



# Protocol Audit Report

Version 1.0

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## Protocol Summary

A smart contract applicatoin 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

I 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 me 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		
		High	Medium	Low
Likelihood	High	H	H/M	M
	Medium	H/M	M	M/L
	Low	M	M/L	L

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

## Audit Details

**Finding described in this document correspond with commit hash:**

- Commit Hash: 2e8f81e263b3a9d18fab4fb5c46805ffc10a9990 ## Scope

--> PasswordStore.sol

## Roles

Owner: who can set the password and read the password. Outsiders: no one else can be able to set and read the password.

## Executive Summary

-> Learnign Phase of Auditing with Cyfrin Audit Course(Patric Collains)

## Issues found

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

## Findings

### High

**[H-1] STORING THE PASSWORD ON ON-CHAIN USING PRIVATE KEYWORD IS VISIBLE TO EVERYONE, IT IS NO LONGER PRIVATE FOR ONLY OWNER.**

**Description:** Data that stored on on-chain it is publically acceseble no metter that has visibility provided by contract. It only worked for contract not for humans readability.

The PasswordStore::s\_password variable is intended to a private variable and only access through PasswordStore::getpassword() function, which should be only call by only owner.

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

**Proof of Concept:** (proof of code)

1. create a local running chain make `anvil`
2. deploy contract locally make `deploy`
3. run the storage tool

use 1 because s\_password is in second storage slot

```
cast storage <Contract Address> 1 --rpc-url http://127.0.0.1:8545
```

[illegible]

now you can parse to string using:

```
cast parse-bytes32-string 0x436f6e74726163742d506173730000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

output: Contract-pass which is the user password.

**Recommended Mitigation:** One could encrypt the password off-chain and then store encrypted password on-chain. It could require user to remember another password off-chain to decrypt the password. Remove view function for user to accidentally send a transaction with the password that decrypts your password.

### Impact and Likelihood:

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

**[H-2] passwordStore:: Setpassword() has no access , anyone can change the password.**

**Description:** This passwordStore:: Setpassword() function is set to be an external function however, This function has no allowance of ownership.

```
function setPassword(string memory newPassword) external {
    @> // @Audit - There are no access controll checking
        s_password = newPassword;
        emit SetNetPassword();
}
```

**Impact:** Anyone can set/change the contract password. that may break the contract functionality.

**Proof of Concept:** add below test code into the `passwordStore.t.sol`

Code

```
function anyone_can_set_password(address randomAddr) public {
    vm.assume(randomAddr != owner);
    vm.prank(randomAddr);
    string memory ExpectPass = "MyPassword";
    passwordStore.setPassword(ExpectPass);

    vm.prank(owner);
    string memory ActualPass= passwordStore.getPassword();
    assertEq(ActualPass, ExpectPass);
}
```

**Recommended Mitigation:** Add an additional access control in `PasswordStore:: setPassword()`

```
if(msg.sender!= owner){
    revert Error;
}
```

### Impact and Likelihood:

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

## Informational

**[I-1] The `passwordStore:: getPassword()` indicates that doesn't exists, it causing the `netspec` to be incorrect**

### Description:

```
// @param newPassword The new password to set.
function getPassword() external view returns (string memory) {
```

The ``passwordStore:: getPassword()`` function signature is `getpassword()` which netspec say it should be ``getPassword(string)``

**Impact:** The netspec is incorrect.

**Recommended Mitigation:** Remove the incorrect netspec line

- \* @param newPassword The new password to set.

**Impact and Likelihood:**

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