PasswordStore Audit Report

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Assisting Auditors:

None

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▶ Details

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About me

As a new security researcher exploring Web3 protocols, I'm committed to securing decentralized systems. This report highlights my efforts to improve security practices in digital ecosystems.

Disclaimer

The team makes all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for the the findings provided in this document. A security audit by the team is not an

endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed and the review of the code was solely on the security aspects of the solidity implementation of the contracts.

Risk Classification

| | | Impact | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| | | High | Medium | Low |
| | High | Н | Н/М | М |
| Likelihood | Medium | Н/М | М | M/L |
| | Low | М | M/L | L |

Audit Details

The findings described in this document correspond the following commit hash:

2e8f81e263b3a9d18fab4fb5c46805ffc10a9990

Scope

```
src/
--- PasswordStore.sol
```

Protocol Summary

PasswordStore is a protocol dedicated to storage and retrieval of a user's passwords. The protocol is designed to be used by a single user, and is not designed to be used by multiple users. Only the owner should be able to set and access this password.

Roles

- Owner: The user who can set the password and read the password.
- Outsides: No one else should be able to set or read the password.

For this contract, only the owner should be able to interact with the contract.

Executive Summary

Issues found

| Severity | Number of issues found | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| High | 2 | | |
| Medium | 0 | | |
| Low | 0 | | |
| Info | 1 | | |
| Gas Optimizations | 0 | | |
| Total | 0 | | |

Findings

High

[H-1] Passwords stored on-chain are visable to anyone, not matter solidity variable visibility

Description: All data stored on-chain is visible to anyone, and can be read directly from the blockchain. The PasswordStore::s_password variable is intended to be a private variable, and only accessed through the PasswordStore::getPassword function, which is intended to be only called by the owner of the contract.

However, anyone can directly read this using any number of off chain methodologies

Impact: The password is not private.

Proof of Concept: The below test case shows how anyone could read the password directly from the blockchain. We use foundry's cast tool to read directly from the storage of the contract, without being the owner.

1. Create a locally running chain

make anvil

2. Deploy the contract to the chain

make deploy

3. Run the storage tool

We use 1 because that's the storage slot of s_password in the contract.

cast storage <ADDRESS_HERE> 1 --rpc-url http://127.0.0.1:8545

You'll get an output that looks like this:

You can then parse that hex to a string with:

And get an output of:

```
myPassword
```

Recommended Mitigation: Due to this, the overall architecture of the contract should be rethought. One could encrypt the password off-chain, and then store the encrypted password on-chain. This would require the user to remember another password off-chain to decrypt the password. However, you'd also likely want to remove the view function as you wouldn't want the user to accidentally send a transaction with the password that decrypts your password.

[H-2] PasswordStore::setPassword is callable by anyone

Description: The PasswordStore::setPassword function is set to be an external function, however the natspec of the function and overall purpose of the smart contract is that This function allows only the owner to set a new password.

```
function setPassword(string memory newPassword) external {
@> // @audit - There are no access controls here
    s_password = newPassword;
    emit SetNetPassword();
}
```

Impact: Anyone can set/change the password of the contract.

Proof of Concept:

Add the following to the PasswordStore.t.sol test suite.

```
function test_anyone_can_set_password(address randomAddress) public {
   vm.prank(randomAddress);
   string memory expectedPassword = "myNewPassword";
   passwordStore.setPassword(expectedPassword);
   vm.prank(owner);
   string memory actualPassword = passwordStore.getPassword();
   assertEq(actualPassword, expectedPassword);
}
```

Recommended Mitigation: Add an access control modifier to the setPassword function.

```
if (msg.sender != s_owner) {
    revert PasswordStore__NotOwner();
}
```

[I-1] The PasswordStore::getPassword natspec indicates a parameter that doesn't exist, causing the natspec to be incorrect

Description:

```
/*

* @notice This allows only the owner to retrieve the password.

@> * @param newPassword The new password to set.

*/

function getPassword() external view returns (string memory) {
```

The natspec for the function PasswordStore::getPassword indicates it should have a parameter with the signature getPassword(string). However, the actual function signature is getPassword().

Impact: The natspec is incorrect.

Recommended Mitigation: Remove the incorrect natspec line.

```
- * @param newPassword The new password to set.
```