



Cyberscope

# Audit Report

## **V8COIN**

January 2025

Network    ETH

Address    0xd2ae7d46ba7bb8a62b82f3a6a54e440d001af2d7

Audited by    © cyberscope

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## Risk Classification

The criticality of findings in Cyberscope's smart contract audits is determined by evaluating multiple variables. The two primary variables are:

1. **Likelihood of Exploitation:** This considers how easily an attack can be executed, including the economic feasibility for an attacker.
2. **Impact of Exploitation:** This assesses the potential consequences of an attack, particularly in terms of the loss of funds or disruption to the contract's functionality.

Based on these variables, findings are categorized into the following severity levels:

1. **Critical:** Indicates a vulnerability that is both highly likely to be exploited and can result in significant fund loss or severe disruption. Immediate action is required to address these issues.
2. **Medium:** Refers to vulnerabilities that are either less likely to be exploited or would have a moderate impact if exploited. These issues should be addressed in due course to ensure overall contract security.
3. **Minor:** Involves vulnerabilities that are unlikely to be exploited and would have a minor impact. These findings should still be considered for resolution to maintain best practices in security.
4. **Informative:** Points out potential improvements or informational notes that do not pose an immediate risk. Addressing these can enhance the overall quality and robustness of the contract.

Severity	Likelihood / Impact of Exploitation
● Critical	Highly Likely / High Impact
● Medium	Less Likely / High Impact or Highly Likely/ Lower Impact
● Minor / Informative	Unlikely / Low to no Impact

## Review

Explorer	<a href="https://etherscan.io/address/0xd2ae7d46ba7bb8a62b82f3a6a54e440d001af2d7">https://etherscan.io/address/0xd2ae7d46ba7bb8a62b82f3a6a54e440d001af2d7</a>
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## Audit Updates

Initial Audit	23 Dec 2024  <a href="https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/v8/v1/airdropClaim.pdf">https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/v8/v1/airdropClaim.pdf</a>
Corrected Phase 2	27 Jan 2025  <a href="https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/v8/v2/airdropClaim.pdf">https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/v8/v2/airdropClaim.pdf</a>
Corrected Phase 3	29 Jan 2025

## Source Files

Filename	SHA256
contracts/V8COINAirdropClaim.sol	4d0385475d0ae796b5c47b3dcd81c6ff67f03ff2bb0bd694fef81ac85b2635a4

## Overview

The V8AirdropClaim contract is designed to facilitate and manage token airdrop claims with a focus on security and efficiency. It allows eligible users to claim rewards by validating their claims through a Merkle proof mechanism while enforcing strict role-based access controls for administrative functions. The contract also supports flexible management of airdrop sessions, claim fees, and rewards.

## Claim Functionality

The claim functionality is the core of the contract, enabling users to securely receive airdrop rewards by providing a valid Merkle proof to prove their eligibility. The `claimReward` function ensures that each claim is valid by verifying the user's proof against the current Merkle root. Users are required to pay a predefined claim fee ( `claimFeeAmount` ), which is transferred to the designated `claimFeeReceiver` , ensuring proper fee handling. All users receive the same fixed reward amount of V8COIN tokens, which are transferred to the specified receiver address upon successful claim validation. Claims can only be made during active airdrop sessions, defined by the `claimSessionStart` and `claimSessionEnd` timestamps.

# Roles

## Admin

The admin can interact with the following functions:

- `setRoot`
- `rescueERC20`
- `updateClaimFeeAmount`

## AIRDROP\_SESSION\_OPENER\_ROLE

The AIRDROP\_SESSION\_OPENER\_ROLE can interact with the following functions:

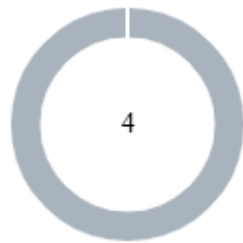
- `openAirdropSessionNow`
- `openAirdropSessionAt`

## Users

The users can interact with the following functions:

- `claimReward`
- `isAirdropSessionOpen`
- `claimSessionStartHuman`
- `claimSessionEndHuman`
- `isProofValid`

## Findings Breakdown



● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	4

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	0	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	1	3	0	0

## Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	CCR	Contract Centralization Risk	Acknowledged
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	MPC	Merkle Proof Centralization	Acknowledged
●	TSI	Tokens Sufficiency Insurance	Acknowledged



## CCR - Contract Centralization Risk

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/V8AirdropClaim.sol#L189,204,222,251
Status	Acknowledged

### Description

The contract's functionality and behavior are heavily dependent on external parameters or configurations. While external configuration can offer flexibility, it also poses several centralization risks that warrant attention. Centralization risks arising from the dependence on external configuration include Single Point of Control, Vulnerability to Attacks, Operational Delays, Trust Dependencies, and Decentralization Erosion.

```
function openAirdropSessionNow(uint256
sessionDurationInMinutes) external
onlyRole(AIRDROP_SESSION_OPENER_ROLE) { /*...*/ }

function openAirdropSessionAt(
    uint256 startYear,
    uint256 startMonth,
    uint256 startDay,
    uint256 startHours,
    uint256 startMinutes,
    uint256 sessionDurationInMinutes
) external onlyRole(AIRDROP_SESSION_OPENER_ROLE) { /*...*/ }

function setRoot(bytes32 _root) external
onlyRole(DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE) { /*...*/ }

function updateClaimFeeAmount(uint256 _claimFeeAmount) external
onlyRole(DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE) { /*...*/ }
```

## Recommendation

To address this finding and mitigate centralization risks, it is recommended to evaluate the feasibility of migrating critical configurations and functionality into the contract's codebase itself. This approach would reduce external dependencies and enhance the contract's self-sufficiency. It is essential to carefully weigh the trade-offs between external configuration flexibility and the risks associated with centralization.

## Team Update

The team has acknowledged that this is not a security issue and states: *We opted for cold storage hardware wallets. Multisignature is not necessarily a guarantee of decentralization. It just means different signatures permissions. Project has not been launched so it is normal to see huge wallets during distribution and before project launch.*

## IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	contracts/V8COINAirdropClaim.sol#L139,141
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The `immutable` is a special declaration for this kind of state variable that saves gas when it is defined.

```
rewardAmount  
claimFeeReceiver
```

### Recommendation

By declaring a variable as immutable, the Solidity compiler is able to make certain optimizations. This can reduce the amount of storage and computation required by the contract, and make it more gas-efficient.

## MPC - Merkle Proof Centralization

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/V8AirdropClaim.sol#L222,270
Status	Acknowledged

### Description

The contract uses a Merkle Proof mechanism in order to define many applicable addresses. The verification process is based on an off-chain configuration. The contract owner is responsible for updating the in-chain “Merkle Root” in order to validate correctly the provided message.

```
function setRoot(bytes32 _root) external
onlyRole(DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE) {
    if (_root == 0x0) {
        revert ZeroRoot();
    }
    root = _root;
    emit SetRoot(_root);
}

function isProofValid(address _owner, bytes32[] memory _proof)
public view returns(bool) {
    bytes32 leaf =
    keccak256(bytes.concat(keccak256(abi.encode(_owner,
    CHAIN_ID))));
}
```

## Recommendation

We state that the Merkle Proof algorithm is required for proper protocol operations and gas consumption decreases. Thus, we emphasize that the Merkle proof algorithm is based on an off-chain mechanism. Any off-chain mechanism could potentially be compromised and affect the on-chain state unexpectedly. The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions.

### Temporary Solutions:

These measurements do not decrease the severity of the finding

- Introduce a time-locker mechanism with a reasonable delay.
- Introduce a multi-signature wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.

### Permanent Solution:

- Renouncing the ownership, which will eliminate the threats but it is non-reversible.

## Team Update

The team has acknowledged that this is not a security issue and states: *Merkel tree is by design a very centralized solution, a lot of projects use it. It's efficient for cost effectiveness for project and airdrop participants.*

## TSI - Tokens Sufficiency Insurance

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/V8AirdropClaim.sol#L171
Status	Acknowledged

### Description

The tokens are not held within the contract itself. Instead, the contract is designed to provide the tokens from an external administrator. While external administration can provide flexibility, it introduces a dependency on the administrator's actions, which can lead to various issues and centralization risks.

```
uint256 rewardAmountCache = rewardAmount;  
V8COIN.safeTransfer(_receiver, rewardAmountCache);
```

### Recommendation

It is recommended to consider implementing a more decentralized and automated approach for handling the contract tokens. One possible solution is to hold the tokens within the contract itself. If the contract guarantees the process it can enhance its reliability, security, and participant trust, ultimately leading to a more successful and efficient process.

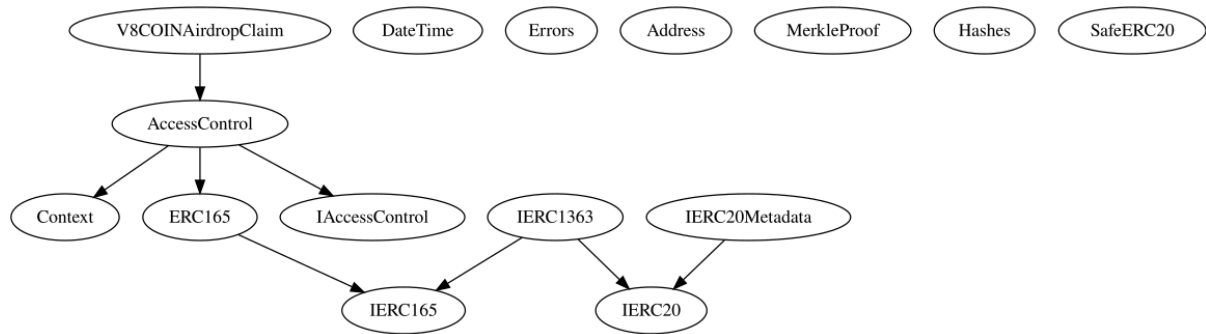
### Team Update

The team has acknowledged that this is not a security issue and states: *This is by design. We want the airdrop contract to hold a minimal amount of tokens, so in case of hack nothing bad happens. There is no incentive for attacks, tokens are not held in contract. It is a plus and best for the community.*

## Functions Analysis

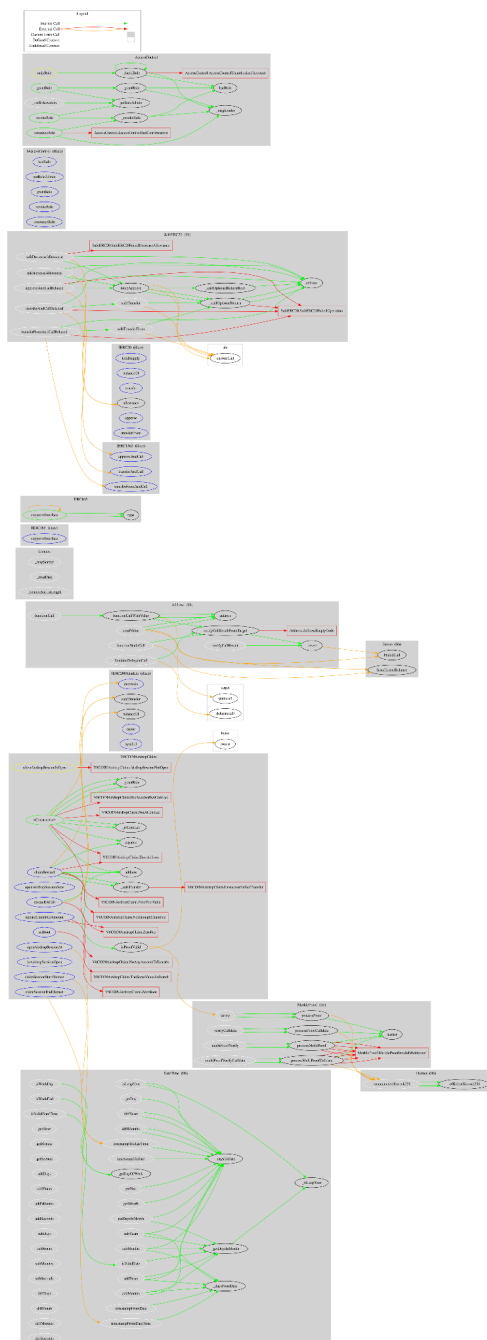
Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
V8COINAirdrop Claim	Implementation	AccessContr ol		
		Public	✓	-
	claimReward	External	Payable	whenAirdropSe ssionIsOpen
	openAirdropSessionNow	External	✓	onlyRole
	openAirdropSessionAt	External	✓	onlyRole
	setRoot	External	✓	onlyRole
	rescueERC20	External	✓	onlyRole
	updateClaimFeeAmount	External	✓	onlyRole
	isProofValid	Public		-
	isAirdropSessionOpen	External		-
	claimSessionStartHuman	External		-
	claimSessionEndHuman	External		-
	_safeTransfer	Internal	✓	
	_isContract	Internal		

# Inheritance Graph





## Flow Graph



## Summary

The V8AirdropClaim contract implements a secure and efficient mechanism for managing token airdrop claims, incorporating features such as Merkle proof validation, role-based access control, and session-based claim management. This audit investigates potential security vulnerabilities, evaluates the correctness of business logic, and identifies areas for improvement to enhance the contract's robustness and functionality.

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# About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

Cyberscope is one of the leading smart contract audit firms in the crypto space and has built a high-profile network of clients and partners.



**The Cyberscope team**

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