

Protocol Audit Report

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Figure 1: Logo

Protocol Audit Report

Version 1.0

Bug Pirate

November 7, 2024

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Protocol Summary

A smart contract application for storing a password. Users should be able to store a password and then retrieve it later. Others should not be able to access the password.

Disclaimer

The Bug Pirate team makes all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for the findings provided in this document. A security audit by the team is not an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed and the review of the code was solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

Risk Classification

		Impact		
Likelihood	High	High	Medium	Low
	Medium	H	H/M	M
	Low	H/M	M	M/L
		M	M/L	L

We use the CodeHawks severity matrix to determine severity. See the documentation for more details.

Audit Details

The Findings described in this document correspond the following commit hash

commit Hash:

2e8f81e263b3a9d18fab4fb5c46805ffc10a9990

Scope

```
./src/  
#-- PasswordStore.sol
```

Roles

- owner: The user can set the password and read the password
- Outsiders: No one else should be able to set or read the password.

Executive Summary

**I Spent 2 hous using Y tools. etc.

Issues found

Severity	Number of issues Found
High	2
Medium	0
Low	0
Info	1
Total	3

Findings

High

[H-1] Variables stored in the storage on-chain are visible to anyone, no matter the solidity visibility keyword, meaning the password is not actually a private password.

Likelihood & Impact

- Impact: HIGH
- Likelihood: HIGH
- Severity: HIGH

Description: All data stored on-chain is visible to anyone, and can be read directly from the blockchain. The `PasswordStore::s_password` variable is intended to be a private variable and only accessed through `PasswordStore::getPassword` function, which is intended to be only called by the contract.

We show one such method of reading any data off chain below.

Impact: Anyone can read the private password, severely breaking the functionality of the protocol.

Proof of Concept:(Proof of code)

The below test case shows how anyone can read the password, directly from the blockchain.

1. Create a locally running chain

make anvil

2. Deploy the contract to the chain

```
make deploy
```

3. Run the storage tool

```
cast storage 0x5FbDB2315678afecb367f032d93F642f64180aa3 1 --rpc-url http://127.0.0.1:8545
```

you'll get an output like this

[illegible]

You can then parse that hex to a string with

```
cast parse-bytes32-string 0x6d7950617373776f72640000000000000000000000000000000000000000000014
```

And get an output of:

mypassword

Recommended Mitigation: The whole architecture of this contract should be rethought. user should encrypt password offchain and use the encrypted password on-chain. This will require another password off-Chain the user has to remember to decrypt the password. Youd also likely want to remove the view function as you wouldnt want the user to mistakenly send a transaction with the password that decrypts the password.

[H-2] PasswordStore::setPassword has no access control, meaning a non owner can change the password.

Likelihood & Impact:

- Impact: HIGH
- Likelihood: HIGH
- Severity: HIGH

Description: The passwordStore::setpassword function is set to be external function, however, the natspec of the function and overall purpose of the smart contract is the This function allows only the owner to set a new password

```
function setPassword(string memory newPassword) external {  
    // @audit - There are no access control  
    s_password = newPassword;  
    emit SetNetPassword();  
}
```

Impact: Anyone can set and change the password, severely breaking the contract functionality

Proof of Concept: Add the following to the passwordStore.t.sol test file

Code

```
function test_Anyone_Can_Set_Password(address randomAddress) public {  
    vm.assume(randomAddress != owner);  
    vm.prank(randomAddress);  
    string memory expectedPassword = "myNewPassword";  
    passwordStore.setPassword(expectedPassword);  
  
    vm.prank(owner);  
    string memory actualPassword = passwordStore.getPassword();  
    assertEq(actualPassword, expectedPassword);  
}
```

Recommended Mitigation: Add an access control to the setPassword function.

```

if(msg.sender != s_owner){
    revert PasswordStore__NotOwner();
}

```

Informational

[I-1] The PasswordStore::getPassword natspec indicates parameter that doesnt exist, causing the naspec to be incorrect

Likelihood & Impact:

- Impact: NONE
- Likelihood: NONE
- Severity: Informational/Gas/Non-Crits

iNFORMATIONAL: Hey, This isnt a bug but you should know...

Description:

```

/*
    * @notice This allows only the owner to retrieve the password.
    * @param newPassword The new password to set.
    */
function getPassword() external view returns (string memory) {

```

The PasswordStore::getPassword function signature is getPassword() while the natspec says it should be getPassword(string).

Impact: The natspec is incorrect

Recommended Mitigation: Remove the incorrect natspec line

```

- * @param newPassword The new password to set.

```