`: Does grant all required permissions to manage and work with ENS.
  - Grant `REGISTER_ENS_SUBDOMAIN_PERMISSION` of `DAO_ENSSubdomainRegistrar` to `DAORegistry`.
  - Grant `REGISTER_ENS_SUBDOMAIN_PERMISSION` of `Plugin_ENSSubdomainRegistrar` to `PluginRepoRegistry`.
  - Grant `UPGRADE_REGISTRAR_PERMISSION` of `DAO_ENSSubdomainRegistrar` to `ManagingDAO`.
  - Grant `UPGRADE_REGISTRAR_PERMISSION` of `Plugin_ENSSubdomainRegistrar` to `ManagingDAO`.
- `deploy/new/20_permissions/10_dao-registry-permissions`: Does grant all required permissions to manage and work with the DAO registry:
  - Grant `REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION` of `DAORegistry` to `DAOFactory`.
  - Grant `UPGRADE_REGISTRY_PERMISSION` of `DAORegistry` to `ManagingDAO`.
- `deploy/new/20_permissions/20_plugin-registry-permissions`: Does

grant all required permissions to manage and work with the `PluginRepoRegistry`:

- Grant `REGISTER_PLUGIN_REPO_PERMISSION` of `PluginRepoRegistry` to `DAOFactory`.
- Grant `UPGRADE_REGISTRY_PERMISSION` of `PluginRepoRegistry` to `ManagingDAO`.
- `deploy/new/20_permissions/99_verify`: Does verify that the previous given permissions are set.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/00_addresslist_voting_setup` : Does deploy `AddresslistVotingSetup`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/01_addresslist_voting_setup_conclude` : It does add the `AddressListVotingSetup` to `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/10_token_voting_setup`: Does deploy `TokenVotingSetup`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/11_token_voting_setup_conclude` : Does add the deployed `TokenVotingSetup` to `aragonToVerifyContracts`. It also adds the underlying `governanceERC20Base` and `governanceWrappedERC20Base` tokens.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/20_admin_setup`: Does deploy `AdminSetup`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/21_admin_setup_conclude` Does add `AdminSetup` to `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/30_multisig_setup`: Does deploy `MultisigSetup`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/31_multisig_setup_conclude`: Does add `MultisigSetup` to `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/40_placeholder_setup`: Does deploy `PlaceholderSetup`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/00_plugin-setups/41_placeholder_setup_conclude` : Does add `PlaceholderSetup` to `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/00_create_address_list_voting_repo` : It does add the `AddressListVotingSetup` plugin to the repo with version 1.1.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/01_create_address_list_voting_repo_conclude` : Add contract for verification.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/10_create_token_voting_repo`: It does add the `TokenVotingSetup` plugin to the repo with version

1.1.

- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/11_create_token_voting_repo_conclude`  
: Add contract for verification.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/20_create_admin_repo:` It does add the `AdminSetup` plugin to the repo with version 1.1.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/21_create_admin_repo_conclude`  
: Add contract for verification.
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/30_create_multisig_repo:` It does add the `MultisigSetup` to the repo with version 1.2. **This means that a placeholder will be created for version 1.1.**
- `deploy/new/30_plugins/10_plugin-repos/31_create_multisig_repo_conclude`  
: Add contract for verification.
- `deploy/new/40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions:` It does grant several permissions to the deployer and `PluginSetupProcessor`:
  - Grant `REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION` to Deployer.
  - Grant `ROOT_PERMISSION` to `PluginSetupProcessor`.
  - Grant `APPLY_INSTALLATION_PERMISSION` to Deployer.
 It does also grant all permissions required (`ROOT_PERMISSION`, `MAINTAINER_PERMISSION`, `UPGRADE_REPO_PERMISSION`) on the `PluginRepo` on each deployed plugin to update and create new releases.
- `deploy/new/40_finalize-managing-dao/20_register-managing-dao-on-dao-registry:` It does register the managing DAO on the DAO registry.
- `deploy/new/40_finalize-managing-dao/30_install-multisig-on-managing-dao:` It does apply and install the `Multisig` plugin to the managing DAO.
- `deploy/new/40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions:` It does revoke several permissions used to apply and install the plugins. It also removes `ROOT` from `PluginSetupProcessor` and `ROOT_PERMISSION`, `MAINTAINER_PERMISSION` and `UPGRADE_REPO_PERMISSION` from the deployer.
- `deploy/new/40_finalize-managing-dao/99_verify_step:` It does verify that previous permissions are revoked.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/01_DAOFactory:` Does deploy a new `DAOFactory` by removing the old factory permissions. The action is appended to `applyMultiTargetPermissions` for proposal creation on the last step.

- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/02_DAOFactory_conclude`: It does push the new `DAOFactory` to `aragonToVerifyContracts`.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/10_Multisig_Plugin`: It does deploy a new `MultisigSetup` release. There is a check to verify if the deployer has `MAINTAINER_PERMISSION_ID` permissions and take a shortcut, as seen on the `Permissions`' table that should never be the case. If everything else fails, fallbacks to creating an `managingDAOActions`.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/11_Multisig_Plugin_conclude`: Does add contract for verification.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/20-TokenVoting_Plugin`: Same as `10_Multisig_Plugin` deployment.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/21-TokenVoting_Plugin_conclude`: Same as `20-TokenVoting_Plugin`.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/30-AddresslistVoting_Plugin.ts`: Same as `10_Multisig_Plugin` deployment.
- `deploy/update/to_v1.3.0/31-AddresslistVoting_Plugin_conclude.ts`: Same as `20-TokenVoting_Plugin`.
- `verification/99_conclude/00_save-contract-addresses`: Does store all deployment addresses.
- `verification/99_conclude/01_managing_dao_proposal`: Does create a proposal using all the `managigDAOActions` actions set during update.
- `verification/99_conclude/10_verify-contracts`: Does verify all the contracts pushed to `aragonToVerifyContracts`.

#### Permissions:

After checking all the scripts and the permissions that are manually granted and revoked, the following table does show in green all the permissions that are still alive on the system and in red all the permissions that have been revoked at some point.



	A	B	C	D	E
1	Script	Permission	Where	Who	Action
2	00_managing-dao.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	managingDAO	Deployer	Grant
3	00_managing-dao/01_managing-dao-permissions.ts	EXECUTE_PERMISSION	managingDAO	Deployer	Grant
4	00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	managingDAO	managingDAO	Grant
5	00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts	UPGRADE_DAO_PERMISSION	managingDAO	managingDAO	Grant
6	00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts	SET_SIGNATURE_VALIDATOR_PERMISSION	managingDAO	managingDAO	Grant
7	00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts	SET_TRUSTED_FORWARDER_PERMISSION	managingDAO	managingDAO	Grant
8	00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts	SET_METADATA_PERMISSION	managingDAO	managingDAO	Grant
9	00_managing-dao/20_set-dao-permission.ts	REGISTER_STANDARD_CALLBACK_PERMISSION	managingDAO	managingDAO	Grant
10	20_permissions/00_ens-permissions.ts	REGISTER_ENS_SUBDOMAIN_PERMISSION	DAO_ENSSubdomainRegistrar	DAORegistry	Grant
11	20_permissions/00_ens-permissions.ts	REGISTER_ENS_SUBDOMAIN_PERMISSION	Plugin_ENSSubdomainRegistrar	PluginRepoRegistry	Grant
12	20_permissions/00_ens-permissions.ts	UPGRADE_REGISTRAR_PERMISSION	DAO_ENSSubdomainRegistrar	ManagingDAO	Grant
13	20_permissions/00_ens-permissions.ts	UPGRADE_REGISTRAR_PERMISSION	Plugin_ENSSubdomainRegistrar	ManagingDAO	Grant
14	20_permissions/10_dao-registry-permissions.ts	REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION	DAORegistry	DAOFactory	Grant
15	20_permissions/10_dao-registry-permissions.ts	UPGRADE_REGISTRY_PERMISSION	DAORegistry	ManagingDAO	Grant
16	20_permissions/20_plugin-registry-permissions.ts	REGISTER_PLUGIN_REPO_PERMISSION	PluginRepoRegistry	PluginRepoFactory	Grant
17	20_permissions/20_plugin-registry-permissions.ts	UPGRADE_REGISTRY_PERMISSION	PluginRepoRegistry	ManagingDAO	Grant
18	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION	DAORegistry	Deployer	Grant
19	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	managingDAO	PluginSetupProcessor	Grant
20	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	APPLY_INSTALLATION_PERMISSION	PluginSetupProcessor	Deployer	Grant
21	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	SET_METADATA_PERMISSION	managingDAO	Deployer	Grant
22	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	EACH_PLUGIN	ManagingDAO	Grant
23	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	MAINTAINER_PERMISSION	EACH_PLUGIN	ManagingDAO	Grant
24	40_finalize-managing-dao/00_grant-permissions.ts	UPGRADE_REPO_PERMISSION	EACH_PLUGIN	ManagingDAO	Grant
25	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION	DAORegistry	Deployer	Revoke
26	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	managingDAO	PluginSetupProcessor	Revoke
27	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	APPLY_INSTALLATION_PERMISSION	PluginSetupProcessor	Deployer	Revoke
28	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	managingDAO	Deployer	Revoke
29	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	SET_METADATA_PERMISSION	managingDAO	Deployer	Revoke
30	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	EXECUTE_PERMISSION	managingDAO	Deployer	Revoke
31	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	ROOT_PERMISSION	EACH_PLUGIN	Deployer	Revoke
32	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	MAINTAINER_PERMISSION	EACH_PLUGIN	Deployer	Revoke
33	40_finalize-managing-dao/40_revoke-permissions.ts	UPGRADE_REPO_PERMISSION	EACH_PLUGIN	Deployer	Revoke
34	to_v1.3.0/01_DAOFactory.ts	REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION	DAORegistry	DAOFactory	Revoke
35	to_v1.3.0/01_DAOFactory.ts	REGISTER_DAO_PERMISSION	DAORegistry	DAOFactory 1.3.0	Grant

Figure 1: Permissions still present on the system after deployment



# AUTOMATED TESTING



## 5.1 STATIC ANALYSIS REPORT

### Description:

Halborn used automated testing techniques to enhance the coverage of certain areas of the smart contract in scope. Among the tools used was Slither, a Solidity static analysis framework. After Halborn verified the smart contract in the repository and was able to compile it correctly into its ABI and binary format, Slither was run against the contract. This tool can statically verify mathematical relationships between Solidity variables to detect invalid or inconsistent usage of the contracts' APIs across the entire code-base.

Several tools were executed, including Mythx and Slither. All the reported issues were verified and, if applicable, reported in previous sections. Slither reported several issues regarding uninitialized variables, which were false positives as inheritance was in place. Furthermore, an issue regarding the possibility to self-destruct the DAO contract due to not blocking the initializer was also a false positive as `upgradeTo` can only be called through a `delegatecall`.



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING

// HALBORN

