

# VAULTKA

**Arbitrum Nitro Integration** 

# SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT

FEBRUARY 2023

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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **TYPES**

Defi Yield Vault Auditing

## LANGUAGE

Solidity

## TIMELINE

Two days

## **REPOSITORY**

HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/VALILTKA/VALILTKA-CONTRACTS

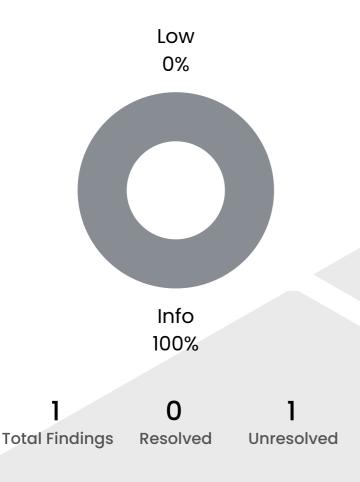
## **METHODS**

Automated Test, Manual Review, Static Analysis

### **COMMIT HASH**

F15B53CE5D885CD598C4FC7364D94455BF7F8EDD

## **VULNERABILITY SUMMARY**



## 0 HIGH RISK

High risks are those that impact the safe functioning of a platform and must be addressed before launch. Users should not invest in any project with outstanding critical risks.

## 0 MEDIUM RISK

Medium risks may not pose a direct risk to users' funds, but they can affect the overall functioning of a platform

## 0 LOW RISK

Minor risks do not compromise the overall integrity of the project, but they may be less efficient than other solutions.

## 1 INFORMATIONAL

Informational errors are often recommendations to improve the style of the code or certain operations to fall within industry best practices. They usually do not affect the overall functioning of the code



# SMART CONTRACT AUDIT SUMMARY

## SMART CONTRACT AUDIT SUMMARY

The previous audit was conducted to assess the security and functionality of the target smart contract.

The audit findings identified two (2) known high vulnerabilities and nine (9) medium exposure.

Based on the audit findings, recommendations were made to improve the overall security and the functionality of the smart contract.

## TARGET CONTRACT

https://github.com/RageTrade/delta-neutral-gmx-vaults/tree/8bealafbe746387bla66ea9357bd41fb1c74830

LANGUAGE

TIMELINE

PREVIOUSLY AUDITED BY

Solidity

Oct 31 - Nov 14, 2022

Sherlock

## **ABOUT VAULTKA**

Sherlock, a leading blockchain security firm, audited the RageTrade/delta-neutral-gmx-vaults smart contract code, which is located at the repo:

8bea1afbe746387b1a66ea9357bd41fb1c74830b.

## THE AUDIT INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS:

- ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol
- Libraries/DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.sol
- Libraries/FeeSplitStrategy.sol
- Libraries/SafeCast.sol

- Periphery/WithdrawPeriphery.sol
- Vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol
- Vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol
- Vaults/DnGmxSeniorVault.sol

In the report, some findings were identified and addressed by the development team. The report was thorough, and comprehensive and demonstrated a high level of expertise of Sherlock in smart contract security. Overall, the audit showed that the codebase was implemented securely and met industry best practices.

It is important to note that while no security system can be completely secure, the audit conducted by Sherlock provides a high level of assurance that the code is secure and that investors' funds are well protected.



# **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Vaultka platform is a fork of Rage Trade that focused on building the most liquid, composable, and only omnichain ETH perpetual contract (powered by UNI v3) with additional use cases. The goal of Vaultka is to provide a platform that enables users to trade and manage their digital assets in a secure and efficient manner.

In order to achieve this goal, several smart contracts are within the scope of this report.

## THE CONTRACT INCLUDES:

- ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol,
- libraries/VodkaVaultManager.sol,
- libraries/FeeSplitStrategy.sol,
- libraries/SafeCast.sol,

- periphery/WithdrawPeriphery.sol,
- vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol,
- vaults/VodkaVault.sol,
- vaults/WaterVault.sol.
- vaults/VaultProxyAdmin.sol

These contracts are responsible for managing the platform's operations and handling transactions between users. The ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol contract is an upgradeable contract that allows for the platform to be updated as needed.

The libraries/VodkaVaultManager.sol contract manages the operations of the Vodka Vault. The libraries/FeeSplitStrategy.sol contract handles the distribution of fees among platform participants.

The libraries/SafeCast.sol contract is used to safely cast values between different data types. The periphery/WithdrawPeriphery.sol contract is responsible for handling withdrawals from the platform.

The vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol contract manages the operations of the DnGmx Batching Manager.

The vaults/VodkaVault.sol contract manages the operations of the junior tranche which maintains a hedge for BTC and ETH basis the target weight on GMX.

The vaults/WaterVault.sol contract manages the operations of the senior tranche which acts as a lender of USDC for the junior tranche to borrow and hedge tokens using AAVE.

Overall, these contracts are critical to the functioning and security of the Vaultka as forked from the Rage Trade platform, and ensuring that they are secure is of the utmost importance. In order to achieve this goal, several smart contracts are within the scope of this report.



# AUDIT SCOPE / VULNERABILITIES CHECKED

The list of vulnerability checks conducted on the contract internally includes but not limited to;

- Using block.timestamp.
- Using block.number.
- Reentrancy.
- Access controls
- Arithmetic Issues (integers Overflow/Underflow).
- Unchecked return value for low level call.
- Unsafe external calls
- Business logic contradicting the specification
- Short Address Attack
- Unknown Vulnerability.

- Centralization of power.
- Timestamp Dependence.
- Exception Disorder.
- Compiler version not fixed.
- Address hardcoded.
- Divide before multiply.
- Integer overflow/underflow.
- Dangerous strict equalities.
- Missing Zero Address Validation.
- Revert/require functions.



# **FINDINGS SUMMARY**

After a thorough review of the contract code, architecture, and deployment, no critical security vulnerabilities were found, but some areas for improvement were identified. The code and architecture were found to be well-structured and implemented in accordance with some best practices for smart contract development. However, a few informational issues were discovered and documented for future consideration.

# WE HAVE PERFORMED VARIOUS CHECKS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

- Review of the contract logic and algorithms
- Analysis of the contract's potential attack surfaces
- Validation of the contract's security measures and protections
- Assessment of the contract's compliance with relevant standards and guidelines

Based on the audit findings, we have one recommendation to improve the overall functionality of the smart contract. While this recommendation does not directly relate to security risks, we believe it will be beneficial to the performance and user experience of the contract. We will continue to monitor the contract for potential security risks and address any new vulnerabilities that may arise in the future.



# **FINDINGS**

ID	TITLE	SEVERITY	STATUS
FSA-01	Floating pragma	Informational	Unresolved

## **Unlock Pragma**

# Description

The contract makes use of the floating-point pragma >=0.8.0. Contracts should be deployed using the same compiler version and flags that were used during the testing process. The use of a floating pragma increases the risk of encountering compatibility issues with different versions of the compiler, as well as with future upgrades to the compiler. This can result in unintended behavior or vulnerabilities in the contract. Locking the pragma helps ensure that contracts are not unintentionally deployed using another pragma.

```
pragma solidity >=0.8.0;
```

# Recommendations

Avoid the use of a floating pragma is to specify a fixed pragma version that corresponds to the version of the compiler being used. This ensures that the contract is compiled using a known and tested version of the compiler, reducing the risk of compatibility issues and vulnerabilities. Additionally, it is good practice to regularly upgrade the fixed pragma version to take advantage of bug fixes and security upgrades in the compiler.

```
pragma solidity 0.8.0;
```



# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

While we did not identify any critical security vulnerabilities during the audit, we did document some informational findings that may be of interest. Based on our review, we have no specific recommendations for improvement at this time. However, we remain committed to monitoring the contract for potential security risks and addressing any new vulnerabilities that may arise in the future.



# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Vaultka smart contract is secure and free of any critical vulnerabilities. The contract's code and architecture have been implemented in accordance with best practices for smart contract development, and the deployment is secure and well-structured. We are confident in the security and stability of the contract and recommend it for use.



# AUTOMATED TESTING AND VERIFICATION

The below-automated testing techniques are used to enhance coverage of certain areas of the token contract.

• Slither, a Solidity static analysis framework. Slither can statically verify algebraic relationships between Solidity variables. I used Slither to detect invalid or inconsistent usage of the contracts' APIs across the entire codebase.

While automated testing methods can enhance manual security evaluation, they cannot replace it completely. Each approach has its own limitations, for example, Slither may detect security features that do not hold up when translated into Solidity code.

Formalized and tested a variety of properties, from high-level ones to very specific and low-level ones in basic libraries like libraries/VodkaVaultManager.sol, libraries/FeeSplitStrategy.sol, and libraries/SafeCast.sol was performed by the team

Regarding property coverage, the core of the contract, consisting of the Withdraw Periphery, Deposit Periphery, DnGmxBatchingManager, VodkaVault, and WaterVault contract and its libraries, received substantial coverage.

The VodkaVault and WaterVault contracts contain the main business logic. It is the entry point for essential operations such as responsible for managing the platform's operations and handling transactions between users, along with other contracts.



# **AUTOMATED TESTS (SLITHER)**

HIGH WARNINGS

- IERC20 (node\_modules/@aave/core-v3/contracts/dependencies/openzeppelin/contracts/IERC20.sol#7-80)
   IERC20 (node\_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol#9-82)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#name-reused

\_gaps (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#62) shade

- ERC462Upgradeable.\_gaps (contracts/raouts/unumxJuniorVautt.sot#e2/ Shadows: DnGmxSeniorVault.\_gaps (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626/Upgradeable.sot#32) DnGmxSeniorVault.\_gaps (contracts/vaults/DnGmxSeniorVault.sot#63) shadows:

- ERC4626Upgradeable.\_\_gaps (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol#32)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variable-shadowing

DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.\_executeOperationToken(DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.State,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,bool) (contracts/libraries/DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.sol#928-980) ignores return value by IERC20 (token).transfer(address(state.balancerVault),amountWithPremium) (contracts/libraries/DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.sol#954)
DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.\_executeOperationToken(DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.State,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,ool) (contracts/libraries/DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.sol#928-980) ignores return value by state.usdc.

Transfer(address(state.balancer/vault),usdcAmount + premium) (contracts/libraries/DnGmxJuniorVaultManager.sol#978)
SwapRouterMock.exactOutputSingle(ISwapRouter.ExactOutputSingleParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#21-28) ignores return value by IERC20(params.tokenIn).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),params.amountInMaximum) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#25)

SwapRouterMock.exactOutputSingle(ISwapRouter.ExactOutputSingleParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#21-28) ignores return value by IERC20(params.tokenOut).transfer(msg.sender.params.amountOut) (contracts/ SwapRouterMock.exactInputSingle(ISwapRouter.ExactInputSingleParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#30-34) ignores return value by IERC20(params.tokenIn).transferFrom(msg.sender.address(this).params.

amountIn) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#31)
SwapRouterMock.exactInputSingle(ISwapRouter.ExactInputSingleParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#30-34) ignores return value by IERC20(params.tokenOut).transfer(msg.sender,params.amountOutMinimum)

(contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#32)

SwapRouterMock.exactOutput(ISwapRouter.ExactOutputParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#36-53) ignores return value by IERC20(from).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),params.amountInMaximum)

SwapRouterMock.exactOutput(ISwapRouter.ExactOutputParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#36-53) ignores return value by IERC20(to).transfer(msg.sender.params.amountOut) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMocks) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMocks/SwapR SwapRouterMock.exactInput(ISwapRouter.ExactInputParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#55-72) ignores return value by IERC20(from).transferFrom(msg.sender.address(this).params.amountIn) (contracts/mocks/

SwapRouterMock.sol#69)

SwapRouterMock.exactInput(ISwapRouter.ExactInputParams) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#55-72) ignores return value by IERC20(to).transfer(msg.sender,params.amountOutMinimum) (contracts/mocks/SwapRouterMock.sol#70)

DnGmxJuniorVault.withdrawFees() (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#319-324) ignores return value by state.weth.transfer(state.feeRecipient.amount) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#322) DnGmxSeniorVault.borrow(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxSeniorVault.sol#203)
DnGmxSeniorVault.ransfer(msg.sender,amount) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxSeniorVault.sol#203)
DnGmxSeniorVault.repay(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxSeniorVault.sol#204) ignores return value by aUsdc.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),amount) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxSeniorVault.sol#203) Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unchecked-transfer

StableSwapMock.exchange(uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,bool) (contracts/mocks/StableSwapMock.sol#26-43) ignores return value by coins[i].transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),dx) (contracts/mocks/ StableSwapMock.sol#36)

StableSwapMock.exchange(uint256,uint25 periphery/DepositPeriphery.sol#105)

DnGmxBatchingManager.depositToken(address,uint256,uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#196-213) ignores return value by IERC20(token).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),amount) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#206)

DnGmxBatchingManager.depositUsdc(uint256,address) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#215-245) ignores return value by usdc.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),amount) (contracts/vaults/

DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#222)
DnGmxBatchingManager.executeBatchDeposit(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#260-275) ignores return value by sGlp.transfer(address(dnGmxJuniorVault),glpToTransfer) (contracts/vaults/

DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#268)

DnGmxBatchingManager\_\_executeVaultUserBatchDeposit(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#389-431) ignores return value by sGlp.transfer(address(bypass),sGlpToDeposit) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#484)

DnGmxBatchingManager, claim(address.address.uint256) (contracts/yaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#433-466) ignores return value by dnGmxJuniorVault.transfer(receiver.amount) (contracts/yaults/ DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#463)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unchecked-transfer



# **AUTOMATED TESTS (SLITHER)**

FixedPointMathLib.rpow(uint256,uint256,uint256) (node\_modules/@rari-capital/solmate/src/utils/FixedPointMathLib.sol#74-160) performs a multiplication on the result of a division: prointwinition powerinitize, uintize, uintize, under modules/grari-capitalysolmate/src/uits/rixedrointmannitis.sol#131)

- xx = xxRound\_rpow\_asm\_0 + z \* x \* (node\_modules/grari-capitalysolmate/src/uits/s/ixedPointMathhib.sol#136)

- xx\_rpow\_asm\_0 = z \* x \* (node\_modules/grari-capitalysolmate/src/uits/s/ixedPointMathhib.sol#136)

4ath.mulbiv(uintize, uintize, uintize) (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullMath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullMath.sol#84)

- inv = (3 \* denominator) ^ 2 (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullMath.sol#88) - inv = (3 \* denominator) ^ 2 (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108)
- inv = 2 - denominator \* inv (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108)
FullWath.mulDiv(uint256,uint256,uint256) (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108)
- inv = 2 - denominator / twos (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108)
- inv = 2 - denominator \* inv (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34)
FullWath.mulDiv(uint256,uint256) (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34)
FullWath.mulDiv(uint256,uint256) (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108)
FullWath.mulDiv(uint256,uint256) (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108)
FullWath.mulDiv(uint256,uint256) (node\_modules/@unisvap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#34-108) - denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- inv \*= 2 - denominator \* inv (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- inv \*= 2 - denominator / twos (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator \* inv (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#14-108) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- denominator = denominator \* inv (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#6)
- inv \*= 2 - denominator \* denominator \* two (node\_modules/guniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullWath.sol#6)
- inv \*= 2 - denominator \* denominator - denominator = denominator / twos (node\_modules/@uniswap/v3-core-0.8-support/contracts/libraries/FullMath.sol#68) DnGmxJuniorVault.convertToAssets(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#567-571) uses a dangerous strict equality: supply == 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#570) DnGmxJuniorVault.convertToShares(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#558-562) uses a dangerous strict equality: supply == 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#561) - supply == 0 (contracts/vaults/onemxjuniorVaults/onemxjuniorVault.sol#576-580) uses a dangerous strict equality:
- supply == 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#579)
DnGmxJuniorVault.previewRedeem(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#597-604) uses a dangerous strict equality: supply == 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#600-603) DnGmxJuniorVault.previewWithdraw(uint256) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#585-592) uses a dangerous strict equality: supply == 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmx]uniorVault.sol#588-591) Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities DnGmxBatchingManager.claimAndRedeem(address) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#284-296) uses a dangerous strict equality: == 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmxBatchingManager.sol#289) Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities ntrancy in ERC4626Upgradeable.deposit(uint256,address) (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol#59-71): External calls:
- IERC20Metadata(asset).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),assets) (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol#64) State variables written after the call(s): - \_mint(receiver, shares) (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol#66) \_\_totaloupily += amount (node\_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/ERC20Upgradeable.sol#269)
 \_\_totaloupily += amount (node\_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/ERC20Upgradeable.sol#269)
 trancy in ERC4620Upgradeable.mint(uint256,address) (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4620Upgradeable.sol#84-95):
 External calls:
 IERC20Metadata(asset).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),assets) (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol#88) -\_mantireceiver, shares) (contracts/ERC4626/ERC4626Upgradeable.sol#90)
-\_totalSupply += amount (node\_modules/@openzeppelin/contracts-upgradeable/token/ERC20/ERC20Upgradeable.sol#269)
ntrancy in DnGmxJuniorVault.rebalance() (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#373-392):
External calls:
- \$tate homester() state.harvestFees() (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#377) state.rebalanceProfit(totalCurrentBorrowValue) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#383)  $is Partial Hedge = state. rebalance Hedge (current Btc, current Eth, total Assets(), true) \ (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJunior Vault.sol \#388) \ (contracts/Vaults/DnGmxJunior Vaults/DnGmxJunior Vau$ State variables written after the call(s):
- state variables written after the call(s):
- state.lastRebalanceTS = uint48(block.timestamp) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#390)
ntrancy in DnGmxJuniorVault.stopVestAndStakeEsGmx() (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#338-345):
External calls: - IVester(state.rewardRouter.glpVester()).withdraw() (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#341) state.rewardRouter.stakeEsGmx(esGmxWithdrawn) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#343) State variables written after the call(s):
- state, protocolEsGmx += esGmxWithdrawn (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#344)
trancy in DnGmxJuniorVault.unstakeAndVestEsGmx() (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#327-334):
External calls: state.rewardRouter.unstakeEsGmx(state.protocolEsGmx) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#331) - IVester(state.rewardRouter.glpVester()).deposit(state.protocolEsGmx) (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#332)
 State variables written after the call(s):



state.protocolEsGmx = 0 (contracts/vaults/DnGmxJuniorVault.sol#333)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1

# **AUTOMATED TESTS (SLITHER)**

External calls:

Deternal calls:

External calls:

Text Description: J. (Epithologist) (contracts/valls/indocation/phasper.sol/MM)

Text Description (contracts/valls/indocation/phasper.so eference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables

BatchingManagerBypass.set5glp[IBCR9] (contracts/periphery/BatchingManagerBypass.solE27-38) ignores return value by sGlp.approveladdress[juniorWait], type](uin1256].max) (contracts/periphery/BatchingManagerBypass.solE27)
DepositArriphery, setAddress(IDMAxJuniorWait], IRmardButer(TZ, FGlpManager) (contracts/periphery/BepositArriphery, solE27-38) ignores return value by sGlp.approveladdress(idmAxJuniorWait], IRmardButer(TZ, FGlpManager) (contracts/periphery-solE27-38) ignores return value by sGlp.approveladdress(idmAxJuniorWait], IRmardButer(TZ, FGLPManager), solE27-38) ignores return value by sGlp.approveladdress(idmAxJuniorWait, IRmardButer(TZ) (contracts/periphery-solE27-38) ignores return value by sGlp.approveladdress(idmAxger), return value) ignores return val



# **AUTOMATED TESTS RESULTS**

While reviewing the contract code with the Slither tool, we identified some false positive errors that were reported, which are added above. We want to note that we have properly examined all other issues that were identified, and we are confident that the code is free of bugs. Specifically, some of the false positives were related to returning values from external checks, which do not pose a security risk to the smart contract.



# **ABOUT FORTITUDE**

Fortitude is founded in 2021, which aims to provide reliable and trustworthy crypto audits to ensure the stability and security of the cryptocurrency market.

By to date, Vaultka have performed audit for more than 50 projects with over 70k of code, secured \$75M USD.

Visit us: https://www.fortitudeaudit.com/

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