



# Smart Contract Security Audit Report



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# 1 Executive Summary

On 2023.04.21, the SlowMist security team received the Davos Money team's security audit application for Davos Money, developed the audit plan according to the agreement of both parties and the characteristics of the project, and finally issued the security audit report.

The SlowMist security team adopts the strategy of "white box lead, black, grey box assists" to conduct a complete security test on the project in the way closest to the real attack.

The test method information:

Test method	Description
Black box testing	Conduct security tests from an attacker's perspective externally.
Grey box testing	Conduct security testing on code modules through the scripting tool, observing the internal running status, mining weaknesses.
White box testing	Based on the open source code, non-open source code, to detect whether there are vulnerabilities in programs such as nodes, SDK, etc.

The vulnerability severity level information:

Level	Description
Critical	Critical severity vulnerabilities will have a significant impact on the security of the DeFi project, and it is strongly recommended to fix the critical vulnerabilities.
High	High severity vulnerabilities will affect the normal operation of the DeFi project. It is strongly recommended to fix high-risk vulnerabilities.
Medium	Medium severity vulnerability will affect the operation of the DeFi project. It is recommended to fix medium-risk vulnerabilities.
Low	Low severity vulnerabilities may affect the operation of the DeFi project in certain scenarios. It is suggested that the project team should evaluate and consider whether these vulnerabilities need to be fixed.
Weakness	There are safety risks theoretically, but it is extremely difficult to reproduce in engineering.
Suggestion	There are better practices for coding or architecture.

## 2 Audit Methodology

The security audit process of SlowMist security team for smart contract includes two steps:

- Smart contract codes are scanned/tested for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities using automated analysis tools.
- Manual audit of the codes for security issues. The contracts are manually analyzed to look for any potential problems.

Following is the list of commonly known vulnerabilities that was considered during the audit of the smart contract:

Serial Number	Audit Class	Audit Subclass
1	Overflow Audit	-
2	Reentrancy Attack Audit	-
3	Replay Attack Audit	-
4	Flashloan Attack Audit	-
5	Race Conditions Audit	Reordering Attack Audit
6	Permission Vulnerability Audit	Access Control Audit
		Excessive Authority Audit
7	Security Design Audit	External Module Safe Use Audit
		Compiler Version Security Audit
		Hard-coded Address Security Audit
		Fallback Function Safe Use Audit
		Show Coding Security Audit
		Function Return Value Security Audit
		External Call Function Security Audit

Serial Number	Audit Class	Audit Subclass
7	Security Design Audit	Block data Dependence Security Audit
		tx.origin Authentication Security Audit
8	Denial of Service Audit	-
9	Gas Optimization Audit	-
10	Design Logic Audit	-
11	Variable Coverage Vulnerability Audit	-
12	"False Top-up" Vulnerability Audit	-
13	Scoping and Declarations Audit	-
14	Malicious Event Log Audit	-
15	Arithmetic Accuracy Deviation Audit	-
16	Uninitialized Storage Pointer Audit	-

## 3 Project Overview

### 3.1 Project Introduction

Davos is a first-rate cross-chain lending and borrowing platform that offers its users the opportunity to borrow the DUSD Stable Asset, initially using their staked MATIC assets as collateral.

### 3.2 Vulnerability Information

The following is the status of the vulnerabilities found in this audit:

NO	Title	Category	Level	Status
N1	Potential out of gas in DGTReward claiming	Denial of Service Vulnerability	Low	Acknowledged

NO	Title	Category	Level	Status
N2	setSwapPool can be called by malicious actor if not called during deployment	Race Conditions Vulnerability	Low	Ignored
N3	Risk of excessive authority	Authority Control Vulnerability Audit	Low	Acknowledged
N4	Fixed decimal used in fetching oracle price	Unsafe External Call Audit	Medium	Confirmed
N5	Unchecked transfer	Unsafe External Call Audit	Low	Fixed
N6	Unclear logic in SwapPool	Design Logic Audit	Suggestion	Fixed
N7	Fixed price used in DgtOracle	Design Logic Audit	Low	Ignored
N8	Missing zero address check	Others	Suggestion	Fixed
N9	msg.value inside loop	Denial of Service Vulnerability	Low	Fixed
N10	Unprotected upgrade function	Authority Control Vulnerability Audit	Critical	Acknowledged
N11	prefer parsePriceFeedUpdates to updatePriceFeeds	Others	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N12	Use multisig wallet for feeReceiver	Others	Suggestion	Confirmed
N13	Inflation attack in addLiquidity in SwapPool	Design Logic Audit	Critical	Fixed

## 4 Code Overview

### 4.1 Contracts Description

**Audit version:**

<https://github.com/davos-money/davos-contracts/tree/main>

commit: e00e3afa169cef8ae2f6bc0b6a206b87698f36a4

The main network address of the contract is as follows:

**The code was not deployed to the mainnet.**

## 4.2 Visibility Description

The SlowMist Security team analyzed the visibility of major contracts during the audit, the result as follows:

DGTRewards			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
initPool	external	Can Modify State	auth
setDgtToken	external	Can Modify State	auth
setRewardsMaxLimit	external	Can Modify State	auth
setOracle	external	Can Modify State	auth
setRate	external	Can Modify State	auth
setMaxPools	external	Can Modify State	auth
dgtPrice	public	view	-
rewardsRate	public	view	-
distributionApy	public	view	-
pendingRewards	public	view	-
claimable	public	view	poolInit

DGTRewards			
unrealisedRewards	public	view	poolInit
drop	public	Can Modify State	-
claim	external	Can Modify State	-
cage	public	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	public	Can Modify State	auth

DGTToken			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
mint	external	Can Modify State	auth
burn	external	Can Modify State	-
pause	external	Can Modify State	auth
unpause	external	Can Modify State	auth

Interaction			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
enableWhitelist	external	Can Modify State	auth
disableWhitelist	external	Can Modify State	auth
setWhitelistOperator	external	Can Modify State	auth
addToWhitelist	external	Can Modify State	operatorOrWard

Interaction			
removeFromWhitelist	external	Can Modify State	operatorOrWard
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
setCores	public	Can Modify State	auth
setDavosApprove	public	Can Modify State	auth
setCollateralType	external	Can Modify State	auth
setCollateralDuty	external	Can Modify State	auth
setDavosProvider	external	Can Modify State	auth
removeCollateralType	external	Can Modify State	auth
stringToBytes32	external	pure	-
deposit	external	Can Modify State	whitelisted
borrow	external	Can Modify State	-
dropRewards	public	Can Modify State	-
payback	external	Can Modify State	-
withdraw	external	Can Modify State	-
drip	public	Can Modify State	-
poke	public	Can Modify State	-
setRewards	external	Can Modify State	auth
collateralPrice	public	view	-
davosPrice	external	view	-
collateralRate	external	view	-
depositTVL	external	view	-
collateralTVL	external	view	-

Interaction			
free	public	view	-
locked	public	view	-
borrowed	external	view	-
availableToBorrow	external	view	-
willBorrow	external	view	-
currentLiquidationPrice	external	view	-
estimatedLiquidationPrice	external	view	-
estimatedLiquidationPriceDAVOS	external	view	-
borrowApr	public	view	-
startAuction	external	Can Modify State	-
buyFromAuction	external	Can Modify State	-
getAuctionStatus	external	view	-
upchostClipper	external	Can Modify State	-
getAllActiveAuctionsForToken	external	view	-
resetAuction	external	Can Modify State	-
totalPegLiquidity	external	view	-

LinearDecrease			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
file	external	Can Modify State	auth

LinearDecrease			
price	external	view	-

StairstepExponentialDecrease			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
price	external	view	-

ExponentialDecrease			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
price	external	view	-

Clipper			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
sales	external	view	-

Clipper			
file	external	Can Modify State	auth; lock
file	external	Can Modify State	auth; lock
kick	external	Can Modify State	auth; lock; isStopped
redo	external	Can Modify State	auth; lock; isStopped
take	external	Can Modify State	auth; lock; isStopped
count	external	view	-
list	external	view	-
getStatus	external	view	-
uphost	external	Can Modify State	-
yank	external	Can Modify State	auth; lock

Davos			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
transfer	external	Can Modify State	-
transferFrom	public	Can Modify State	-
mint	external	Can Modify State	auth
burn	external	Can Modify State	-
approve	external	Can Modify State	-
push	external	Can Modify State	-
pull	external	Can Modify State	-

Davos			
move	external	Can Modify State	-
permit	external	Can Modify State	-
increaseAllowance	public	Can Modify State	-
decreaseAllowance	public	Can Modify State	-
setSupplyCap	public	Can Modify State	auth
updateDomainSeparator	external	Can Modify State	auth

Dog			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
chop	external	view	-
bark	external	Can Modify State	auth
digs	external	Can Modify State	auth
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth

Jar			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers

Jar			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
lastTimeRewardApplicable	public	view	-
tokensPerShare	public	view	-
earned	public	view	-
replenish	external	Can Modify State	authOrOperator; update
setSpread	external	Can Modify State	authOrOperator
setExitDelay	external	Can Modify State	authOrOperator
addOperator	external	Can Modify State	auth
removeOperator	external	Can Modify State	auth
extractDust	external	Can Modify State	auth
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth
join	external	Can Modify State	update; nonReentrant
exit	external	Can Modify State	update; nonReentrant
redeemBatch	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant

GemJoin			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer

GemJoin			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth
join	external	Can Modify State	auth
exit	external	Can Modify State	auth

DavosJoin			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth
join	external	Can Modify State	auth
exit	external	Can Modify State	auth

Jug			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
init	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth

Jug			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
drip	external	Can Modify State	-

Spotter			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
poke	external	Can Modify State	-
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth

Vat			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
behalf	external	Can Modify State	auth
regard	external	Can Modify State	auth
hope	external	Can Modify State	-
nope	external	Can Modify State	-
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer

Vat			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
init	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth
slip	external	Can Modify State	auth
flux	external	Can Modify State	auth
move	external	Can Modify State	auth
frob	external	Can Modify State	auth
fork	external	Can Modify State	auth
grab	external	Can Modify State	auth
heal	external	Can Modify State	-
suck	external	Can Modify State	auth
fold	external	Can Modify State	auth

Vow			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
rely	external	Can Modify State	auth
deny	external	Can Modify State	auth
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
file	external	Can Modify State	auth
heal	external	Can Modify State	-

Vow			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
feed	external	Can Modify State	-
flap	external	Can Modify State	-
cage	external	Can Modify State	auth
uncage	external	Can Modify State	auth

AuctionProxy			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
startAuction	public	Can Modify State	-
resetAuction	public	Can Modify State	-
buyFromAuction	public	Can Modify State	-
getAllActiveAuctionsForClip	external	view	-

BaseStrategy			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
setStrategist	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
setFeeRecipient	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
pause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrStrategist
unpause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrStrategist
balanceOfWant	public	view	-
balanceOfPool	public	view	-
balanceOf	public	view	-

CeToken			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers

CeToken			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
burn	external	Can Modify State	onlyMinter
mint	external	Can Modify State	onlyMinter
changeVault	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
getVaultAddress	external	view	-

CeVault			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
deposit	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant
depositFor	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; onlyRouter
claimYieldsFor	external	Can Modify State	onlyRouter; nonReentrant
claimYields	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant
withdraw	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant
withdrawFor	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; onlyRouter
getTotalAmountInVault	external	view	-
getPrincipalOf	external	view	-
getYieldFor	external	view	-
getCeTokenBalanceOf	external	view	-
getDepositOf	external	view	-
getClaimedOf	external	view	-
changeRouter	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
getName	external	view	-

CeVault			
getCeToken	external	view	-
getAmaticcAddress	external	view	-
getRouter	external	view	-

CerosRouterLs			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
deposit	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused
withdrawAMATICc	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused
claim	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused
claimProfit	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant
withdrawFor	external	payable	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused; onlyOwnerOrStrategy
pause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
unpause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changePriceGetter	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changePairFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeStrategy	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changePool	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeDex	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeCeVault	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner

CerosRouterLs			
getAmountOut	public	view	-
getPendingWithdrawalOf	external	view	-
getYieldFor	external	view	-

CerosRouterLsEth			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
deposit	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused
withdrawAMATICc	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused
claim	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused
claimProfit	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant
withdrawFor	external	payable	nonReentrant; whenNotPaused; onlyOwnerOrStrategy
pause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
unpause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changePriceGetter	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changePairFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeStrategy	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changePool	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeDex	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner

CerosRouterLsEth				
Function Name	Visibility	Can Modify State	Modifiers	
changeCeVault	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
getAmountOut	public	view	-	
getPendingWithdrawalOf	external	view	-	
getYieldFor	external	view	-	

CerosRouterSp				
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers	
initialize	public	Can Modify State	initializer	
deposit	external	payable	nonReentrant	
depositWMatic	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant	
claim	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant	
claimProfit	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant	
getAmountOut	public	view	-	
withdrawWithSlippage	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant	
getProfitFor	external	view	-	
getYieldFor	external	view	-	
changeVault	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changeDex	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changeSwapPool	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changeProvider	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changePairFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changePriceGetter	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
getSwapPool	external	view	-	

CerosRouterSp				
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers	
getCeToken	external	view	-	
getWMaticAddress	external	view	-	
getCertToken	external	view	-	
getPoolAddress	external	view	-	
getDexAddress	external	view	-	
getVaultAddress	external	view	-	

DavosProvider				
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers	
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer	
provide	external	payable	whenNotPaused; nonReentrant	
release	external	payable	whenNotPaused; nonReentrant	
liquidation	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrInteraction; nonReentrant	
daoBurn	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrInteraction; nonReentrant	
daoMint	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrInteraction; nonReentrant	
pause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
unPause	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changeCollateral	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changeCollateralDerivative	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	
changeMasterVault	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner	

DavosProvider			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
changeInteraction	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeUnderlying	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
changeNativeStatus	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner

NonTransferableERC20			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
name	public	view	-
symbol	public	view	-
decimals	public	view	-
totalSupply	public	view	-
balanceOf	public	view	-
transfer	public	Can Modify State	-
allowance	public	view	-
approve	public	Can Modify State	-
transferFrom	public	Can Modify State	-

dMATIC			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
burn	external	Can Modify State	onlyMinter
mint	external	Can Modify State	onlyMinter
changeMinter	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
getMinter	external	view	-

LP			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	external	Can Modify State	initializer
setSwapPool	external	Can Modify State	-
mint	external	Can Modify State	onlySwapPool
burn	external	Can Modify State	onlySwapPool

SwapPool			
Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
initialize	public	Can Modify State	initializer
addLiquidityEth	external	payable	onlyProvider; nonReentrant
addLiquidity	external	Can Modify State	onlyProvider; nonReentrant
swapEth	external	payable	onlyIntegrator; nonReentrant
swap	external	Can Modify State	onlyIntegrator; nonReentrant
getAmountOut	external	view	-
getAmountIn	external	view	-
withdrawOwnerFeeEth	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner; nonReentrant
withdrawOwnerFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner; nonReentrant
getRemainingManagerFee	external	view	-
withdrawManagerFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyManager; nonReentrant
withdrawManagerFeeEth	external	Can Modify State	onlyManager; nonReentrant
add	public	Can Modify State	-

SwapPool			
setFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrManager
setThreshold	external	Can Modify State	onlyManager
setMaticPool	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwner
enableIntegratorLock	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrManager
enableProviderLock	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrManager
excludeFromFee	external	Can Modify State	onlyOwnerOrManager
triggerRebalanceAnkr	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; onlyManager
triggerRebalanceAnkrWithPercent	external	Can Modify State	nonReentrant; onlyManager
approveToMaticPool	external	Can Modify State	-
skim	public	Can Modify State	-
remove	public	Can Modify State	nonReentrant
contains	external	view	-
length	external	view	-
at	external	view	-
	external	payable	-

## 4.3 Vulnerability Summary

[N1] [Low] Potential out of gas in DGTReward claiming

Category: Denial of Service Vulnerability

Content

`claim` function in `DGTReward` loop through the `poolsList`. In some extreme case, when `poolsList` is big enough, the user may suffer from lock of fund due to out of gas. Note that `pendingRewards` also loop through `poolsList`

- contracts/DGTRewards.sol

```
function claim(uint256 amount) external {
    require(amount <= pendingRewards(msg.sender), "Rewards/not-enough-rewards");
    require(poolLimit >= amount, "Rewards/rewards-limit-exceeded");
    uint256 i = 0;
    while (i < poolsList.length) { // potential OOG
        drop(poolsList[i], msg.sender);
        i++;
    }
    claimedRewards[msg.sender] += amount;
    poolLimit -= amount;

    IERC20Upgradeable(dgtToken).safeTransfer(msg.sender, amount);
    emit Claimed(msg.sender, amount);
}
```

## Solution

It is recommended to have `claim(uint256 pool, uint256 amount)` which only claim `poolsList[pool]`

## Status

Acknowledged; Team: The DGTRewards.sol and related DGTContracts are work in progress. The current out of gas error will be true if there were many pools. But we will only have one pool for now.

## [N2] [Low] setSwapPool can be called by malicious actor if not called during deployment

### Category: Race Conditions Vulnerability

#### Content

`setSwapPool` in `LP` is not called in initializer. This expose vulnerability when the `swapPool` is not set due to misconfiguration.

- contracts/swapPool/LP.sol

```
function setSwapPool(address _swapPool) external {
    require(swapPool == address(0), "swap pool can be set only once");
```

```
    swapPool = _swapPool;  
}
```

## Solution

Either initialize **swapPool** in the initializer or set up a owner role to set this variable.

## Status

Ignored; It was by design and is taken care of in the scripts. SwapPool has already been deployed. Setting swap pool can't be shifted to initializer because SwapPool also requires the address of the LP token.

## [N3] [Low] Risk of excessive authority

Category: Authority Control Vulnerability Audit

### Content

Table below list all critical function can be called by EOA.

- CerosRouterLs | Owner | withdrawFor, changePriceGetter, changePairFee, changeStrategy, changePool, changeDex, changeCeVault
- CerosRouterLsEth | Owner | withdrawFor, changePriceGetter, changePairFee, changeStrategy, changePool, changeDex, changeCeVault
- CerosRouterSp | Owner | changeVault, changeDex, changeSwapPool, changeProvider, changePairFee, changePriceGetter
- CeToken | Owner | changeVault
- CeVault | Owner | changeRouter
- DavosProvider | Owner | daoMint, daoBurn, liquidation, changeCollateral, changeCollateralDerivative, changeMasterVault, changeInteraction, changeUnderlying, changeNativeStatus
- dMATIC | Owner | changeMinter
- dMATIC | Minter | mint, burn
- MasterVault | Provider | depositUnderlying, withdrawUnderlying
- MasterVault | Manager | withdrawFromStrategy, withdrawAllFromStrategy, retireStrat, migrateStrategy

- MasterVault | Owner | withdrawUnderlying, withdrawFromStrategy, withdrawAllFromStrategy, retireStrat, migrateStrategy, addStrategy, changeStrategyAllocation, changeAllocateOnDeposit, setDepositFee, setWithdrawalFee, changeProvider, setWaitingPool,
- CerosYieldConverterStrategyLs | Owner | changeDestination
- CerosYieldConverterStrategySp | Owner | changeSwapPool, changeCeRouter
- SwapPool | Owner | setMaticPool

For example. In `DGTRewards`, owner can set the `oracle` to be any address. In turns, `oracle` can be used to manipulate the claimable rewards.

- contracts/DGTRewards.sol

```
function setOracle(address oracle_) external auth {
    require(oracle_ != address(0), "Reward/invalid-oracle");
    oracle = PipLike(oracle_);authority

    emit DgtOracleChanged(address(oracle));
}
```

## Solution

It is recommended to use multisig, timelock and delegate the governance to DAO for this.

## Status

Acknowledged; Multisig contracts will be assigned for all these contracts. For all those other contracts where an address has been initialized or to be initialized (like setSwapPool or setOracle) by another function (which requires the address to be 0) will be taken care of in the scripts. And for all those accesses where an access is given to another contract is by design (wards of MakerDAO).

## [N4] [Medium] Fixed decimal used in fetching oracle price

### Category: Unsafe External Call Audit

#### Content

`peek` in `MaticOraclev2.sol` assume the decimal of the price returned by chainlink oracle is always 8, which is true for `MATIC/usd`. But it is more safe to fetch this decimal when initialize the contract.

- contracts/oracle/MaticOraclev2.sol

```
function peek() public view returns (bytes32, bool) {
    // Chainlink
    (
        /*uint80 roundID*/,
        int256 price,
        /*uint startedAt*/,
        uint256 timeStamp,
        /*uint80 answeredInRound*/
    ) = priceFeed.latestRoundData();

    if (block.timestamp - timeStamp <= threshold && price >= 0) {
        return (bytes32(uint256(price) * (10**10)), true); // @audit should not use
fixed decimal
    }

    // Pyth
    PythStructs.Price memory pythPrice = pyth.getPrice(pythPriceID);

    if (pythPrice.price < 0) {
        return (0, false);
    }
    return (bytes32(uint64(pythPrice.price) * (10**uint32(pythPrice.expo + 18))), true);
}
```

## Solution

Initialize the price decimal in intializer instead.

## Status

Confirmed; Team will consider this in the near future for a more generic oracle.

## [N5] [Low] Unchecked transfer

Category: Unsafe External Call Audit

## Content

The return value of an external transfer/transferFrom call is not checked

```
_aMATICc.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),amount)
contracts/ceros/CeVault.sol#79
_aMATICc.transfer(recipient,availableYields) (contracts/ceros/CeVault.sol#134)
_aMATICc.transfer(recipient,realAmount) (contracts/ceros/CeVault.sol#173)
```

```
s_maticToken.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_amount)
contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLs.sol#77
s_aMATICc.transfer(_recipient,profit) (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLs.sol#147)
s_maticToken.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_amount)
contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLsEth.sol#77
s_aMATICc.transfer(_recipient,profit) (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLsEth.sol#147)
IERC20(_wMaticAddress).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),amount)
contracts/ceros/CerosRouterSp.sol#87
_certToken.transfer(recipient,profit) (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterSp.sol#141)
davos.transfer(keeper,davosBal) (contracts/libraries/AuctionProxy.sol#39)
davos.transfer(keeper,davosBal) (contracts/libraries/AuctionProxy.sol#62)
davos.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),davosMaxAmount)
contracts/libraries/AuctionProxy.sol#83
davos.transfer(receiverAddress,davosBal) (contracts/libraries/AuctionProxy.sol#99)
davos.transfer(receiverAddress,davosBal) (contracts/libraries/AuctionProxy.sol#99)
IERC20Upgradeable(davos).transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),wad)
contracts/vow.sol#99)
```

## Solution

use safeTransfer and safeTransferFrom instead

## Status

Fixed; Team:

aMATICc is a trusted contract from our side.

DAVOS is a trusted contract from our side.

\_certToken is a trusted contract from our side.

s\_maticToken now uses safeTransferFrom.

\_wMaticAddress now uses safeTransferFrom.

## [N6] [Suggestion] Unclear logic in SwapPool

### Category: Design Logic Audit

### Content

When first minting LP for liquidity provider, only `2 * amount0 / 1e8` was mint.

```
function _addLiquidity(
    uint256 amount0,
    uint256 amount1,
    bool useEth
) internal virtual {
    uint256 ratio = ICerosToken(cerosToken).ratio();
```

```
uint256 value = (amount0 * ratio) / 1e18;
if (amount1 < value) {
    amount0 = (amount1 * 1e18) / ratio;
} else {
    amount1 = value;
}
if (useEth) {
    INativeERC20(nativeToken).deposit{ value: amount0 }();
    uint256 diff = msg.value - amount0;
    if (diff != 0) {
        _sendValue(msg.sender, diff);
    }
} else {
    IERC20Upgradeable(nativeToken).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
amount0);
}
IERC20Upgradeable(cerosToken).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), amount1);
if (nativeTokenAmount == 0 && cerosTokenAmount == 0) {
    require(amount0 > 1e18, "cannot add first time less than 1 token");
    nativeTokenAmount = amount0;
    cerosTokenAmount = amount1;

    ILP(lpToken).mint(msg.sender, (2 * amount0) / 10**8);
} else {
    uint256 allInNative = nativeTokenAmount + (cerosTokenAmount * 1e18) / ratio;
    uint256 mintAmount = (2 * amount0 * ILP(lpToken).totalSupply()) / allInNative;
    nativeTokenAmount += amount0;
    cerosTokenAmount += amount1;

    ILP(lpToken).mint(msg.sender, mintAmount);
}
emit LiquidityChange(msg.sender, amount0, amount1, nativeTokenAmount,
cerosTokenAmount, true);
}
```

## Solution

It seems like a lack of minimal liquidity. Waiting for discussion with team.

## Status

Fixed; change 1e8 to 1e18

[N7] [Low] Fixed price used in DgtOracle

Category: Design Logic Audit

Content

contracts/oracle/DgtOracle.sol

```
function changePriceToken(uint256 _price) external onlyOwner {  
  
    price = _price;  
    emit PriceChanged(price);  
}
```

## Solution

Waiting for discussion with team.

## Status

Ignored; Team: This is intentional since the price of DGT Token is not tied to liquidity at the start.

## [N8] [Suggestion] Missing zero address check

Category: Others

## Content

```
rewards = rewards_ (contracts/DGTToken.sol#36)  
whitelistOperator = usr (contracts/Interaction.sol#62)  
dog = dog_ (contracts/Interaction.sol#107)  
s_strategy = _strategy (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLs.sol#203)  
s_strategy = _strategy (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLsEth.sol#202)  
_wMaticAddress = wMaticToken (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterSp.sol#54)  
vow = data (contracts/clip.sol#158)  
vow = data (contracts/dog.sol#113)  
DAVOS = _davosToken (contracts/jar.sol#98)  
vow = data (contracts/jug.sol#108)  
underlying = _underlyingToken (contracts/masterVault/WaitingPool.sol#60)  
rewards = rewards_ (contracts/DGTToken.sol#36)  
whitelistOperator = usr (contracts/Interaction.sol#62)  
dog = dog_ (contracts/Interaction.sol#107)  
s_strategy = _strategy (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLs.sol#203)  
s_strategy = _strategy (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterLsEth.sol#202)  
_wMaticAddress = wMaticToken (contracts/ceros/CerosRouterSp.sol#54)  
vow = data (contracts/clip.sol#158)  
vow = data (contracts/dog.sol#113)  
DAVOS = _davosToken (contracts/jar.sol#98)  
vow = data (contracts/jug.sol#108)  
underlying = _underlyingToken (contracts/masterVault/WaitingPool.sol#60)  
tokenIn = _tokenIn (contracts/oracle/PriceOracle.sol#27)  
tokenIn = _tokenIn (contracts/oracle/PriceOracleTestnet.sol#36)  
factory = factory_ (contracts/oracle/SlidingWindowOracle.sol#56)
```

```
_swapPool = swapPool
(contracts/strategies/cerosYieldConverterStrategy/CerosYieldConverterStrategySp.sol#4
1)
swapPool = _swapPool (contracts/swapPool/LP.sol#26)
nativeToken = _nativeToken (contracts/swapPool/SwapPool.sol#144)
cerosToken = _cerosToken (contracts/swapPool/SwapPool.sol#145)
lpToken = _lpToken (contracts/swapPool/SwapPool.sol#146)
davosJoin = _davosJoin (contracts/vow.sol#60)
multisig = multisig_ (contracts/vow.sol#61)
multisig = data (contracts/vow.sol#78)
davosJoin = data (contracts/vow.sol#81)
davos = data (contracts/vow.sol#84)
```

## Solution

Add check on zero address

## Status

Fixed; Team: Majority of them are related to MakerDAO core contracts and the rest of them are related to those contracts which are taken care of in the deployment scripts.

## [N9] [Low] msg.value inside loop

**Category:** Denial of Service Vulnerability

## Content

`msg.value` used inside loop in `MasterVault`.

- `MasterVault.sol:170 (allocate)`
- `MasterVault.sol:277 (_withdrawFromActiveStrategies)`

Consider `provide` in `DavosProvider`. When `f` in `masterVault.depositUnderlying{value: f}` larger than 0. This is possible when:

1. `isNative == true && msg.value > amount`
2. `isNative == false && msg.value > 0`

```
function provide(uint256 _amount) external payable override whenNotPaused
nonReentrant returns (uint256 value) {

    if(isNative) {
        require(msg.value >= _amount, "DavosProvider/native-less-than-amount");
        uint256 fees = msg.value - _amount;
        value = _amount;
    } else {
        value = msg.value;
    }
}
```

```

    IWrapped(underlying).deposit{value: _amount}();
    value = masterVault.depositUnderlying{value: fees}(_amount);
} else {
    underlying.safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _amount);
    value = masterVault.depositUnderlying{value: msg.value}(_amount);
}

value = _provideCollateral(msg.sender, value);
emit Deposit(msg.sender, value);
return value;
}

```

Inside `depositUnderlying`, if `allocateOnDeposit` is setted. `allocate` will be called.

```

function depositUnderlying(uint256 _amount) external payable override nonReentrant
whenNotPaused onlyOwnerOrProvider returns (uint256 shares) {

    require(_amount > 0, "MasterVault/invalid-amount");
    address src = msg.sender;

    SafeERC20Upgradeable.safeTransferFrom(IERC20Upgradeable(asset()), src,
address(this), _amount);
    shares = _assessFee(_amount, depositFee);

    uint256 waitingPoolDebt = waitingPool.totalDebt();
    uint256 waitingPoolBalance =
IERC20Upgradeable(asset()).balanceOf(address(waitingPool));
    if(waitingPoolDebt > 0 && waitingPoolBalance < waitingPoolDebt) {
        uint256 waitingPoolDebtDiff = waitingPoolDebt - waitingPoolBalance;
        uint256 poolAmount = (waitingPoolDebtDiff < shares) ? waitingPoolDebtDiff :
shares;
        SafeERC20Upgradeable.safeTransfer(IERC20Upgradeable(asset()),
address(waitingPool), poolAmount);
    }

    _mint(src, shares);

    if(allocateOnDeposit == 1) allocate();

    emit Deposit(src, src, _amount, shares);
}

```

`_depositToStrategy` is called inside a loop.

```

function allocate() public {
    for(uint8 i = 0; i < strategies.length; i++) {

```

```
if(strategyParams[strategies[i]].active) {
    StrategyParams memory strategy = strategyParams[strategies[i]];
    uint256 allocation = strategy.allocation;
    if(allocation > 0) {
        uint256 totalAssetAndDebt = totalAssetInVault() + totalDebt;
        uint256 strategyRatio = (strategy.debt * 1e6) / totalAssetAndDebt;
        if(strategyRatio < allocation) {
            uint256 depositAmount = ((totalAssetAndDebt * allocation) / 1e6)
- strategy.debt;
            if(totalAssetInVault() > depositAmount && depositAmount > 0) {
                _depositToStrategy(strategies[i], depositAmount);
            }
        }
    }
}
}
```

Since `msg.value` remain unchanged inside loop. `IBaseStrategy(_strategy).deposit{value: msg.value}`

`msg.value}(capacity);` will revert when called second time.

## Solution

Consider removing usage of `msg.value` or allocate to strategy seperately

## Status

Fixed; Team: The msg.value was initially used for strategies involving fees in the form of native coin. Since, our MasterVault does auto allocate on deposit, this was problematic to predict which strategy is going to be used (For withdrawal for example, the strategy requiring the fees might not be used). Now, msg.value has been removed and currently no strategy requires fees in the form of native coin.

[N10] [Critical] Unprotected upgrade function

## Category: Authority Control Vulnerability Audit

Content

`upgradeToV2` in `contracts/oracle/MaticOraclev2.sol` is not protected. This expose vulnerability when misconfig.

```
function upgradeToV2(
    address _chainlinkAggregatorAddress,
    address _pythAddress,
    bytes32 priceId,
```

```
    uint256 _threshold
) external {
    require(!isUpgradedForV2, "MaticOracleV2/already-upgraded");
    isUpgradedForV2 = true;
    priceFeed = AggregatorV3Interface(_chainlinkAggregatorAddress);
    pyth = IPyth(_pythAddress);
    pythPriceID = _priceId;
    threshold = _threshold;
}
```

## Solution

Setup access control.

## Status

Acknowledged; Team: I have confirmed this from the original dev and is not in use. Since both are related to MaticOracleV2, this oracle will be stashed.

## [N11] [Suggestion] prefer parsePriceFeedUpdates to updatePriceFeeds

Category: Others

## Content

One difference between `updatePriceFeeds` and `parsePriceFeedUpdates` is:

1. `updatePriceFeeds` will not revert when passing history price.
2. `parsePriceFeedUpdates` will reject any price update outside of the time window provided in the following.

Though `pyth.updatePriceFeeds` is called in a separated function. It can be a pitfall when used with other function and expecting it to revert when passing history price.

```
function updatePriceFeeds(bytes[] calldata priceUpdateData) //audit use
parsePriceFeed
    external
    payable
{
    uint256 fee = pyth.getUpdateFee(priceUpdateData);
    pyth.updatePriceFeeds{value: fee}(priceUpdateData);
}
```

refs: <https://docs.pyth.network/benchmarks#on-chain-contracts>

## Solution

### Status

Acknowledged; Team: I have confirmed this from the original dev and is not in use. Since both are related to MaticOracleV2, this oracle will be stashed.

## [N12] [Suggestion] Use multisig wallet for feeReceiver

Category: Others

### Content

`feeReceiver` in `contracts/masterVault/MasterVault.sol` is a EOA account and should be kept safe using multisig wallet.

## Solution

Use multisig

### Status

Confirmed; Team: It will be a Multisig contract.

## [N13] [Critical] Inflation attack in addLiquidity in SwapPool

Category: Design Logic Audit

### Content

Consider this example: bob finds out alice is adding liquidity.

Pre-condition: no one add liquidity before.

Assume `raito = 1e18`.

1. Bob `_addLiquidity` with `amount0 = 1e8` and `amount1 = 1e8`. Bob gets  $2 * 1e8 / 1e8 = 2$  LP.  
`nativeTokenAmount = 1e8` and `cerosTokenAmount = 1e8`.
2. Bob send `4e18` native token to `SwapPool` and call `skim`. Now, `nativeTokenAmount = 1e8 + 4e18` and `cerosTokenAmount = 1e8`.
3. Alice `_addLiquidity` with `amount0 = 1e18` and `amount1 = 1e18`. Alice get  $(2 * 1e18 * 2) / (1e8 + 4e18 + 1e8) = 0$  LP

4. Bob remove liquidity and profit.

```
function _addLiquidity(
    uint256 amount0,
    uint256 amount1,
    bool useEth
) internal virtual {
    uint256 ratio = ICerosToken(cerosToken).ratio();
    uint256 value = (amount0 * ratio) / 1e18;
    if (amount1 < value) {
        amount0 = (amount1 * 1e18) / ratio;
    } else {
        amount1 = value;
    }
    if (useEth) {
        INativeERC20(nativeToken).deposit{ value: amount0 }();
        uint256 diff = msg.value - amount0;
        if (diff != 0) {
            _sendValue(msg.sender, diff);
        }
    } else {
        IERC20Upgradeable(nativeToken).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this),
amount0);
    }
    IERC20Upgradeable(cerosToken).safeTransferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), amount1);
    if (nativeTokenAmount == 0 && cerosTokenAmount == 0) {
        require(amount0 > 1e18, "cannot add first time less than 1 token");
        nativeTokenAmount = amount0;
        cerosTokenAmount = amount1;

        ILP(lpToken).mint(msg.sender, (2 * amount0) / 10**8);
    } else {
        uint256 allInNative = nativeTokenAmount + (cerosTokenAmount * 1e18) / ratio;
        uint256 mintAmount = (2 * amount0 * ILP(lpToken).totalSupply()) / allInNative;
        nativeTokenAmount += amount0;
        cerosTokenAmount += amount1;

        ILP(lpToken).mint(msg.sender, mintAmount);
    }
    emit LiquidityChange(msg.sender, amount0, amount1, nativeTokenAmount,
cerosTokenAmount, true);
}
```

## Solution

Introduce a offset for internal accounting.

refs: <https://ethereum-magicians.org/t/address-eip-4626-inflation-attacks-with-virtual-shares-and-assets/12677/3>

#### Status

Fixed; Team will deposit initial liquidity to the pool.

## 5 Audit Result

Audit Number	Audit Team	Audit Date	Audit Result
0X002305110001	SlowMist Security Team	2023.04.21 - 2023.05.11	High Risk

Summary conclusion: The SlowMist security team use a manual and SlowMist team's analysis tool to audit the project, during the audit work we found 2 critical risk, 6 low risk, 4 suggestion vulnerabilities. And 1 medium risk vulnerabilities were confirmed and being fixed; All other findings were fixed. The code was not deployed to the mainnet.

## 6 Statement

SlowMist issues this report with reference to the facts that have occurred or existed before the issuance of this report, and only assumes corresponding responsibility based on these.

For the facts that occurred or existed after the issuance, SlowMist is not able to judge the security status of this project, and is not responsible for them. The security audit analysis and other contents of this report are based on the documents and materials provided to SlowMist by the information provider till the date of the insurance report (referred to as "provided information"). SlowMist assumes: The information provided is not missing, tampered with, deleted or concealed. If the information provided is missing, tampered with, deleted, concealed, or inconsistent with the actual situation, the SlowMist shall not be liable for any loss or adverse effect resulting therefrom. SlowMist only conducts the agreed security audit on the security situation of the project and issues this report. SlowMist is not responsible for the background and other conditions of the project.



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[www.slowmist.com](http://www.slowmist.com)



**E-mail**  
team@slowmist.com



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@SlowMist\_Team



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<https://github.com/slowmist>