



Campie

Security Audit Report

May 20, 2024

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1 | Introduction

1.1 About Campie

Developed by Magpie, Campie is a DeFi platform developed atop Camelot DEX, which emerges as a pioneering SubDAO initiative, thoughtfully designed to bolster Camelot DEX and the Arbitrum kingdom.

1.2 Audit Scope

First Audit Scope

The following source code was reviewed during the audit:

- <https://github.com/magpiexyz/Campie/tree/grailRush2>
- Commit ID: 118fa2e

And this is the final version representing all fixes implemented for the issues identified in the audit:

- <https://github.com/magpiexyz/Campie/tree/grailRush2>
- Commit ID: 7d6ba8e

Note this audit only covers the CamelotStaking.sol, mGrailConvertor.sol, and MasterCampie.sol contracts.

Second Audit Scope

The following source code was reviewed during the audit:

- <https://github.com/magpiexyz/Campie/pull/21/>
- Commit ID: 5540946

And this is the final version representing all fixes implemented for the issues identified in the audit:

- <https://github.com/magpiexyz/Campie/pull/21/>
- Commit ID: 6a9fe05

1.3 Changelog

Version	Date
First Audit	April 5, 2024
Second Audit	May 20, 2024

2 | Overall Assessment

This report has been compiled to identify issues and vulnerabilities within the `Campie` project. Throughout this audit, we identified several issues spanning various severity levels. By employing auxiliary tool techniques to supplement our thorough manual code review, we have discovered the following findings.

Severity	Count	Acknowledged	Won't Do	Addressed
Critical	-	-	-	-
High	1	-	-	1
Medium	1	-	-	1
Low	1	1	-	-
Informational	1	-	-	1
Undetermined	-	-	-	-

3 | Vulnerability Summary

3.1 Overview

Click on an issue to jump to it, or scroll down to see them all.

H-1 [Improper Logic of mGrailConvertor::convert\(\)](#)

M-1 [Revisited Reward Distribution in CamelotStaking](#)

L-1 [Potential Risks Associated with Centralization](#)

H-1 [Meaningful Events for Key Operations](#)

3.2 Security Level Reference

In web3 smart contract audits, vulnerabilities are typically classified into different severity levels based on the potential impact they can have on the security and functionality of the contract. Here are the definitions for critical-severity, high-severity, medium-severity, and low-severity vulnerabilities:

Severity	Description
C-X (Critical)	A severe security flaw with immediate and significant negative consequences. It poses high risks, such as unauthorized access, financial losses, or complete disruption of functionality. Requires immediate attention and remediation.
H-X (High)	Significant security issues that can lead to substantial risks. Although not as severe as critical vulnerabilities, they can still result in unauthorized access, manipulation of contract state, or financial losses. Prompt remediation is necessary.
M-X (Medium)	Moderately impactful security weaknesses that require attention and remediation. They may lead to limited unauthorized access, minor financial losses, or potential disruptions to functionality.
L-X (Low)	Minor security issues with limited impact. While they may not pose significant risks, it is still recommended to address them to maintain a robust and secure smart contract.
I-X (Informational)	Warnings and things to keep in mind when operating the protocol. No immediate action required.
U-X (Undetermined)	Identified security flaw requiring further investigation. Severity and impact need to be determined. Additional assessment and analysis are necessary.

3.3 Vulnerability Details

[H-1] Improper Logic of mGrailConvertor::convert()

Target	Category	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	STATUS
mGrailConvertor.sol	Business Logic	High	Medium	Addressed

The `mGrailConvertor::convert()` function is designed to process the deposits of the `grail` token and mint the `mGrail` token simultaneously. When the input parameter `_mode` is set to `stakeMode`, it will deposit the minted `mGrail` token to the `masterCampie` contract on behalf of the user. While examining the staking logic, we notice the `mGrail` token is directly minted to the `masterCampie` contract (line 80). At the same time, we observe the `MasterCampie::depositFor()` function attempts to extract the `mGrail` token again from `msg.sender` (line 329), which will cause the transaction to revert.

mGrailConvertor::convert()

```
68 function convert(  
69     address _for,  
70     uint256 _amount,  
71     uint256 _mode  
72 ) external whenNotPaused nonReentrant {  
73     if (_amount == 0) revert ZeroNotAllowed();  
  
75     IERC20(grail).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _amount);  
76     _convert(_amount);  
  
78     if (_mode == stakeMode) {  
79         if (masterCampie == address(0)) revert MasterCampieNotSet();  
80         IMintableERC20(mGrail).mint(address(masterCampie), _amount);  
81         IMasterCampie(masterCampie).depositFor(  
82             mGrail,  
83             _for,  
84             _amount  
85         );  
86     } else {  
87         IMintableERC20(mGrail).mint(_for, _amount);  
88     }  
89     emit mGrailConverted(_for, _amount, _mode);  
90 }
```

MasterCampie::depositFor()

```
321 function depositFor(  
322     address _stakingToken,  
323     address _for,
```



```

324     uint256 _amount
325 ) external whenNotPaused nonReentrant {
326     PoolInfo storage pool = tokenToPoolInfo[_stakingToken];
327     IMintableERC20(pool.receiptToken).mint(_for, _amount);

329     IERC20(pool.stakingToken).safeTransferFrom(address(msg.sender), address(this), _amount);
330     emit Deposit(_for, _stakingToken, pool.receiptToken, _amount);
331 }

```

Remediation Properly improve the implementation of the convert() function.

[M-1] Revisited Reward Distribution in CamelotStaking

Target	Category	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	STATUS
CamelotStaking.sol	Business Logic	Medium	Medium	Addressed

By design, the depositLp() function accepts the deposits of the Camelot LP tokens and deposits them into the corresponding Camelot NFTPool to earn GRAIL/xGRAIL as rewards. It calls _harvestBatchLp-Rewards() (line 217) to harvest and distribute rewards. Upon thorough examination of the current implementation, we identify a vulnerability that needs to be improved. The _harvestBatchLpRewards() function calls harvestPosition() (line 245) to harvest and calculate rewards based on the GRAIL/xGRAIL balance changes in the CamelotStaking contract. However, the addToPosition() function is called (line 212) before to deposit the Camelot LP tokens into the Camelot NFTPool, and it calls _harvestPosition() (line 584) (which is equivalent to harvestPosition()), sending rewards to the CamelotStaking contract. As a result, the second call to harvestPosition() in _harvestBatchLpRewards() does not yield any reward, causing them to be locked in the CamelotStaking contract without proper distribution.

CamelotStaking::depositLp()

```

191 function depositLp(
192     address _lp,
193     address _for,
194     address _from,
195     uint256 _amount
196 ) external override nonReentrant whenNotPaused _onlyActivePoolHelper(_lp){
197     Pool storage poolInfo = pools[_lp];

199     IERC20(poolInfo.lp).safeTransferFrom(_from, address(this), _amount);

201     if(lpPostionTokenId[_lp] == 0)
202     {
203         uint256 lpNextTokenId = INFTPool(poolInfo.lpNftPool).lastTokenId() + 1;

```

```

204         lpPostionTokenId[_lp] = lpNextTokenId;

206         IERC20(poolInfo.lp).approve(poolInfo.lpNftPool, _amount);
207         INFTPool(poolInfo.lpNftPool).createPosition(_amount,0);
208     }
209     else
210     {
211         IERC20(poolInfo.lp).approve(poolInfo.lpNftPool, _amount);
212         INFTPool(poolInfo.lpNftPool).addToPosition(lpPostionTokenId[_lp],
            _amount);
213     }

215     address[] memory _lps = new address[](1);
216     _lps[0] = _lp;
217     _harvestBatchLpRewards( _lps );

219     // mint the receipt to the user driectly
220     IMintableERC20(poolInfo.receiptToken).mint(_for, _amount);

222     emit NewLpDeposit(_for, _lp, _amount, poolInfo.receiptToken, _amount);
223 }

225 function _harvestBatchLpRewards(
226     address[] memory _lps
227 ) internal {

229     if(_lps.length == 0) return;

231     for(uint256 i = 0; i < _lps.length; i++)
232     {
233         Pool storage poolInfo = pools[_lps[i]];
234         if ((poolInfo.lastHarvestTime + harvestTimeGap) > block.timestamp)
            return;

236         if (!pools[_lps[i]].isActive) revert OnlyActivePool();
237         poolInfo.lastHarvestTime = block.timestamp;

239         uint256 _tokenId = lpPostionTokenId[_lps[i]];
240         if(_tokenId == 0) revert NoOpenPositionForLp();

242         uint256 xGrailBeforeBalance = xGrailToken.balanceOf(address(this));
243         uint256 grailBeforeBalance = IERC20(GRAIL).balanceOf(address(this));

245         INFTPool(poolInfo.lpNftPool).harvestPosition(_tokenId);

247         uint256 xGrailAfterBalance = xGrailToken.balanceOf(address(this));
248         uint256 grailAfterBalance = IERC20(GRAIL).balanceOf(address(this));

250         if((grailAfterBalance - grailBeforeBalance) > 0)
251         {

```

```

252         IERC20(GRAIL).safeApprove(address(rewardDistributor), (
                grailAfterBalance - grailBeforeBalance));
253         IRewardDistributor(rewardDistributor).sendYieldBoosterRewards(
                poolInfo.rewarder, GRAIL, (grailAfterBalance - grailBeforeBalance
                ));
254     }

256     if((xGrailAfterBalance - xGrailBeforeBalance) > 0)
257     {
258         xGrailToken.approve(address(rewardDistributor), (xGrailAfterBalance
                - xGrailBeforeBalance));
259         IRewardDistributor(rewardDistributor).sendYieldBoosterRewards(
                poolInfo.rewarder, address(xGrailToken), (xGrailAfterBalance -
                xGrailBeforeBalance));
260     }
261 }
262 }

```

NFTPool::addToPosition()

```

578 function addToPosition(uint256 tokenId, uint256 amountToAdd) external
    nonReentrant {
579     _requireOnlyOperatorOrOwnerOf(tokenId);
580     require(amountToAdd > 0, "0 amount"); // addToPosition: amount cannot be
        null

582     _updatePool();
583     address nftOwner = ERC721.ownerOf(tokenId);
584     _harvestPosition(tokenId, nftOwner);

586     ...
587 }

```

Remediation Improve the implementation of the `depositLp()` function to properly harvest and distribute the rewards.

[L-1] Potential Risks Associated with Centralization

Target	Category	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	STATUS
Multiple Contracts	Security	Low	Low	Acknowledged

In the `Campie` protocol, the existence of a series of privileged accounts introduces centralization risks, as they hold significant control and authority over critical operations governing the protocol. In the following, we show the representative function potentially affected by the privileges associated with the privileged accounts.

Example Privileged Operations in Campie

```
686 function setPoolManagerStatus(address _account, bool _allowedManager) external
    onlyOwner {
687     PoolManagers[_account] = _allowedManager;

689     emit PoolManagerStatus(_account, PoolManagers[_account]);
690 }

692 function setCampie(address _campie) external onlyOwner {
693     if (address(campie) != address(0)) revert CampieSetAlready();

695     if (!Address.isContract(_campie)) revert MustBeContract();

697     campie = IERC20(_campie);
698     emit CampieSet(_campie);
699 }

701 function setVlCampie(address _vlCampie) external onlyOwner {
702     address oldvlCampie = address(vlCampie);
703     vlCampie = IVLCampie(_vlCampie);
704     emit VlCampieUpdated(address(vlCampie), oldvlCampie);
705 }
```

Remediation To mitigate the identified issue, it is recommended to introduce multi-sig mechanism to undertake the role of the privileged accounts. Moreover, it is advisable to implement timelocks to govern all modifications to the privileged operations.

Response By Team This issue has been confirmed by the team.

[I-1] Meaningful Events for Key Operations

Target	Category	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	STATUS
MasterCampie.sol	Coding Practices	N/A	N/A	Addressed

The `event` feature is vital for capturing runtime dynamics in a contract. Upon emission, events store transaction arguments in logs, supplying external analytics and reporting tools with crucial information. They play a pivotal role in scenarios like modifying system-wide parameters or handling token operations.

However, in our examination of protocol dynamics, we observed that certain key operations lack meaningful events to document their changes. We highlight the representative routines below.

MasterCampie::updateWhitelistedAllocManager()

```
835 function updateWhitelistedAllocManager(  
836     address _account,  
837     bool _allowed  
838 ) external onlyOwner {  
839     AllocationManagers[_account] = _allowed;  
840 }
```

Remediation Ensure the proper emission of meaningful events containing accurate information to promptly reflect state changes.

4 | Appendix

4.1 About AstraSec

AstraSec is a blockchain security company that serves to provide high-quality auditing services for blockchain-based protocols. With a team of blockchain specialists, AstraSec maintains a strong commitment to excellence and client satisfaction. The audit team members have extensive audit experience for various famous DeFi projects. AstraSec's comprehensive approach and deep blockchain understanding make it a trusted partner for the clients.

4.2 Disclaimer

The information provided in this audit report is for reference only and does not constitute any legal, financial, or investment advice. Any views, suggestions, or conclusions in the audit report are based on the limited information and conditions obtained during the audit process and may be subject to unknown risks and uncertainties. While we make every effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the audit report, we are not responsible for any errors or omissions in the report.

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4.3 Contact

Phone	+86 176 2267 4194
Email	contact@astrasec.ai
Twitter	https://twitter.com/AstraSecAI