



Security Assessment Origyn

Verified by Vibranium Audits on 22 July 2024



Vibranium Audits Verified on July 22nd, 2024

Origyn NFT

The security assessment was prepared by Vibranium Audits.

Executive Summary

TYPES

DEFI/NFT

ECOSYSTEM

ICP

METHODS

Manual Review, penetration testing

LANGUAGE

Motoko

TIMELINE

Delivered on 22/07/2024

KEY COMPONENTS

N/A

CODEBASE

https://github.com/ORIGYN-SA/origyn_nft/tree/0.1.6

COMMITS

d512653b9faab5a3f4828835aac23af557c5910

Vulnerability Summary

5

0

0

0

5

0

0

Total Findings

Resolved

Mitigated

Partially Resolved

Acknowledged

Declined

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.

2 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.

0 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.

1 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Low vulnerabilities are related to outdated and unused code or minor gas optimization.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.

2 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.

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Disclaimer

CODEBASE | ORIGYN NFT

Repository

https://github.com/ORIGYN-SA/origyn_nft/tree/0.1.6

Commits

d512653b9faab5a3f4828835aac23af557c5910

AUDIT SCOPE | ORIGYN NFT

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

ID	Branch	Commit Hash
● VOF	0.1.6	d512653b9faab5a3f4828835aac23af557c5910

APPROACH & METHODS | ORIGYN NFT

This report has been prepared for ORIGYN NFT(2023) to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the ORIGYN NFT 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.

FINDINGS | ORIGYN NFT

5 2 0 1 2
Total Findings High Medium Low Informational

This report has been prepared to discover issues and vulnerabilities for ORIGYN NFT. Through this audit, we have uncovered 5 issues ranging from different severity levels. Utilizing the techniques of Manual Review & Penetration Testing, we discovered the following findings:

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
VOF-01	Inter-Canister calls (Reentrancy)	Logical Issue	High	● Acknowledged
VOF-02	Large Data Attacks	Logical Issue	High	● Acknowledged
VOF-03	Rollback	Logical Issue	Informational	● Acknowledged
VOF-04	Redundant Code/Comments	Best Practices	Informational	● Acknowledged
VOF-05	Lack of cycle management	Logical Issue	Low	● Acknowledged

VOF-01 | Inter-Canister calls (Reentrancy)

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	HIGH	Multiple Findings	Acknowledged

Description

Function announceTransaction (metadata.mo):

The function `announceTransaction` is responsible for sending a transaction announcement to an external canister using `Droute.publish`.

If `state.state.collection_data.announce_canister` is read before the inter-canister call, there is an assumption that it will not change during the call.

However, due to the asynchronous nature of inter-canister calls, this state might be altered by another transaction or operation.

If the state changes between the read and the use, it might lead to incorrect logic execution or unauthorized access.

If the global state is modified before the inter-canister call and then again in the callback, there's a risk that other operations might interfere, leading to reentrancy issues or inconsistent state.

Example Scenario:

Initial State:

Let's assume `state.state.collection_data.announce_canister` is `someCanister`.

Inter-Canister Call Initiation:

The function starts executing and reads the `announce_canister`.

The inter-canister call to `Droute.publish` is initiated.

State Change by Another Operation:

While waiting for the response from `Droute.publish`, another operation changes `state.state.collection_data.announce_canister` to null or another canister ID.

This can happen if there is another transaction or administrative operation modifying the state.

Callback Execution:

The response from `Droute.publish` returns.

If the response is a failure, the function attempts to handle it, but the state might already be altered by another operation.

Other Cases:

`register_escrow_sale_nft_origyn` (main.mo)

■ Recommendation

Proper Failure Handling:

Ensure that any state changes made before the inter-canister call are properly handled or reverted in case of failure.

Example:

```
let originalState = state.state.collection_data.announce_canister;
let result = await Droute.publish(state.state.droute, eventName, payload);
if (result != #ok()) {
    // Revert state changes if necessary
    state.state.collection_data.announce_canister := originalState;
    // Handle failure, log error, etc.
}
```

AND/OR

Use Reentrancy Guards: Implement mechanisms to prevent reentrancy attacks, such as using boolean flags to indicate that a function is in progress.

VOF-02 | Large Data Attacks

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● HIGH	Multiple Findings	● Acknowledged

Description

A large data attack involves an attacker sending excessively large inputs to a smart contract function, which can lead to high memory usage, excessive cycle consumption, and potentially cause denial-of-service (DoS) conditions. This type of attack is particularly dangerous because it can exploit the resource limitations of the Internet Computer (IC) canisters, draining their cycles and making them unresponsive.

In the context of `get_nat_as_token_id` function (`utils.mo`), the vulnerability arises because the function does not impose any restrictions on the size of the Nat value it receives. Since Nat is an unbounded natural number, an attacker could send a very large Nat value, leading to high memory consumption when converting it to bytes and processing it further.

Large Nat Values:

- The `tokenNat` parameter is of type Nat, which is an unbounded natural number. This means it can represent extremely large values.
- Converting a very large Nat to bytes using `Conversions.natToBytes(tokenNat)` can lead to a large byte array, consuming significant memory.

Memory Consumption:

- The conversion of the large Nat value to bytes and the subsequent processing (e.g., creating buffers and appending them) can consume a significant amount of memory, leading to potential memory exhaustion.

Cycle Consumption:

- Processing large amounts of data can consume a lot of cycles, draining the canister's cycle balance quickly.

Other cases:

`owner.mo`: public func `transferDip721`
 public func `transferICRC7`

`ledger_interface.mo`: public func `send_payment_minus_fee`

■ Recommendation

To mitigate the risk of large data attacks, implement the following strategies:

1. Restrict Input Size:

- o Implement checks to restrict the size of the Nat value before processing it. This prevents excessively large inputs from consuming too many resources.

2. Validate Data Size:

- o Before performing any operations, validate the size of the data to ensure it is within acceptable limits.

VOF-03 | Rollbacks

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Informational	Multiple Findings	● Acknowledged

Description

In the context of the Internet Computer and the Motoko programming language, the rollback vulnerability can occur when a canister's state changes and then an error occurs, causing a rollback of those changes. The behavior of rollbacks can be surprising and error-prone because not all error conditions trigger a rollback.

- Throwing an Error: When a function throws an error using throw, the state changes that happened before the throw are not rolled back.
- Trapping (e.g., assert or Debug.trap): When a function traps, the state changes before the trap are rolled back. This can lead to inconsistencies if not properly handled.

Although this vulnerability is originally of HIGH level, it does not particularly exist within the codebase but is mentioned within comments, the planned usage of 'throw' in the future:

owner.mo Line 157
mint.mo Line 1375
market.mo Line 3173/3364

Recommendation

- **Understand the Difference between Throw and Trap:**
Be aware that throw does not roll back state changes, while trap (e.g., assert failures) does.
- **Validate Conditions before State Changes:**
Perform all necessary validations before making any state changes to ensure that the state changes only occur when all conditions are met.
- **Use Try-Catch for Error Handling:**
Use try-catch blocks to handle errors gracefully and ensure that any necessary rollback logic is explicitly handled.

VOF-05 | Lack of cycle management

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Low	main.mo	● Acknowledged

■ Description

Certain functions perform multiple tasks and includes several operations that could lead to cycle consumption issues. These issues arise primarily from the complexity and length of the function.

Although generally throughout the codebase, there has been great and consistent checks for the functions' cycle consumption, how certain functions lacked these checks which can potentially cause threats:

`main.mo: redeem_allocation_sale_nft_origyn`
`register_escrow_sale_nft_origyn`

■ Recommendation

- Use Cycle Estimation:

Estimate the cycles required for different parts of the function and monitor cycle consumption. Adjust the logic to ensure it stays within acceptable limits.

VOF-04 | Redundant Code

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Informational	General	● Acknowledged

Description

The codebase contains a significant amount of redundant code, primarily consisting of numerous commented-out functions. These commented functions occupy a substantial amount of space, contributing to code bloat and negatively impacting the maintainability and readability of the code. Such redundant code includes:

1. Obsolete Functions: Functions that were once used but are no longer relevant to the current functionality of the application. These have been commented out but not removed from the codebase.
2. Duplicate Functions: Functions that replicate the functionality of other parts of the code. These may have been commented out during refactoring but were not deleted.
3. Unused Experimental Functions: Functions that were written for experimental purposes or as part of a feature that was never fully implemented or integrated. These functions remain in the code as comments.

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