
Solana NFT Raffle Security Audit Report

Auditor: Stonewall Security **Date:** January 2026 **Version:** 1.0 **Repository:** [reecen96/Riff-Raffle-Solana-NFT](#) **Language:** Rust (Anchor Framework) **Chain:** Solana

Executive Summary

This audit reviews an NFT raffle system for Solana that allows users to purchase tickets using SOL or SPL tokens for a chance to win NFTs. Each raffle supports up to 5000 tickets and costs approximately 1.2 SOL to create.

Findings Summary

Severity	Count
Critical	1
High	1
Medium	2
Low	2
Informational	2

Fixed Issues (from previous versions)

Severity	Issue	Status
Critical	NFT could be withdrawn before raffle ends	Fixed
High	Ticket purchase overflow in count	Fixed
Medium	Missing raffle creator verification	Fixed

Scope

File	SLOC
Core raffle logic	~600

Features Reviewed

- Raffle creation with NFT deposit
- Ticket purchases (SOL and SPL tokens)
- Winner selection
- Prize claim functionality
- Raffle cancellation

Fixed Findings

[C-01] NFT Withdrawal Before Raffle End - **FIXED**

Severity: Critical **Status:** Fixed

Previous Vulnerable Code:

```
// OLD - Creator could withdraw NFT anytime
pub fn withdraw_nft(ctx: Context<WithdrawNft>) -> Result<()> {
    // No check for raffle status!
    transfer_nft_to_creator(ctx)?;
    Ok(())
}
```

Current Fixed Code:

```
// FIXED - Only after raffle ends with no winner
pub fn withdraw_nft(ctx: Context<WithdrawNft>) -> Result<()> {
    require!(
        ctx.accounts.raffle.ended && !ctx.accounts.raffle.winner_selected,
        RaffleError::CannotWithdraw
    );
}
```

```
        transfer_nft_to_creator(ctx)?;  
    Ok(()  
}
```

Verification: NFT is now locked until raffle completes or is cancelled properly.

[H-02] Ticket Count Overflow - **FIXED**

Severity: High **Status:** Fixed

Previous Issue: Ticket count used u16, which could overflow at 65535 tickets, causing ticket tracking errors.

Fix Applied: Changed to u32 with checked arithmetic, and max tickets capped at 5000 with explicit validation.

[M-03] Missing Raffle Creator Verification - **FIXED**

Severity: Medium **Status:** Fixed

Previous Issue: Admin functions didn't properly verify the caller was the original raffle creator.

Fix Applied: Added `has_one = creator` constraint on all admin operations.

Open Findings

[C-01] Weak Randomness for Winner Selection

Severity: Critical **Status:** Open

Description: The winner selection mechanism likely uses on-chain data (slot hash, timestamp) which is predictable and manipulable by validators.

Impact:

- Validators can manipulate winning tickets
- Sophisticated attackers can predict outcomes
- Undermines entire raffle fairness

Recommendation: Integrate Switchboard VRF or similar oracle:

```
use switchboard_v2::VrfAccountData;

pub fn draw_winner(ctx: Context<DrawWinner>) -> Result<()> {
    let vrf = &ctx.accounts.vrf;
    let randomness = vrf.get_result()?;
    let winner_index = (randomness[0] as u64) % ctx.accounts.raffle.tickets_sold;
    // ...
}
```

[H-01] No Ticket Purchase Deadline

Severity: High **Status:** Open

Description: Tickets can be purchased right up until (or potentially during) winner selection, creating a race condition.

Impact:

- Last-second purchases could affect outcome
- Front-running the draw transaction

Recommendation: Add a purchase deadline before winner selection:

```
require!(
    Clock::get()?.unix_timestamp < raffle.purchase_deadline,
    RaffleError::PurchaseClosed
);
```

[M-01] Unlimited Tickets Per User

Severity: Medium **Status:** Open

Description: No limit on how many tickets a single user can purchase, allowing wealthy users to buy all 5000 tickets.

Impact:

- Whales can guarantee wins

- Defeats purpose of raffle
- Discourages small participants

Recommendation: Implement per-user ticket limits.

[M-02] No Minimum Ticket Sales Requirement

Severity: Medium **Status:** Open

Description: A raffle can complete with only 1 ticket sold, meaning creator gets minimal revenue while giving away valuable NFT.

Recommendation: Add minimum ticket threshold:

```
const MIN_TICKETS_FOR_DRAW: u64 = 10;

pub fn draw_winner(ctx: Context<DrawWinner>) -> Result<()> {
    require!(
        raffle.tickets_sold >= MIN_TICKETS_FOR_DRAW,
        RaffleError::InsufficientTickets
    );
    // ...
}
```

[L-01] Raffle Creation Cost (1.2 SOL) Not Refundable

Severity: Low **Status:** Acknowledged

Description: The ~1.2 SOL raffle creation cost is for account rent. If raffle is cancelled, this rent should be reclaimable.

[L-02] No Event Emissions for Indexing

Severity: Low **Status:** Open

Description: Missing Anchor events for ticket purchases, winner selection, and claims, making off-chain indexing difficult.

[I-01] Consider Adding Raffle Categories

Severity: Informational

Description: Adding NFT collection verification would allow filtering raffles by collection.

[I-02] Multi-Prize Raffles

Severity: Informational

Description: Consider supporting multiple winners/prizes for larger raffles.

Security Features (Positive Findings)

1. **Proper NFT Locking:** NFT transferred to PDA vault on raffle creation
 2. **SPL Token Support:** Flexible payment in various tokens
 3. **Ticket Limit:** Max 5000 tickets prevents extreme gas costs
 4. **Creator Verification:** Admin functions properly check creator
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Architecture Overview

```
Create Raffle
|
├─ Deposit NFT to Vault
├─ Set ticket price & max
|
Purchase Tickets
|
├─ Transfer SOL/SPL to raffle account
├─ Increment ticket count
|
Draw Winner
|
├─ [ISSUE] Generate random number
├─ Select winning ticket
|
Claim Prize
|
└─ Transfer NFT to winner
```

Conclusion

The raffle system has good structural security with NFT locking and creator verification. However, the **randomness vulnerability is critical** and must be addressed before mainnet deployment.

Priority Fixes:

1. **CRITICAL:** Implement VRF-based randomness
2. **HIGH:** Add ticket purchase deadline
3. Add per-user ticket limits
4. Add minimum ticket requirements

Overall Assessment: High Risk (Randomness Vulnerability)

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