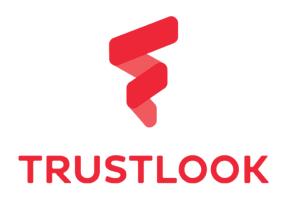
Smart Contract Audit Report for ConstitutionDao (PEOPLE)



This audit report
donated by
aWSB ConstitutionDAO (\$PEOPLE) Community



Trustlook Blockchain Labs

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Project Overview

Project Name	ConstitutionDao(PEOPLE)
Contract codebase	N/A
Platform	Ethereum
Language	Solidity
Submission Times	2021.12.10

Report Overview

Report ID	TBL_20211210_00
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About Trustlook Blockchain Labs

Trustlook Blockchain Labs is a leading blockchain security team with a goal of security and vulnerability research on current blockchain ecosystems by offering industry-leading smart contracts auditing services. Please contact us for more information at (https://www.trustlook.com/services/smart.html) or Email (bd@trustlook.com/services/smart.html) or Email (bd@trustlook.com/services/smart.html)

The Trustlook blockchain laboratory has established a complete system test environment and methods.

Black-box Testing	The tester has no knowledge of the system being attacked. The goal is to simulate an external hacking or cyber warfare attack.
White-box Testing	Based on the level of the source code, test the control flow, data flow, nodes, SDK etc. Try to find out the vulnerabilities and bugs.
Gray-box Testing	Use Trustlook customized script tools to do the security testing of code modules, search for the defects if any due to improper structure or improper usage of applications.



Introduction

By reviewing the implementation of ConstitutionDao's smart contracts, this audit report has been prepared to discover potential issues and vulnerabilities of their source code. We outline in the report about our approach to evaluate the potential security risks. Advice to further improve the quality of security or performance is also given in the report.

About ConstitutionDao

ConstitutionDao is a decentralized autonomous organization (DAO) formed in November 2021. PEOPLE is an ERC20 token created in the Juicebox platform by ConstitutionDao.

About Methodology

To evaluate the potential vulnerabilities or issues, we go through a checklist of well-known smart contracts related security issues using automatic verification tools and manual review. To discover potential logic weaknesses or project specific implementations, we thoroughly discussed with the team to understand the business model and reduce the risk of unknown vulnerabilities. For any discovered issue, we might test it on our private network to reproduce the issue to prove our findings.

The checklist of items is shown in the following table:

Category	Type ID	Name	Description
Coding Specification	CS-01	ERC standards	The contract is using ERC standards.
CS-02		Compiler Version	The compiler version should be specified.
	CS-03	Constructor Mismatch	The constructor syntax is changed with Solidity versions. Need extra attention to make the constructor function right.
	CS-04	Return standard	Following the ERC20 specification, the transfer and approve



			functions should return a bool value, and a return value code		
			needs to be added.		
	CS-05	Address(0) validation	It is recommended to add the verification of require(_to!=address(0)) to effectively avoid unnecessary loss caused by user misuse or unknown errors.		
	CS-06	Unused Variable	Unused variables should be removed.		
	CS-07	Untrusted Libraries	The contract should avoid using untrusted libraries, or the libraries need to be thoroughly audited too.		
	CS-08	Event Standard	Define and use Event appropriately		
	CS-09	Safe Transfer	Using transfer to send funds instead of send.		
	CS-10	Gas consumption	Optimize the code for better gas consumption.		
	CS-11	Deprecated uses	Avoid using deprecated functions.		
	CS-12	Sanity Checks	Sanity checks when setting key parameters in the system		
Coding Security	SE-01	Integer overflows	Integer overflow or underflow issues.		
	SE-02	Reentrancy	Avoid using calls to trade in smart contracts to avoid reentrancy vulnerability.		
	SE-03	Transaction Ordering Dependence	Avoid transaction ordering dependence vulnerability.		
	SE-04	Tx.origin usage	Avoid using tx.origin for authentication.		
	SE-05	Fake recharge	The judgment of the balance and the transfer amount needs to use the "require function".		
	SE-06	Replay	If the contract involves the demands for entrusted management, attention should be paid to the non-reusability of verification to avoid replay attacks.		
	SE-07	External call checks	For external contracts, pull instead of push is preferred.		
	SE-08	Weak random	The method of generating random numbers on smart contracts requires more considerations.		
Additional Security	AS-01	Access control	Well defined access control for functions.		
	AS-02	Authentication management	The authentication management is well defined.		
	AS-03	Semantic Consistency	Semantics are consistent.		
	AS-04	Functionality checks	The functionality is well implemented.		



AS-05 Business logic review	The business model logic is implemented correctly.
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The severity level of the issues are described in the following table:

Severity	Description
Critical	The issue will result in asset loss or data manipulations.
High	The issue will seriously affect the correctness of the business model.
Medium	The issue is still important to fix but not practical to exploit.
Low	The issue is mostly related to outedate, unused code snippets.
Informational	This issue is mostly related to code style, informational statements and is not mandatory to be fixed.



Audit Results

Here are the audit results of the smart contracts. Since the ConstitutionDao (PEOPLE) project was created by Juicebox platform. All related smart contracts from Juicebox were reviewed and covered in this report. Per ConstitutionDao's request, this report focuses on the influence of the renouncement of ownership of the project to address(0) and ensure the PEOPLE token will not be manipulated by Juicebox platform anymore in future.

Scope

Following files have been scanned by our internal audit tool and manually reviewed and tested by our team:

File names	Source		
Tickets.sol	https://etherscan.io/token/0x7a58c0be72be218b41c608b7fe7c5bb630736c71		
TicketBooth.sol	https://etherscan.io/address/0xee2ebccb7cdb34a8a822b589f9e8427c24351bfc		
TerminalV1.sol	https://etherscan.io/address/0xd569D3CCE55b71a8a3f3C418c329A66e5f714431		
TerminalDirectory.sol	https://etherscan.io/address/0x46c9999a2edcd5aa177ed7e8af90c68b7d75ba46		
Projects.sol	https://etherscan.io/address/0x9b5a4053ffbb11ca9cd858aaee43cc95ab435418		

Summary

Issue ID	Severity	Location	Type ID	Status
TBL_SCA_001	Info	Tickets.sol TicketBooth.sol TerminalV1.sol TerminalDirectory.sol Projects.sol	AS-05	open



Details

ID: TBL_SCA-001

Severity: Info

Type: AS-05 (Business logic review)

· Description:

The PEOPLE token is a ERC20 token created by Juicebox platform by following code in TicketBooth contract with address 0xee2eBCcB7CDb34a8A822b589F9E8427C24351bfc:

```
// Create the contract in this TerminalV1 contract in order to have mint and burn privileges.
// Prepend the strings with standards.
ticketsOf[_projectId] = new Tickets(_name, _symbol);

emit Issue(_projectId, _name, _symbol, msg.sender);
}
```

The PEOPLE (Tickets) token can be accessed by etherscan.io link as follows: https://etherscan.io/address/0x7a58c0be72be218b41c608b7fe7c5bb630736c71

We can confirm that the owner of this contract is The TicketBooth contract by query the owner function of the PEOPLE contract using the "Read Contract" button:

```
7. owner

Returns the address of the current owner.

0xee2ebccb7cdb34a8a822b589f9e8427c24351bfc address
```

Since the PEOPLE contract is *Ownable*, which means the current owner has the right to renounce or transfer the ownership to another address. However, by reviewing the whole source code of TicketBooth, there are no such operations that can be used to modify the ownership. Therefore, we have to ensure the TicketBooth contract will not abuse the ownership of PEOPLE tokens.

Note that two privileged functions for owner of the PEOPLE contract are *print()* and *redeem()*:



```
18
         function print(address _account, uint256 _amount)
19
            external
            override
20
21
            onlyOwner
22 -
        {
23
            return _mint(_account, _amount);
24
        }
25
26
        function redeem(address _account, uint256 _amount)
27
            external
28
            override
            onlyOwner
29
30 -
        {
31
            return _burn(_account, _amount);
        }
32
```

We have to ensure how these functions are used in the TicketBooth contract. It is noted that function *print()* can only be called by *print()* and *unstake()* functions in TicketBooth. Similarly, function *redeem()* can only be called by *redeem()* and *stake()* functions in TicketBooth.

It is observed that the *stake()* and *unstake()* functions are fully under the control of PEOPLE token holders:

```
294
295
           Stakes ERC20 tickets by burning their supply and creating an internal staked version.
296
297
298
           Only a ticket holder or an operator can stake its tickets.
299
           @param _holder The owner of the tickets to stake.
300
301
           @param _projectId The ID of the project whos tickets are being staked.
302
           @param _amount The amount of tickets to stake.
303
304
         function stake(
305
             address _holder,
306
             uint256 _projectId,
307
             uint256 _amount
308
309
             external
310
             override
             requirePermissionAllowingWildcardDomain(
311
312
                 _holder,
313
                 _projectId,
314
                 Operations.Stake
315
```



```
351 -
            @notice
352
           Unstakes internal tickets by creating and distributing ERC20 tickets.
353
354
355
            @dev
356
           Only a ticket holder or an operator can unstake its tickets.
357
358
           @param _holder The owner of the tickets to unstake.
359
            @param _projectId The ID of the project whos tickets are being unstaked.
           @param _amount The amount of tickets to unstake.
360
361
362
         function unstake(
363
             address _holder,
             uint256 _projectId,
364
             uint256 _amount
365
366
         )
367
             external
368
             override
             requirePermissionAllowingWildcardDomain(
369
370
                 _holder,
                 _projectId,
371
                 Operations.Unstake
372
373
```

Both functions have a modifier *requirePermissionAllowingWildcardDomain()*, which requires either the msg.sender is the holder of PEOPLE token (account holder operates on his own tokens) or the related permission was granted by the holder before (account holder grants someone else permission to operate his tokens).

```
25
        modifier requirePermissionAllowingWildcardDomain(
26
             address _account,
27
             uint256 _domain,
28
             uint256 _index
29 -
        ) {
30
             require(
                 msg.sender == _account ||
31
32
                     operatorStore.hasPermission(
33
                         msg.sender,
34
                         _account,
                         _domain,
35
36
                         _index
37
38
                     operatorStore.hasPermission(msg.sender, _account, 0, _index),
39
                 "Operatable: UNAUTHORIZED"
40
             );
41
```

Note that the permissions granted on any domain with index are fully set up by the account holder. Therefore, any actions operated by these functions fully depend on the token holders. Consequently, stake() and unstake() functions in TicketBooth bring no security concerns to abuse the print() and redeem() functions in the PEOPLE contract.

Before we go further to analyze the functions *print()* and *redeem()* in TicketBooth, we first need to understand the meaning of the project concept in Juicebox. Every project inside Juicebox is presented by a ERC721 token. A project can be created in the TerminalV1 contract, and the



ERC721 token is minted to the project owner in the Projects contract (0x9b5a4053ffbb11ca9cd858aaee43cc95ab435418). For PEOPLE token, the owner is the Gnosis multisig from Constitution DAO (0xb1C95AC257029D11F3f64ac67b2307A426699322):

```
See {IERC721-ownerOf}.

tokenId (uint256)

36

Query

address

[ownerOf(uint256) method Response]

address: 0xb1C95AC257029D11F3f64ac67b2307A426699322
```

For functions *print()* and *redeem()* in TicketBooth they have the modifier "onlyTerminal(projectId)":

```
219
          function redeem(
 220
              address _holder,
221
              uint256 _projectId,
222
              uint256 _amount,
223
              bool _preferUnstaked
224 -
          ) external override onlyTerminal(_projectId) {
168
          function print(
169
              address _holder,
170
              uint256 _projectId,
171
              uint256 _amount,
172
              bool _preferUnstakedTickets
          ) external override onlyTerminal(_projectId) {
173 -
```

The modifier only Terminal() is defined in the *TerminalUtilty* contract:

```
6 → abstract contract TerminalUtility is ITerminalUtility {
7 -
        modifier onlyTerminal(uint256 _projectId) {
8
            require(
9
                address(terminalDirectory.terminalOf(_projectId)) == msg.sender,
                "TerminalUtility: UNAUTHORIZED"
10
11
            );
12
            _;
13
        }
14
```

The address of termialDirectory can be retrieved from the TicketBooth online data:



8. terminalDirectory The direct deposit terminals. 0x46c9999a2edcd5aa177ed7e8af90c68b7d75ba46 address

The value of *termialDirectory* in TicketBooth has no method to change in future. By using the link https://etherscan.io/address/0x46c9999a2edcd5aa177ed7e8af90c68b7d75ba46 we can also retrieve the terminal contract of the PEOPLE as follows:



Note that the projectId of People is 36, therefore we can know the current Terminal is the TerminalV1.sol at address 0xd569d3cce55b71a8a3f3c418c329a66e5f714431.

Based on the above retrieved information, we know that the *print()* and *redeem()* in TicketBooth can only be called by the current Terminal contract. Note that the terminal contract in the *termialDirectory* can be updated by using the function *setTerminal()*.

There are three cases where a new Terminal can be updated using setTerminal():



```
// - case 1: the current terminal hasn't been set yet and the msg sender is either the projects contract or the ter
112
113
             // - case 2: the current terminal must not yet be set, or the current terminal is setting a new terminal.
114
             // - case 3: the msg sender is the owner or operator and either the current terminal hasn't been set, or the curren
115
             require(
                 // case 1.
116
                 (_currentTerminal == ITerminal(address(0)) &&
117
                     (msg.sender == address(projects)
118
                        msg.sender == address(_terminal))) ||
119
                     // case 2.
121
                     msg.sender == address(_currentTerminal) ||
122
123
                     ((msg.sender == _projectOwner ||
124
                         operatorStore.hasPermission(
125
                            msg.sender,
                             _projectOwner
126
127
                              projectId.
                             Operations.SetTerminal
128
129
                         (_currentTerminal == ITerminal(address(0)) ||
                              _currentTerminal.migrationIsAllowed(_terminal))),
                 "TerminalDirectory::setTerminal: UNAUTHORIZED"
133
```

Case one: when the terminal hasn't been set yet which does not apply to PEOPLE's contract. Case two: current terminal is setting a new terminal. Case three: current project owner is setting a new terminal. For PEOPLE's contract, terminal owner is 0xd569D3CCE55b71a8a3f3C418c329A66e5f714431(Terminal V1 contract from JuiceBox) and the project owner is 0xb1C95AC257029D11F3f64ac67b2307A426699322 (Gnosis multisig from Constitution DAO).



In the Terminal contract, only the function migrate() calls setTerminal(). However, it requires the project owner or operator with granted permission to call this function. Therefore, only the project owner or granted operator is able to set up a new terminal for PEOPLE. By transferring the ownership to address(0), no operator can be set with any permission from address(0) and therefore none can set up a new terminal after that.



```
function migrate(uint256 _projectId, ITerminal _to)
external
external
override
requirePermission(
projects.ownerOf(_projectId),
_projectId,
Operations.Migrate
)
```

On the other hand, if the ConstitutionDao project kept using the current TerminalV1 contract. The usage of *print()* and *redeem()* is concerning.

The function *redeem()* in TicketBooth is only called in the *redeem()* function of the TerminalV1 contract:

```
689 +
              Addresses can redeem their Tickets to claim the project's overflowed ETH.
            Only a ticket's holder or a designated operator can redeem it.
           @param _account The account to redeem tickets for.

@param _projectId The ID of the project to which the Tickets being redeemed belong.

@param _count The number of Tickets to redeem.

@param _minReturnedWei The minimum amount of Wei expected in return.
697
698
699
            @param _beneficiary The address to send the ETH to.

@param _preferUnstaked If the preference is to redeem tickets that have been converted to ERC-20s.
700
701
702
703
              @return amount The amount of ETH that the tickets were redeemed for.
704
705
           function redeem(
706
                 address _account,
707
                 uint256 _projectId,
708
                 uint256 _count,
709
                 uint256 _minReturnedWei,
710
711
                 address payable _beneficiary,
                 bool _preferUnstaked
712
         )
713
                 external
714
715
                 override
                 nonReentrant
716
                requirePermissionAllowingWildcardDomain(
717
                       _projectId,
718
719
                      Operations.Redeem
                 returns (uint256 amount)
```

The *redeem()* function can be called by the token holder or the granted operators by the holder. The function lets the token holders redeem their Tickets to claim the project's overflowed ETH. If the community decides to keep the current Terminal contract, they need to accept the redeem logic of the *redeem()* function.

The function *print()* in TicketBooth can be accessed by several functions: *printPreminedTickets()*, *printReservedTickets()*, _distributeToTicketMods() and _pay().

For function printPreminedTickets(), it can only be called by the owner of the project or the



operators it sets:

```
function printPreminedTickets(
464
            uint256 _projectId,
465
            uint256 _amount,
466
            uint256 _currency,
467
            address _beneficiary,
468
            string memory _memo,
469
            bool _preferUnstakedTickets
470
471
            external
472
            override
            requirePermission(
473
474
               projects.ownerOf(_projectId),
475
                 projectId,
476
               Operations.PrintPreminedTickets
477
```

By transferring the ownership to address(0) and with no granted operators, none can have the access to this function in future.

The private function distributeToTicketMods() is only called by printReservedTickets():

```
934
         // --- public transactions --- //
935
936 +
         /**
937
         @notice
938
          Prints all reserved tickets for a project.
939
940
         @param _projectId The ID of the project to which the reserved tickets belong.
941
942
         @return amount The amount of tickets that are being printed.
943
944
         function printReservedTickets(uint256 _projectId)
945
            public
946
            override
           returns (uint256 amount)
```

The function *printReservedTickets()* is responsible for printing all reserved tickets for a project. It first calculates the reserved ticket count and distributes the tickets to pre-configured ticket mods addresses, then transfers the leftover to the owner of the project. By using the current Terminal contract, the ConstitutionDao community needs to accept the logic of this function. By transferring the ownership to address(0), the reserved token will be transferred to the new owner in address(0).

The last function that uses the *print()* in TicketBooth is the private function _*pay()*. This private function is responsible for printing new tickets (PEOPLE token for this project) based on the incoming ETH payment. However, based on current configuration, the _reservedRate is set as 200, which can be confirmed by the metadata in current _fundingCycle:



```
[ currentOf(uint256) method Response ]
>> fundingCycle tuple: 136
>> 36
>> 3
>> 122
» 1637538371
>> 0
» 1637538371
>> 0
>> 0
>> 0
>> 0
>> 0
>> 0
» 3368601600
```

The decimal number 3368601600 is 0xC8C8C800, the second byte 0xC8 means 200 for the reserved rate. This reserved rate is used here:

```
1179 // Only print the tickets that are unreserved.

1180 uint256 unreservedWeightedAmount = PRBMath.mulDiv(
1181 ueightedAmount,
1182 200 - _reservedRate,
1183 200
1184 );
```

The value of _unreservedWeightedAmount will always be 0 when reservedRate is 200. This means no more PEOPLE tokens can be printed from _pay() function with current configuration.

Note that the function *configure()* can be used to modify the current configuration:

```
394
         function configure(
395
           uint256 _projectId,
396
             FundingCycleProperties calldata _properties,
397
             FundingCycleMetadata calldata _metadata,
398
             PayoutMod[] memory _payoutMods,
399
             TicketMod[] memory _ticketMods
400
401
             external
402
             override
403
             requirePermission(
                projects.ownerOf(_projectId),
404
405
                 _projectId,
406
                Operations.Configure
407
408
             returns (uint256)
```



However, this function can only be called by the owner of the project or the operators it sets. By transferring the ownership to address(0) and with no granted operators, none can have access to this function in future.

From the above analysis, we can see that by transferring the ownership of ConstitutionDao project to address(0), the Juicebox platform will not be able to mint or burn PEOPLE tokens by abusing the existing contracts. However, current PEOPLE token holders can still use stake() and unstake() functions to affect the total supply of the token in TicketBooth, also the logic of the current Terminal contract must be accepted by the community if no new Terminal contract is migrated by the current owner. Also if the ownership is renounced to address(0), no new Terminal contract can be migrated for this project.

Note that the data collected and shown in this version of the report is based on the time when the report was written. It is not guaranteed that the configuration data will be kept as this until the ownership of the project was transferred to a blackhole address.

Remediation: