



Security Assessment
ZebraÖÖJ

TechRight Verified on F5 Dec, 2023



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Description

Network

Base

Website

<https://www.zebradao.finance/>

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 - 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
Medium	4 - 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 - 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 - 1.9	A vulnerability that has informational character but is not affecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

During the evaluation process, the repository was thoroughly examined to identify any security-related concerns, assess code quality, and ensure adherence to specifications and best practices. Our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers reviewed the code line-by-line and documented any issues identified.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a step-by-step routine:

1. Code review that includes:
 - i. Review of the specifications, sources and instructions provided to TechRight to ensure a thorough understanding of the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract's.
 - ii. Manual review of code, which involves carefully reading the source code line-by-line to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii. Comparison to specification, which is the process of confirming whether the code performs as described in the specifications, sources, and instructions provided.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i. Test coverage analysis, which involves assessing the degree to which test cases cover the code and how much of the code is executed while running those test cases.
 - ii. Symbolic execution, which refers to the analysis of a program to identify the inputs that trigger each component of the program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which involves evaluating smart contracts to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, maintainability, security, and control in accordance with industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations that enable you to take necessary measures to secure your smart contracts.

Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review

Scope

This section lists files that are in scope for the metrics report.

- **Project:** ZebraDAO
- **Included Files:**
 - ..
- **Excluded Paths:**
 - ..
- **File Limit:** undefined
- **Exclude File list Limit:** undefined
- **Workspace Repository:** unknown (undefined @ undefined)

Source Units in Scope

Source Units Analyzed: 1
Source Units in Scope: 1 (100%)

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	./src/rewardDistributor.sol	2	1	486	476	285	135	265	
	Totals	2	1	486	476	285	135	265	

Legend:

- **Lines:** total lines of the source unit
- **nLines:** normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)
- **nSLOC:** normalized source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
- **Comment Lines:** lines containing single or block comments
- **Complexity Score:** a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...)

Out of Scope

Excluded Source Units

Source Units Excluded: 0

File
None

Duplicate Source Units

Duplicate Source Units Excluded: 0

File
None

Doppelganger Contracts

Doppelganger Contracts: 0

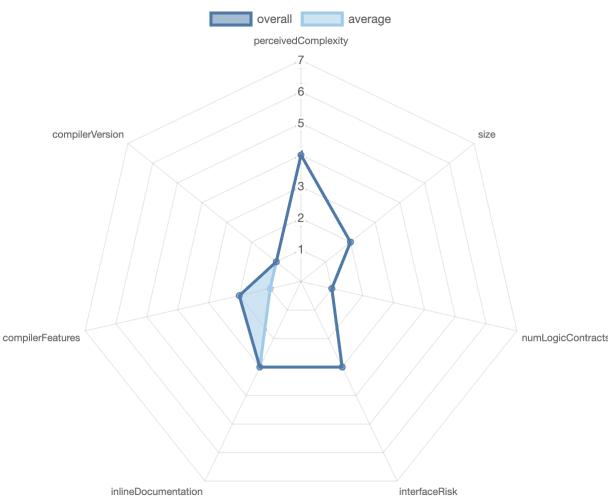
File	Contract	Doppelganger
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Report

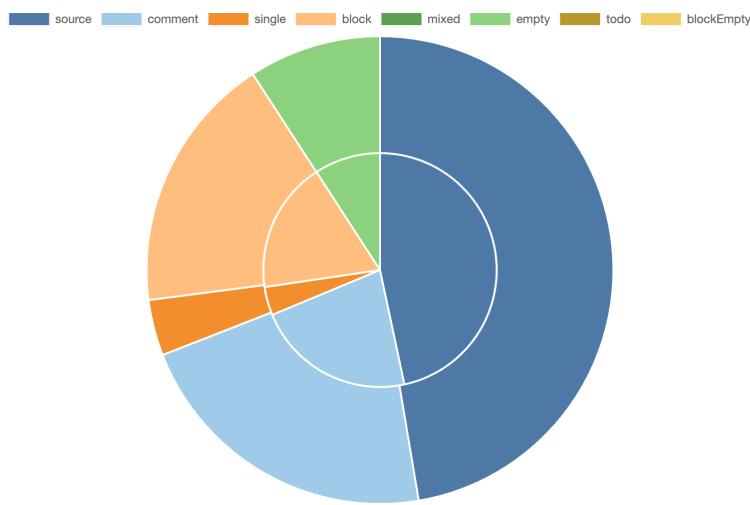
Overview

The analysis finished with 0 errors and 0 duplicate files.

Risk



Source Lines (sloc vs. nsloc)



Inline Documentation

- Comment-to-Source Ratio: On average there are 2.18 code lines per comment (lower=better).
- ToDo's: 0

Components

Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
2	0	1	0

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Public	Payable
20	2

External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
7	26	0	0	6

StateVariables

Total	Public
13	12

Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
^0.5.16	ABIEncoderV2	yes		
Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	ECRecover

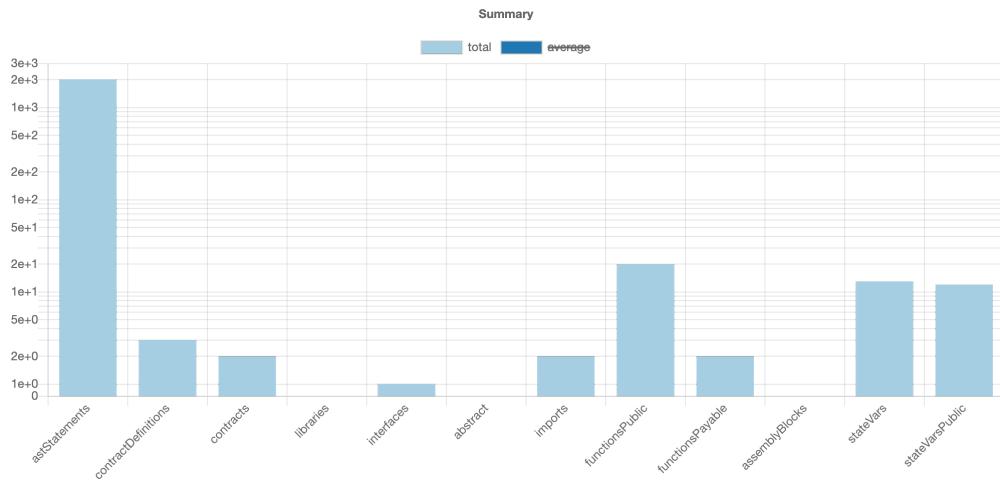


Dependencies / External Imports

Dependency / Import Path	Count
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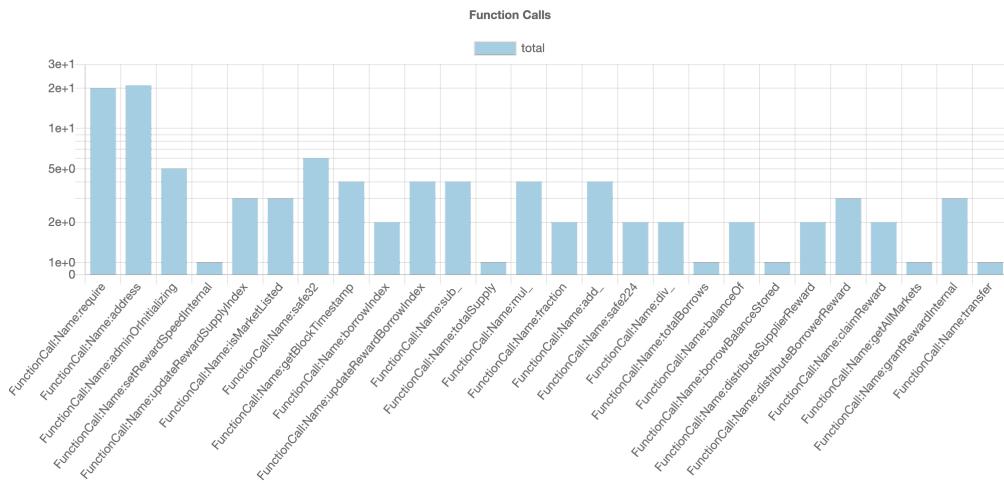
Totals

Summary

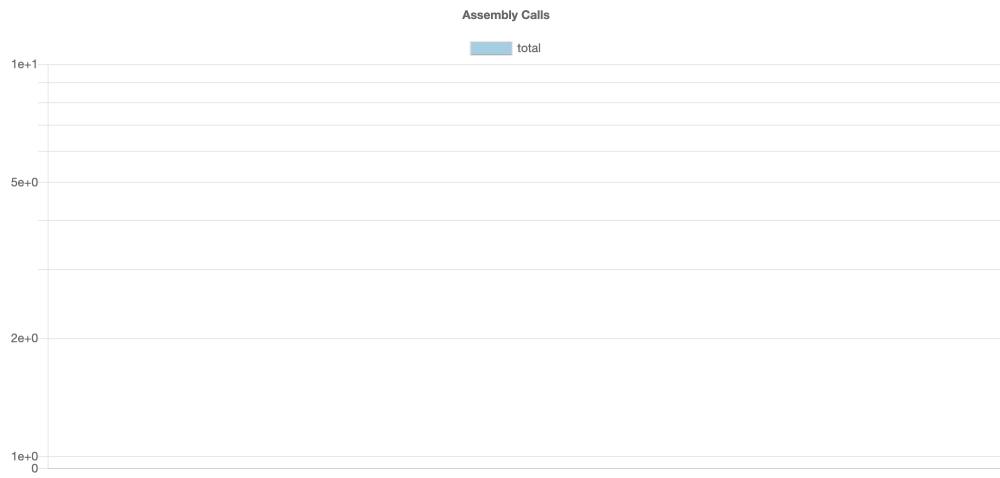


AST Node Statistics

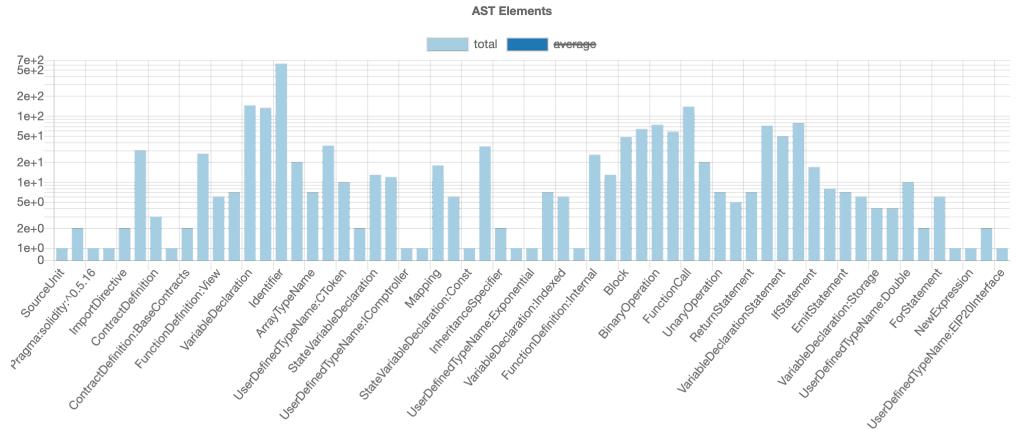
Function Calls



Assembly Calls



AST Total



Inheritance Graph

Contract Summary

Surya's Description Report Files Description Table

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
./src/rewardDistributor.sol	3b64d52d10aa4d97cdc49fcf862596679642bdc7

Contracts Description Table

Contract	Type	Bases	Mutability	Modifiers
L	Function Name	Visibility		
IComptroller	Interface			
L	isMarketListed	External !		NO !
L	getAllMarkets	External !		NO !
RewardDistributorStorage	Implementation			
RewardDistributor	Implementation	RewardDistributorStorage, Exponential		
L		Public !	●	NO !
L	initialize	Public !	●	NO !
L	adminOrInitializing	Internal 🔒		
L	_setRewardSpeed	Public !	●	NO !
L	setRewardSpeedInternal	Internal 🔒	●	
L	updateRewardSupplyIndex	Internal 🔒	●	
L	updateRewardBorrowIndex	Internal 🔒	●	
L	distributeSupplierReward	Internal 🔒	●	
L	distributeBorrowerReward	Internal 🔒	●	
L	updateAndDistributeSupplierRewardsForToken	External !	●	NO !
L	updateAndDistributeBorrowerRewardsForToken	External !	●	NO !
L	updateAndDistributeBorrowerRewardsForToken	External !	●	NO !
L	claimReward	Public !	●	NO !
L	claimReward	Public !	●	NO !
L	claimReward	Public !	☒	NO !
L	grantRewardInternal	Internal 🔒	●	
L	_grantReward	Public !	●	NO !
L	addRewardAddress	Public !	●	NO !
L	getRewardAddress	Public !		NO !
L	getRewardAddressLength	External !		NO !
L	setRewardAddress	Public !	●	NO !
L	setComptroller	Public !	●	NO !
L	setAdmin	Public !	●	NO !
L		External !	☒	NO !
L	getBlockTimestamp	Public !		NO !

Legend

Symbol	Meaning
●	Function can modify state
☒	Function is payable

Detectors Issue

Description	Check	Impact	Confidence
No outbound ETH transfer method available, potential ETH value loss. (rewardDistributor.sol#359)	logical	Medium	High
grantRewardInternal() ignores transfer return value. Extra value verification is recommended (rewardDistributor.sol#409)	logical	Medium	High
grantRewardInternal() mentions transfer of ETH, but no such method available. (rewardDistributor.sol#409)	logical	Medium	High
function claimReward(uint8 rewardType, address payable[] memory holders, CToken[] memory cTokens, bool borrowers, bool suppliers) is payable, but it is redundant. (rewardDistributor.sol#359)	logical	Medium	High
function setAdmin(address _newAdmin) missing zero address validation. (rewardDistributor.sol#473)	validation	Low	High
if (borrowers == true) is unoptimized. (rewardDistributor.sol#370)	optimization	Informational	High
function initialize() set to external is recommended. (rewardDistributor.sol#111)	logical	Informational	High

Summary

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL	OPTIMIZATION
0	0	4	1	2	0

Owner privileges

No.	Issue	Description	Status
1	No critical issues found	The contract does contain issues of high or medium criticality (weak randomization)	Passed
2	Contract owner cannot mint	Contract owner does not have privilege on minting new tokens.	Passed
3	Contract owner cannot blacklist addresses	It is not possible to lock user NFTs by blacklisting addresses.	Passed
4	Contract owner cannot set high fees	The fees, if applicable, can be a maximum of 25% or lower. The contract can therefore not be locked. Please take a look in the comment section for more details.	Passed
5	Contract cannot be locked	Owner cannot lock any user funds.	Passed
6	Token cannot be burned	There is no burn function within the contract.	Passed

Thinking about smart contract security? We can provide training, ongoing advice, and smart contract auditing. [Contact us](#).