

audit / code review report

January 08, 2025

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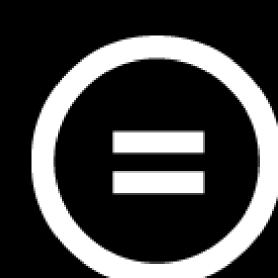
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## LICENSE

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## APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

#### **PURPOSE**

- 1. Determine the correct operation of the protocol, according to the design specification.
- 2. Identify possible vulnerabilities that could be exploited by an attacker.
- 3. Detect errors in the smart contract that could lead to unexpected behavior.
- 4. Analyze whether best practices were followed during development.
- 5. Make recommendations to improve security and code readability.

#### CODEBASE

GitHub	https://github.com/Cookie3-dev/
Branch	master
Contracts	AirdropClaim.sol; FarmFactory.sol; Farm.sol; CookieLock.sol

#### METHODOLOGY

- 1. Reading the available documentation and understanding the code.
- 2. Doing automated code analysis and reviewing dependencies.
- 3. Checking manually source code line by line for security vulnerabilities.
- 4. Following guildlines and recommendations.
- 5. Preparing this report.



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## DESCRIPTION

#### Issues Categories:

Severity	<u>Description</u>
CRITICAL	vulnerability that can lead to loss of funds, failure to recover blocked funds, or catastrophic denial of service.
HIGH	vulnerability that can lead to incorrect contract state or unpredictable operation of the contract.
MEDIUM	failure to adhere to best practices, incorrect usage of primitives, without major impact on security.
LOW	recommendations or potential optimizations which can lead to better user experience or readability.

#### Each issue can be in the following state:

<u>State</u>	<u>Description</u>
PENDING	still waiting for resolving
ACKNOWLEDGED	know but not planned to resolve for some reasons
RESOLVED	fixed and deployed



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# AUDIT SCOPE

1. getting to know the project	
2.research into architecture	
3.manual code read	
4. permissions of state changing functions	
5.identify common Solidity vulnerabilities	
6.test coverage	
7. static analysis	
8. storage key overlaps	
9.DOS possibilities by malicious attacker	
10. steal funds possibilities	



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#### FINDINGS

<u>Finding</u>	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
#1 - Users can directly claim locked tokens	MEDIUM	RESOLVED
#2 - Removing a tier will block the claiming functionality	LOW	RESOLVED
#3 - Prevent the overwriting of existing Farm and Airdrop	LOW	RESOLVED
#4 - Emit an event in crucial places	LOW	RESOLVED
#5 - Modifying the tokensForTier of a tier can cause problems	LOW	RESOLVED
#6 - Use safeTransfer Instead of transfer for ERC20 tokens	LOW	RESOLVED
#7 - Use properly name for storage variables	LOW	RESOLVED

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#### #1 - USERS CAN DIRECTLY CLAIM LOCKED TOKENS

When a user locks tokens, in the mapping userLock only the tier in which the user locked tokens will be stored, as the unlockTime will be set to 0.

During the claiming process, the only requirements the user must meet are: they have staked tokens (i.e., the tier != 0) and block.timestamp > userLocks[msg.sender].unlockTime.

Here, userLocks[msg.sender].unlockTime will always be 0 until the unlock function is called. This means a user can lock their tokens and, when they decide to claim them, they do not need to wait for the unlocking period. Users can directly claim locked tokens without waiting for the unlocking time.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
MEDIUM	RESOLVED

#### RECOMMENDATION

Users should not be able to claim tokens before the unlocking period has passed.



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# #2 - REMOVING A TIER WILL BLOCK THE CLAIMING FUNCTIONALITY

When the MANAGER decides to remove an existing tier, the whole information about the tier is removed. If, at this moment, a user has an active lock and decides to claim their tokens after the unlocking period has passed, he will receive 0 tokens and will lose all of his staked tokens.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	RESOLVED

#### RECOMMENDATION

Do not remove the existing tier. Only prevent users from staking tokens in this tier anymore.



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# #3 - PREVENT THE OVERWRITING OF EXISTING FARM AND AIRDROP

When a new airdrop is created, it is never checked whether an airdrop with the same name already exists. If an airdrop with the same name as an existing one is added, it will overwrite the information of the current airdrop.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	RESOLVED

A similar problem exists in the FarmFactory contract, where new Farm contracts are created. It is never checked whether a farm with the given ID has already been created and registered.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Always check whether an airdrop or farm contract with the same name or ID already exists to prevent overwriting.



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#### #4 - EMIT AN EVENT IN CRUCIAL PLACES

Emit an event in crucial places, such as in the setRoot() function in the Farm contract, where the root is updated from the owner.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	RESOLVED

```
function setRoot(bytes32 _root) external onlyOwner {
    //@audit-issue emit event
    farmingConf.merkleRoot = _root;
}
```

#### RECOMMENDATION

Emit an event in the setRoot() function, following a similar approach to the AirdropClaim contract when the root is updated.



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# #5 - MODIFYING THE TOKENSFORTIER OF A TIER CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS

Modifying the tokensForTier of a tier can cause problems when users lock and claim tokens.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	RESOLVED

If the tokensForTier is increased after every claim, users will receive more tokens than they initially locked. Additionally, the last users who claim their tokens might not receive them due to insufficient tokens in the contract.

In the case where the tokensForTier is decreased, users who have already locked their tokens will receive fewer tokens when claiming, resulting in a loss. These excess tokens will remain stuck in the contract.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Do not modify the tokensForTier of a tier.



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# #6 - USE SAFETRANSFER INSTEAD OF TRANSFER FOR ERC20 TOKENS

In the AirdropClaim contract, where the transfer function is used, the return parameter is not handled. The SafeERC20 library is used for IERC20 to safely handle every transfer operation.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	RESOLVED

Currently, the safeTransferFrom function is only used when the airdrop is added, where the return parameter is checked. However, when a user tries to claim their airdrop, the transfer function is used directly instead of safeTransfer from the SafeERC20 library.

Not using safeTransfer may cause sweep to fail for some tokens.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Use safeTransfer instead of transfer.



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#### #7 - USE PROPERLY NAME FOR STORAGE VARIABLES

The storage variable counter is used and incremented when a new tier is added. The purpose of this variable is to avoid duplication of the tiers. Instead of using this name, use tierld, which is a more proper and understandable name for users and developers to know the purpose of the variable.

<u>Severity</u>	<u>Status</u>
LOW	RESOLVED

#### RECOMMENDATION

Rename the storage variable from counter to tierld.

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