



Security Assessment Gldt

Verified by Vibranium Audits on 14 October 2024



Vibranium Audits Verified on October 14th, 2024

Gldt

The security assessment was prepared by Vibranium Audits.

Executive Summary

TYPES

DEFI/NFT

ECOSYSTEM

ICP

METHODS

Manual Review, penetration testing

LANGUAGE

Rust

TIMELINE

Delivered on 14/10/2024

KEY COMPONENTS

N/A

CODEBASE

N/A

COMMITTS

N/A

2

Vulnerability Summary

9

Total Findings

0

Resolved

0

Mitigated

0

Partially Resolved

9

Acknowledged

0

Declined

0

Unresolved



0 Critical

Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to the loss of user funds or contract state manipulation by external or internal actors.



1 High

0 Resolved

High vulnerabilities are usually harder to exploit, requiring specific conditions, or have a more limited scope, but can still lead to the loss of user funds or contract state manipulation by external or internal actors.



2 Medium

0 Resolved

Medium vulnerabilities are usually limited to state manipulations, but cannot lead to assets loss. Major deviations from best practices are also in this category.



2 Low

0 Resolved

Low vulnerabilities are related to outdated and unused code or minor gas optimization. These issues won't have a significant impact on code execution, but affect the code quality.



1 Informational

0 Resolved

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.

CODEBASE | GLDT

Repository

N/A

Commits

N/A

AUDIT SCOPE | GLDT

1 repo audited ● 1 repo with Acknowledged findings ● 0 files with Resolved findings

ID			Branch	Commit Hash
●	VGF		N/A	N/A

APPROACH & METHODS | GLDT

This report has been prepared for GLDT(2024) to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the GLDT project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Manual Review, rigorous Penetration Testing and Static Analysis techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Pen-Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the code base to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire code base by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices.

We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes.
- Review unit tests to cover the possible use cases.
- Review functions for readability, especially for future development work.

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Disclaimer

FINDINGS | GLDT

9

Total Findings

1

High

5

Medium

2

Low

1

Informational

This report has been prepared to discover issues and vulnerabilities for GLDT.

Through this audit, we have uncovered 9 issues ranging from different severity levels.

Utilizing the techniques of Manual Review & Penetration Testing, we discovered the following findings:

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
VGF-01	Unbounded Task Retry	Logical Issue	High	● Acknowledged
VGF-02	Unbounded Input Size for Swap Details	Logical Issue	Medium	● Acknowledged
VGF-03	Inefficient Use of unwrap_or	Best Practices	Informational	● Acknowledged
VGF-04	Panic on unwrap()	Best Practices	Low	● Acknowledged
VGF-05	Missing Error Handling	Logical Issue	Low	● Acknowledged
VGF-06	Unbounded Vector for Errors	Logical Issue	Medium	● Acknowledged
VGF-07	Lack of Error Handling for insufficient Cycle Balance	Logical Issue	Medium	● Acknowledged
VGF-08	Lack of Error Logging for Failed retry_async Operations	Logical Issue	Medium	● Acknowledged
VGF-09	Unwrap Risk	Logical Issue	Medium	● Acknowledged

VGF-01 | Unbounded Task Retry with retry_async

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● HIGH	/impl/src/updates/swap_tokens_for_nft.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

The `retry_async` function is used to retry operations like `icrc1_transfer` or `sale_nft_origyn`. While retrying operations is useful, there is no backoff mechanism or limit to the number of retries, which can lead to excessive load on the system if the error is persistent. Location:

- `retry_async(|| icrc1_transfer(gldt_canister_id, &args), 3).await`

Recommendation

Implement an exponential backoff strategy and limit the number of retries to prevent potential system overload:

```
use tokio::time::sleep;
use std::time::Duration;

for i in 0..3 {
    match icrc1_transfer(gldt_canister_id, &args).await {
        Ok(result) => return Ok(result),
        Err(e) => {
            sleep(Duration::from_secs(2u64.pow(i))).await; // Exponential backoff
        }
    }
}
Err("Retry failed")
```


VGF-02 | Unbounded Input Size for Swap Details

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● MEDIUM	common/src/types/swap.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

Swap detail structures like `SwapDetailForward` and `SwapDetailReverse` have no constraints on the size of their fields such as `nft_id_string` and `sale_id`. This could lead to unbounded input, resulting in large memory consumption or even resource exhaustion attacks.

Location:

- `SwapDetailForward::nft_id_string`
- `SwapDetailReverse::nft_id_string`

Recommendation

Limit the length of strings to a reasonable size:

```
fn update_sale_id(&mut self, sale_id: String) {
    if sale_id.len() > MAX_SALE_ID_LENGTH {
        panic!("Sale ID exceeds maximum length");
    }
    self.sale_id = sale_id;
}
```

VGF-03 | Inefficient Use of unwrap_or in add_swap_index_for_user

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● INFORMATIONAL	model/archive.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

The `unwrap_or(VecNat::default())` in `add_swap_index_for_user` could be simplified by using `unwrap_or_default()`, which directly calls the `Default` implementation.

Location:

- `add_swap_index_for_user`: `let mut indexes = self.user_swap_id_map.get(&user).unwrap_or(VecNat::default());`

Recommendation

Simplify the code by using `unwrap_or_default()`:

```
let mut indexes = self.user_swap_id_map.get(&user).unwrap_or_default();
```

VGF-04 | Panic on unwrap() in VecNat::to_bytes and VecNat::from_bytes

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● LOW	model/archive.rs common/src/types/swap.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

The use of `unwrap()` in the `to_bytes` and `from_bytes` methods introduces the possibility of runtime panics. If encoding or decoding fails, the program will panic and crash. While this is unlikely in normal circumstances, it becomes a risk if the data gets corrupted or if a malicious user manipulates it.

Location:

- `to_bytes`: `Cow::Owned(Encode!(self).unwrap())`
- `from_bytes`: `Decode!(&bytes, Self).unwrap()`
- `SwapId::to_bytes`: `Cow::Owned(Encode!(self).unwrap())`
- `SwapId::from_bytes`: `Decode!(&bytes, Self).unwrap()`

Recommendation

Use error handling with `Result` instead of `unwrap()`. This will allow the program to handle failures gracefully without panicking:

```
fn to_bytes(&self) -> Result<Cow<[u8]>, EncodeError> {
    Encode!(self).map(Cow::Owned)
}

fn from_bytes(bytes: Cow<[u8]>) -> Result<Self, DecodeError> {
    Decode!(&bytes, Self)
}
```

VGF-05 | Missing Error Handling for `stable_size`

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● low	model/archive.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

In the `get_archive_size_bytes` method, the `stable_size()` function could potentially return an error (although rare). There's no error handling for this case.

Location:

- `get_archive_size_bytes`: `let num_pages = stable_size();`

Recommendation

Check for errors when calling `stable_size()` and handle them appropriately:

```
let num_pages = stable_size().unwrap_or(0);
```

VGF-06 | Unbounded Vector for Errors

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● MEDIUM	common/src/types/swap.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

In the `SwapErrorReverse::NftValidationFailed`, the vector `Vec<NftValidationError>` could grow without bounds, leading to memory exhaustion if a large number of errors are recorded.

Location:

- `SwapErrorReverse::NftValidationFailed(Vec<NftValidationError>)`

Recommendation

Limit the size of the vector to prevent resource exhaustion:

```
if errors.len() > MAX_VALIDATION_ERRORS {  
    panic!("Too many validation errors");  
}
```

VGF-07 | Lack of Error Handling for Insufficient Cycle Balance

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● MEDIUM	/impl/src/jobs/manage_stale_swaps.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

In the function `handle_archive_canister_cycles`, if the canister's cycle balance is less than the required base (`swap_canister_required_base`), the function returns silently without logging or any indication of why it failed to proceed. This makes debugging and monitoring difficult since no feedback is provided about why the transfer did not occur.

Location:

- `handle_archive_canister_cycles`: if `this_canister_cycle_balance < swap_canister_required_base { return (); }`

Recommendation

Log an informative message when the canister's cycle balance is insufficient:

```
if this_canister_cycle_balance < swap_canister_required_base {  
    debug!("Insufficient cycles: {this_canister_cycle_balance}, required:  
    {swap_canister_required_base}");  
    return ();  
}
```

VGF-08 | Lack of Error Logging for Failed `retry_async` Operations

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● MEDIUM	/impl/src/updates/swap_tokens_for_nft.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

In `retry_async`, if all retries fail, the error is logged at the debug level. Given the critical nature of transferring tokens and minting NFTs, this should be logged at a higher severity level (e.g., error or warn) to ensure that these failures are visible in production.

Location:

- `debug!("FORWARD SWAP :: mint :: error :: {msg}");`

Recommendation

Change the log level to warn or error when a critical operation fails after retries:

```
error!("FORWARD SWAP :: mint :: error :: {msg}");
```

VGF-09 | Unwrap Risk in validate_nft_escrow_subaccount

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● MEDIUM	/impl/src/updates/swap_tokens_for_nft.rs	● Acknowledged

Description

The `validate_nft_escrow_subaccount` function relies on `try_into()` to convert a slice into a fixed-size array. If this conversion fails (e.g., the slice is not of the expected size), it returns an error. However, the error handling could be more explicit, and the use of `unwrap()` in other parts of the system could lead to a panic if misused similarly.

Location:

- `validate_nft_escrow_subaccount`:
`args.escrow_info.account.sub_account.as_slice().try_into()`

Recommendation

Ensure that the slice size is validated before calling `try_into()`. This prevents unexpected panics:

```
let sub_account_slice = args.escrow_info.account.sub_account.as_slice();
if sub_account_slice.len() == 32 {
    Ok(sub_account_slice.try_into().unwrap())
} else {
    Err(NotificationError::InvalidEscrowSubaccount("Invalid subaccount size".to_string()))
}
```


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