

SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT OF PERPETUEX



Summary

Audit Firm Ethereum Compass

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Client Firm PerpetuEx

Final Report Date October 10, 2023

Protocol PerpetuEx engaged Ethereum Compass to review the security of its Smart Contract system. From Beginning date to Ending date, a team of 2 auditors reviewed the source code in scope. All findings have been recorded in the following report.

Notice that the examined smart contracts are not resistant to external/internal exploit. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and potential attack vectors, refer to the complete audit report below.

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Project Overview





Project Summary

Project Name	PerpetuEx
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx
Commit	b7f887b

Audit Summary

Delivery Date	October 10, 2023
Audit Methodology	Static Analysis, Manual Review

Vulnerability Summary

Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Declined	Acknowledged	Partially Resolved	Resolved
 Critical	0	0	0	0	0	0
 High	2	2	0	0	0	0
 Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Low	5	5	0	0	0	0

Audit Scope & Methodology





ID	File	SHA-1 Hash
IPE	contracts/IPerpetuEx.sol	4bf3ea9b168bbd1bd61d8ae8583145b342b867ba
ORA	contracts/Oracle.sol	4bf3ea9b168bbd1bd61d8ae8583145b342b867ba
PEX	contracts/PerpetuEx.sol	4bf3ea9b168bbd1bd61d8ae8583145b342b867ba

Methodology

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- ☐ Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- ☐ Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- ☐ Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- ☐ Cross-referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- ☐ Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by community auditors.

Vulnerability Classifications

Vulnerability Level	Classification
 Critical	Easily exploitable by anyone, causing causing loss of assets or undermining of the protocol's goals.
 High	Arduously exploitable by a subset of addresses, causing loss of assets or undermining of the protocol's goals.
 Medium	Inherent risk of future exploits that may or may not impact the smart contract execution.
 Low	Minor deviation from best practices.

Findings & Resolutions

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
H-01	The function decreaseCollateral ignores fees.	Logic Error	HIGH	Pending
H-02	The function increaseCollateral doesn't update the collateral mapping.	Validation	HIGH	Pending
L-01	Delete the if check at line 429 in _calculateUserLeverage at PerpetuEx.sol.	Logic Error	MEDIUM	Pending
L-02	The function deposit don't have check to min deposit	Validation	MEDIUM	Pending
L-03	Move _updateOpenInterests and delete operation in closePosition outside of if check.	Logic Error	LOW	Pending
L-04	PerpetuEx__NoPositionChosen will never trigger and is not needed	Optimization	LOW	Pending
L-05	Can't decrease collateral & position at the same time	Logic Error	LOW	Pending

H-01 | The function decreaseCollateral ignores fees.

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L246C5-L261C6>

Description

In the `decreaseCollateral` function, it ignores the fees. It checks the user's leverage and considers the gains and losses, but completely disregards the fee calculation.

Recommendation

Perform the fee calculation within the `decreaseCollateral` function.

Resolution

H-02 | The function increaseCollateral doesn't update the collateral mapping

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L238C5-L244C6>

Description

They are keeping the collateral of a user in both the position struct, as well as the collateral mapping. They are using both down the code and in this example, the collateral mapping is not updated.

Recommendation

They should update the collateral mapping.

Resolution

L-01 | Delete the if check at line 429 in `_calculateUserLeverage` at `PerpetuEx.sol`.

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L429C6-L441C10>

Description

Delete the if check at line 429 in `_calculateUserLeverage` at `PerpetuEx.sol`. It's basically covered by the next if check

Recommendation

Delete the if check at line 429 in `_calculateUserLeverage` at `PerpetuEx.sol`.

Resolution

L-02 | The function deposit don't have check to min deposit.

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L97C5-L101C6>

Description

The function deposit don't have check to min deposit

Recommendation

It is advisable to add the requirement that the deposited value for the user must be greater than 0.

Resolution

L-03 | Move `_updateOpenInterests` and delete operation in `closePosition` outside of if check.

On line

163 ->

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L163>

172 ->

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L172>

Description

We are doing the same operation in both cases of the if statement. Let's extract it outside the common logic outside.

Recommendation

We recommend, for a more optimized logic, to extract the mentioned points outside of the "if" statement, so we don't have to repeat them in each case.

Resolution

L-04 | `PerpetuEx__NoPositionChosen` will never trigger and is not needed.

<https://github.com/owenThurm/PerpetuEx/blob/b7f887b73bd0c1ca3b9410a28a2bdf4516204aab/src/PerpetuEx.sol#L348>

Description

`PerpetuEx__NoPositionChosen` will never trigger and is not needed

Recommendation

In solidity, there are only 2 possible states for a bool variable -> true/false. There aren't any other possibilities, that could lead to `PerpetuEx__NoPositionChosen` to be thrown

Resolution

L-05 | Can't decrease collateral & position at the same time.

Description

Can't decrease collateral & position at the same time.

Recommendation

As per requirements in mission 2, the contract should expose functionality to decrease size and collateral at the same time.

Resolution

Disclaimer

This report is not, nor should be considered, an “endorsement” or “disapproval” of any particular project or team. This report is not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any “product” or “asset” created by any team or project that contracts the firm to perform a security assessment. This report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the technology analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the technologies proprietors, business, business model or legal compliance.

This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report in no way provides investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort. This report represents an extensive assessing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology.

Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. The firm’s position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. The firm’s goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies, and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

The assessment services provided by the firm is subject to dependencies and under continuing development. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies and carry with them high levels of technical risk and uncertainty. The assessment reports could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results. The services may access, and depend upon, multiple layers of third-parties.

Notice that smart contracts deployed on the blockchain are not resistant from internal/external exploit. Notice that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to any smart contract’s safety and security. Therefore, the firm does not guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contract, regardless of the verdict.