QuillAudits

Audit Report
June, 2024

For

safle

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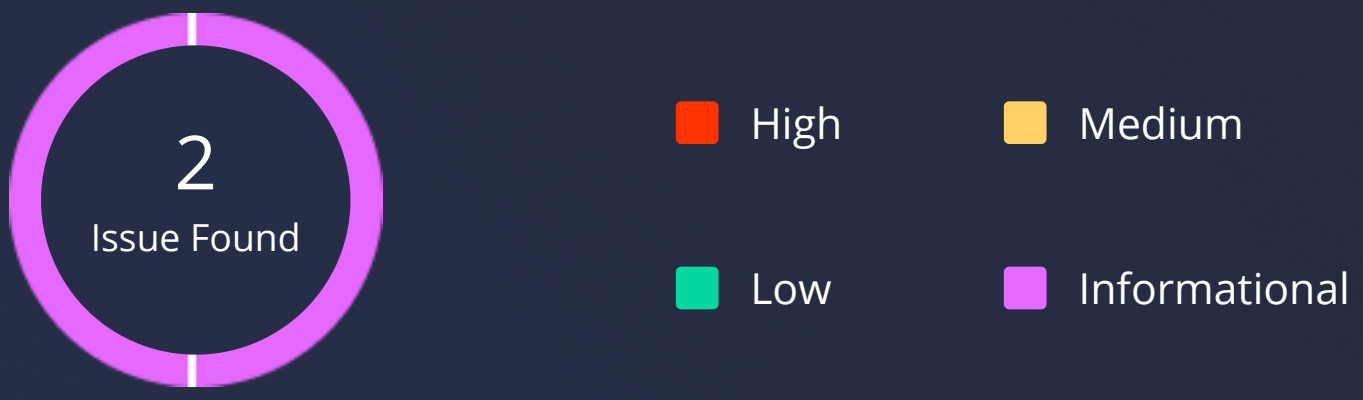
Executive Summary

Project Name	Safle
Overview	Safle vesting contract is designed for the contract owner to deposit tokens, create vesting schedules and allow for various users to claim tokens. The contract integrates the openzeppelin contract; Ownable, Reentrancy Guard and more. the Openzeppelin library; Ownable, Reentrancy guard, and more.
Timeline	3rd June 2024 - 14th June 2024
Second Review	14th June 2024
Method	Manual Review, Functional Testing, Automated Testing, etc. All the raised flags were manually reviewed and re-tested to identify any false positives.
Audit Scope	This audit aimed to analyze the Safle Codebase for quality, security, and correctness. 1. Vesting2.sol
Source Code	*https://github.com/getsafle/vesting-2024/blob/audit/Vesting2.sol*
Branch	Main
Commit Hash	f02e85f47b9c39ce8bd0457f47408036ec6c05fa
Fixed In	https://github.com/getsafle/vesting-2024/commit/362a2b9fda9a02d4fdca6a7eb4053173657cf2c6

Number of Security Issues per Severity



	High	Medium	Low	Informational
Open Issues	0	0	0	0
Acknowledged Issues	0	0	0	1
Partially Resolved Issues	0	0	0	0
Resolved Issues	0	0	0	1

Checked Vulnerabilities

- Re-entrancy
- Timestamp Dependence
- Gas Limit and Loops
- DoS with Block Gas Limit
- Transaction-Ordering Dependence
- Use of tx.origin
- Exception disorder
- Gasless send
- Balance equality
- Byte array
- Transfer forwards all gas
- ERC20 API violation
- Compiler version not fixed
- Redundant fallback function
- Send instead of transfer
- Style guide violation
- Unchecked external call
- Unchecked math
- Unsafe type inference
- Implicit visibility level

Techniques and Methods

Throughout the audit of smart contracts, care was taken to ensure:

- The overall quality of code.
- Use of best practices.
- Code documentation and comments match logic and expected behavior.
- Token distribution and calculations are as per the intended behavior mentioned in the whitepaper.
- Implementation of ERC-20 token standards.
- Efficient use of gas.
- Code is safe from re-entrancy and other vulnerabilities.

The following techniques, methods, and tools were used to review all the smart contracts.

Structural Analysis

In this step, we have analyzed the design patterns and structure of smart contracts. A thorough check was done to ensure the smart contract is structured in a way that will not result in future problems.

Static Analysis

A static Analysis of Smart Contracts was done to identify contract vulnerabilities. In this step, a series of automated tools are used to test the security of smart contracts.

Code Review / Manual Analysis

Manual Analysis or review of code was done to identify new vulnerabilities or verify the vulnerabilities found during the static analysis. Contracts were completely manually analyzed, their logic was checked and compared with the one described in the whitepaper. Besides, the results of the automated analysis were manually verified.

Gas Consumption

In this step, we have checked the behavior of smart contracts in production. Checks were done to know how much gas gets consumed and the possibilities of optimization of code to reduce gas consumption.

Tools and Platforms used for Audit

Hardhat, Foundry.

Types of Severity

Every issue in this report has been assigned to a severity level. There are four severity levels, each of which has been explained below.

High Severity Issues

A high severity issue or vulnerability means your smart contract can be exploited. Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance or functionality, and we recommend these issues be fixed before moving to a live environment.

Medium Severity Issues

The issues marked as medium severity usually arise because of errors and deficiencies in the smart contract code. Issues on this level could potentially bring problems, and they should still be fixed.

Low Severity Issues

Low-level severity issues can cause minor impacts and are just warnings that can remain unfixed for now. It would be better to fix these issues at some point in the future.

Informational

These are four severity issues that indicate an improvement request, a general question, a cosmetic or documentation error, or a request for information. There is low-to-no impact.

Types of Issues

Open

Security vulnerabilities identified that must be resolved and are currently unresolved.

Resolved

These issues were identified in the initial audit and successfully fixed.

Acknowledged

Vulnerabilities which have been acknowledged but are yet to be resolved.

Partially Resolved

Considerable efforts have been invested to reduce the risk/impact of the security issue, but are not completely resolved.

High Severity Issues

No issues were found.

Medium Severity Issues

No issues were found.

Low Severity Issues

No issues were found.

Informational Issues

1. Floating solidity version

Path

Vesting2

Version

```
1   // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2   pragma solidity ^0.8.18;
```

Description

Contract has a floating solidity pragma version, ^0.8.20. This is present also in inherited contracts. Locking the pragma helps to ensure that the contract does not accidentally get deployed using, for example, an outdated compiler version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively. The recent solidity pragma version also possesses its own unique bugs.

Recommendation

Making the contract use a stable solidity pragma version prevents bugs occurrence that could be ushered in by prospective versions. It is recommended, therefore, to use a fixed solidity pragma version while deploying to avoid deployment with versions that could expose the contract to attack.

Status

Resolved

2. Use of outdated library

Description

The vesting contract integrates the openzeppelin library to help with permissioned functions, reentrancy guard and also help with using safemath. However, this is an older version of the library.

Recommendation

Use the recent openzeppelin library or above v5.0.0

Reference

https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts/releases/tag/v5.0.0

Status

Acknowledged

Functional Tests Cases

Some of the tests performed are mentioned below:

- Should create a vesting schedule for a beneficiary
- Should revert when unauthorized address invokes the creating schedule
- Should revert when creating vesting schedule with insufficient tokens in contract
- Should deposit successfully into the contract
- Should approve sufficient amount to the vesting contract before deposit
- Should allow beneficiary to claim tokens
- Should revert when unknown users intends to claim tokens from contract

Automated Tests

No major issues were found. Some false positive errors were reported by the tools. All the other issues have been categorized above according to their level of severity.

Closing Summary

In this report, we have considered the security of the Safle codebase. We performed our audit according to the procedure described above.

Some issues of informational severity were found, Some suggestions and best practices are also provided in order to improve the code quality and security posture.

Disclaimer

QuillAudits Smart contract security audit provides services to help identify and mitigate potential security risks in Safle smart contracts. However, it is important to understand that no security audit can guarantee complete protection against all possible security threats. QuillAudits audit reports are based on the information provided to us at the time of the audit, and we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. Additionally, the security landscape is constantly evolving, and new security threats may emerge after the audit has been completed.

Therefore, it is recommended that multiple audits and bug bounty programs be conducted to ensure the ongoing security of Safle smart contracts. One audit is not enough to guarantee complete protection against all possible security threats. It is important to implement proper risk management strategies and stay vigilant in monitoring your smart contracts for potential security risks.

QuillAudits cannot be held liable for any security breaches or losses that may occur subsequent to and despite using our audit services. It is the responsibility of the Safle to implement the recommendations provided in our audit reports and to take appropriate steps to mitigate potential security risks.

About QuillAudits

QuillAudits is a secure smart contracts audit platform designed by QuillHash Technologies. We are a team of dedicated blockchain security experts and smart contract auditors determined to ensure that Smart Contract-based Web3 projects can avail the latest and best security solutions to operate in a trustworthy and risk-free ecosystem.

1000+
Audits Completed

$30B
Secured

1M+
Lines of Code Audited

Follow Our Journey

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