

LuckyKat Koban Smart Contract

Audit Report





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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Project Information

Description	A standard coin on Sui.	
Туре	Token	
Auditors	MoveBit	
Timeline	ges Move Sui Architecture Review, Unit Testing, Manual Review	
Languages		
Platform		
Methods		
Source Code		
Commits	b68cc65cc598920a4f50bcba1b4477d45aacf247 03077a2f4516991df19f6b4f224231db4d09a14e	

1.2 Files in Scope

The following are the SHA1 hashes of the last reviewed files.

ID	Files	SHA-1 Hash
KB	sources/koban.move	a3190246a624f6d7a2903bb4 6d13605753c5662e

1.3 Issue Statistic

Item	Count	Fixed	Acknowledged
Total	1		1
Informational			
Minor			
Medium			
Major	1		1
Critical			

1.4 MoveBit Audit BreakDown

MoveBit aims to assess repositories for security-related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. Possible issues our team looked for included (but are not limited to):

- Transaction-ordering dependence
- Timestamp dependence
- Integer overflow/underflow by bit operations
- Number of rounding errors
- Denial of service / logical oversights
- Access control
- Centralization of power
- Business logic contradicting the specification
- Code clones, functionality duplication
- Gas usage
- Arbitrary token minting
- Unchecked CALL Return Values
- The flow of capability
- Witness Type

1.5 Methodology

The security team adopted the "Testing and Automated Analysis", "Code Review" and "Formal Verification" strategy to perform a complete security test on the code in a way that is closest to the real attack. The main entrance and scope of security testing are stated in the conventions in the "Audit Objective", which can expand to contexts beyond the scope according to the actual testing needs. The main types of this security audit include:

(1) Testing and Automated Analysis

Items to check: state consistency / failure rollback / unit testing / value overflows / parameter verification / unhandled errors / boundary checking / coding specifications.

(2) Code Review

The code scope is illustrated in section 1.2.

(3) Formal Verification

Perform formal verification for key functions with the Move Prover.

(4) Audit Process

- Carry out relevant security tests on the testnet or the mainnet;
- If there are any questions during the audit process, communicate with the code owner in time. The code owners should actively cooperate (this might include providing the latest stable source code, relevant deployment scripts or methods, transaction signature scripts, exchange docking schemes, etc.);
- The necessary information during the audit process will be well documented for both the audit team and the code owner in a timely manner.

2 Summary

This report has been commissioned by LuckyKat Koban to identify any potential issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the LuckyKat Koban coin smart contract, as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. In this audit, we have utilized various techniques, including manual code review and static analysis, to identify potential vulnerabilities and security issues.

During the audit, we identified 1 issue of varying severity, listed below.

	ID	Title	Severity	Status
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3 Participant Process

Here are the relevant actors with their respective abilities within the **LuckyKat Koban coin**Smart Contract:

Deployer

- Deployer can mint unlimited Koban through mint().
- Deployer can burn itself Koban through burn().

4 Findings

KB-01 Centralization Risk

Severity: Major

Status: Acknowledged

Code Location: sources/koban.move

Descriptions: There is a risk of centralization, with privileged accounts able to mint unlimited

tokens and burn their token.

Suggestion: It is recommended that multi-signature accounts should be set as privileged

accounts.

Appendix 1

Issue Level

- Informational issues are often recommendations to improve the style of the code or to optimize code that does not affect the overall functionality.
- Minor issues are general suggestions relevant to best practices and readability. They don't
 post any direct risk. Developers are encouraged to fix them.
- Medium issues are non-exploitable problems and not security vulnerabilities. They should be

fixed unless there is a specific reason not to.

- Major issues are security vulnerabilities. They put a portion of users' sensitive information at risk, and often are not directly exploitable. All major issues should be fixed.
- Critical issues are directly exploitable security vulnerabilities. They put users' sensitive information at risk. All critical issues should be fixed.

Issue Status

- Fixed: The issue has been resolved.
- Partially Fixed: The issue has been partially resolved.
- Acknowledged: The issue has been acknowledged by the code owner, and the code owner confirms it's as designed, and decides to keep it.

Appendix 2

Disclaimer

This report is based on the scope of materials and documents provided, with a limited review at the time provided. Results may not be complete and do not include all vulnerabilities. The review and this report are provided on an as–is, where–is, and as–available basis. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any associated services, products, protocols, platforms, content, and materials, will be at your own risk. A report does not imply an endorsement of any particular project or team, nor does it guarantee its security. These reports should not be relied upon in any way by any third party, including for the purpose of making any decision to buy or sell products, services, or any other assets. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, WE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT, ITS CONTENT, RELATED SERVICES AND PRODUCTS, AND YOUR USE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOT INFRINGEMENT.

