



Exchange Security Audit Report



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1 Executive Summary

On 2025.07.30, the SlowMist security team received the Minara team's security audit application for Minara AI, 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 "black box lead, 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 project, and it is strongly recommended to fix the critical vulnerabilities.
High	High severity vulnerabilities will affect the normal operation of the project. It is strongly recommended to fix high-risk vulnerabilities.
Medium	Medium severity vulnerability will affect the operation of the project. It is recommended to fix medium-risk vulnerabilities.
Low	Low severity vulnerabilities may affect the operation of the 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 application includes two steps:

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

The following is a list of security audit items considered during an audit:

NO.	Audit Items	Result
1	Deposit/Transfer security audit	Passed
2	WHOIS information collection	Passed
3	Real IP discovery	Passed
4	Subdomain detection	Passed
5	Mail service detection	Passed
6	Certificate information collection	Passed
7	Web services component fingerprint collection	Passed
8	Port service component fingerprint collection	Passed
9	Segment C service acquisition	Passed
10	Personnel structure collection	Passed
11	GitHub source code leak detection	Passed
12	Google Hack detection	Passed
13	Privacy data leak detection	Passed
14	CDN service detection	Passed
15	Network infrastructure configuration test	Passed

NO.	Audit Items	Result
16	Application platform configuration management test	Passed
17	File extension resolution test	Passed
18	Backup, unlinked file test	Passed
19	Enumerate management interface test	Passed
20	HTTP method test	Passed
21	HTTP strict transmission test	Passed
22	Web front-end cross-domain policy test	Passed
23	Web security response header test	Passed
24	Weak password and default password detection	Passed
25	Role definition test	Passed
26	User registration process test	Passed
27	Account rights change test	Passed
28	Account enumeration test	Passed
29	Weak username strategy testing	Passed
30	Password information encrypted transmission test	Passed
31	Default password test	Passed
32	Account lockout mechanism test	Passed
33	Certification bypass test	Passed
34	Password memory function test	Passed
35	Browser cache test	Passed
36	Password strategy test	Passed
37	Security quiz test	Passed

NO.	Audit Items	Result
38	Password reset test	Passed
39	OAuth authentication model test	Passed
40	Privilege escalation test	Passed
41	Authorization bypass test	Passed
42	Two-factor authentication bypass test	Passed
43	Hash robustness test	Passed
44	Session management bypass test	Passed
45	Cookies property test	Passed
46	Session fixation test	Passed
47	Session token leak test	Passed
48	Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) test	Passed
49	Logout function test	Passed
50	Session timeout test	Passed
51	Session token overload test	Passed
52	Cross Site Scripting (XSS) test	Passed
53	Template injection test	Passed
54	Third-party component vulnerability test	Passed
55	HTTP parameter pollution test	Passed
56	SQL injection test	Passed
57	XXE entity injection test	Passed
58	Deserialization vulnerability test	Passed
59	SSRF vulnerability test	Passed

NO.	Audit Items	Result
60	Code injection test	Passed
61	Local file contains test	Passed
62	Remote file contains test	Passed
63	Command execution injection test	Passed
64	Buffer overflow test	Passed
65	Formatted string test	Passed
66	Interface security test	Passed
67	Request forgery test	Passed
68	Integrity test	Passed
69	Overtime detection	Passed
70	Interface frequency limit test	Passed
71	Workflow bypass test	Passed
72	Application misuse protection test	Passed
73	Unexpected file type upload test	Passed
74	Malicious file upload test	Passed
75	Weak SSL/TLS encryption, insecure transport layer protection test	Passed
76	SSL pinning security deployment test	Passed
77	Non-encrypted channel transmission of sensitive data test	Passed
78	Others	Passed

3 Project Overview

3.1 Project Introduction

Audit Scope

<https://minara.ai/>

Code Version

<https://github.com/Minara-AI/minara-core-for-audit>

Commit: f31bab713289177fb2c138c375c871f0e9ca1642

Note: The project team did not provide the fixed version of the code for verification, all fixed issues were verified using the black-box method.

3.2 Vulnerability Information

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

NO	Title	Category	Level	Status
N1	Email Code Sending and Verification Use GET Requests	Interface security test	Low	Fixed
N2	Missing Human Verification	Interface frequency limit test	Low	Fixed
N3	Verification Code Can Be Brute-Forced	Interface frequency limit test	High	Fixed
N4	Missing Two-Factor Authentication	Others	Low	Fixed
N5	Manual Logout Does Not Invalidate Token Server-Side	Logout function test	Low	Fixed
N6	API Error Response Exposes Server-Side Library Details	Interface security test	Low	Fixed
N7	Missing Withdrawal Fee Information	Others	Suggestion	Fixed
N8	Fake Deposit Testing	Deposit/Transfer security audit	Low	Fixed
N9	Transaction System Error	Others	Critical	Fixed
N10	Token Display Does Not Match Actual	Others	Low	Fixed

NO	Title	Category	Level	Status
	Chain			
N11	Token Display Error in Chat Mention	Others	Low	Fixed
N12	Incomplete Transaction Information Display	Others	Suggestion	Fixed
N13	Slippage Setting Is Too High	Others	High	Fixed
N14	API Does Not Check Account Balance	Interface security test	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N15	Missing Anti-Phishing Strategy	Others	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N16	Missing AML Strategy	Others	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N17	DNSSEC Not Configured	Network infrastructure configuration test	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N18	Low TLS Versions Allowed	Network infrastructure configuration test	Suggestion	Fixed
N19	Missing X-Frame-Options Header	Web security response header test	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N20	Missing X-Content-Type-Options Header	Web security response header test	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N21	Missing Strict-Transport-Security Header	Web security response header test	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N22	Missing Content-Security-Policy Header	Web security response header test	Suggestion	Acknowledged
N23	CORS Configuration Is Insecure	Web front-end cross-domain policy test	Suggestion	Acknowledged

3.3 Vulnerability Summary

[N1] [Low] Email Code Sending and Verification Use GET Requests

Category: Interface security test

Content

Requests for sending and verifying the email code are implemented via GET, for example:

- <https://api.minara.ai/auth/email/code?email=ac002@dapptest.space>
- <https://api.minara.ai/auth/email/verify?email=ac002@dapptest.space&code=123456>

Using GET exposes the user email address and the verification code in URLs and various logs.

Solution

It is recommended to send and verify the email code via POST requests to avoid leaking sensitive data in URLs and logs.

Status

Fixed

[N2] [Low] Missing Human Verification

Category: Interface frequency limit test

Content

When logging in via email, the system needs to send a verification code to the user's email. However, the current flow for sending email codes does not include a human verification step, which allows attackers to send unlimited verification codes to target addresses, potentially causing email verification code bombing.

Request

PrettyRawHex

```
1 GET /auth/email/code?email=y@gmail.com HTTP/2
2 Host: api.minara.ai
3 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "macOS"
4 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
5 Accept: application/json
6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "NotA;Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="138"
7 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/138.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
9 Origin: https://beta2.minara.ai
10 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-site
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
13 Referer: https://beta2.minara.ai/
14 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
15 Priority: u=1, i
16
17
```

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

```
1 HTTP/2 200 OK
2 Date: Thu, 31 Jul 2025 02:58:37 GMT
3 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
4 X-Powered-By: Express
5 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
6 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
7 Etag: W/"46-sTNlIcKXX4hpdmuy7gE2+quVM58"
8 Server: cloudflare
9 Cf-Cache-Status: DYNAMIC
10 Nel: {"report_to":"cf-nel","success_fraction":0.0,"max_age":604800}
11 Report-To:
{"group":"cf-nel","max_age":604800,"endpoints":[{"url":"https://a.nel.cloudflare.com/report/v4?s=sN8%
2FfCQm%2Bw%2BoV0t%2F3AY%2fwch3cqFL0x0TvaZBLjStfo7H3myPapNLmp7P18obdL0bhjvxUrilhpMzuongD3Y6tv0BNVU
BCFI3RnOw%3D"}]}
12 Cf-Ray: 9679d5c75ce1b23e-HKG
13 Alt-Svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400
14
15 {
  "success":true,
  "message":"Email verification code sent successfully"
}
```

Solution

It is recommended to add a human verification step to the verification code sending flow.

Status

Fixed

[N3] [High] Verification Code Can Be Brute-Forced

Category: Interface frequency limit test

Content

The site relies solely on email verification codes for authentication without any form of secondary verification. The current verification flow has risks: there is no limit on failed attempts; the code is a 6-digit number; and the code expiration is set to five minutes. These conditions together allow practical brute-force attacks on login verification codes. If successful, an attacker can gain control of the victim's account.

[illegible]

Relevant code excerpts:

1.Verification code complexity and expiry settings

Code location: xneuro-core-for-audit/src/auth/auth.service.ts #L287-288

```
const code = Math.floor(100000 + Math.random() * 900000).toString();
await this.redisService.set(this.emailPrefix + email, code, 60 * 5);
```

2.Verification code validation logic

Code location: xneuro-core-for-audit/src/auth/auth.service.ts #L302-317

```
async verifyEmailCode(email: string, code: string, userId?: string) {
  const storedCode = await this.redisService.get(this.emailPrefix + email);
  if (storedCode !== code) {
    return {
      statusCode: HttpStatus.BAD_REQUEST,
      message: 'Invalid verification code',
    };
  }

  await this.redisService.del(this.emailPrefix + email);
  return this.handleThirdPartyAuth(userId, 'email', {
    email: email,
    name: email,
  });
}
```

Solution

1. It is recommended to enforce limits on consecutive verification failures and temporarily lock after repeated failures.
2. It is recommended to shorten the verification code validity period to 2–3 minutes.
3. It is recommended to increase verification code complexity (e.g., alphanumeric combinations).

Status

Fixed

[N4] [Low] Missing Two-Factor Authentication

Category: Others

Content

- Login security is low: login relies solely on email codes without password, SMS OTP, or authenticator-based second factors. Compromise of email or interception of the code allows direct account access.
- Sensitive operations (e.g., trading and withdrawals) lack a dedicated verification step (e.g., transaction password or 2FA). If the account is compromised, an attacker can directly transfer funds.

Solution

It is recommended to guide users to enable 2FA after the first login, and to require 2FA for login and sensitive actions such as trading and withdrawals to protect user assets.

Status

Fixed

[N5] [Low] Manual Logout Does Not Invalidate Token Server-Side

Category: Logout function test

Content

The platform allows multi-terminal logins; a user can obtain multiple JWTs. When clicking “Log Out,” only frontend storage is cleared, and no logout request is sent to the server. The current JWT remains valid until it expires and cannot be proactively invalidated server-side.

Solution

It is recommended to send a server-side logout request on “Log Out,” and mark the current JWT as invalid on the server.

Status

Fixed

[N6] [Low] API Error Response Exposes Server-Side Library Details

Category: Interface security test

Content

Server error responses disclose the names and versions of backend libraries. For example, the transaction API's error reveals the use of the TypeScript library “viem,” version 2.33.1.

[illegible]

Solution

It is recommended to standardize server error responses and avoid disclosing framework or library details.

Status

Fixed

[N7] [Suggestion] Missing Withdrawal Fee Information

Category: Others

Content

The system does not inform users that a fee will be charged for withdrawals.

Reviewing transaction details shows that a fee is deducted.

Signature

4R1Fskn8knic8fLuHyvj2562zKBeVX3av593UNCdNoxs1hcKhYeAqSLDuaeRJM5BE2TRcEdwmNaWBEhhszP6tGp6

Inspect Tx

Block & Timestamp

358430794 16 mins ago August 07, 2025 08:36:01 +UTC

Result

SUCCESS Finalized (MAX Confirmations)

Signer

12VFrc1dFynPzs4HBRdRoMKNm1jca2S2uhaNKCKdffwy

Transaction Actions

Legacy Mode View Token Account

Tx Maps

Interact with program E4CKSs...5TLeHs

Create ARoMbM...7FTq5P with deposit of 0.00203928 \$0.34 SOL from 12VFrc...kdfwy

Transfer from AzXtZL...SbRn6U to AeBfB3...F7am7U for 1 USDC

Transfer from AzXtZL...SbRn6U to 3RY3ng...6TFLZJ for 0.348965 USDC

Sponsored

Fee

0.00001405 SOL (\$0.002383)

Priority Fee

0.000009057 SOL (\$0.001535)

Compute Units Consumed

90,378

Transaction Version

0

Lookup Table Account(s)

BoVGdxjNDTCZXHAWwqqe6x5xBx6oho3S34t5d2NPY2RD

Recent Block Hash

Az39N6lp1t9YAXM5bT7dDGLCQLjrcftff6ZTHSTt4rNm

Your Notes

Solution

It is recommended to clearly display the exact withdrawal fee amount in the withdrawal dialog.

Status

Fixed

[N8] [Low] Fake Deposit Testing

Category: Deposit/Transfer security audit

Content

Test transactions were conducted as follows:

- Chain: Ethereum | Coin: ETH

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://etherscan.io/tx/0xe35f5e076f9379e62ac764b33e2a3afae576b50b7a09e98ece2948314ba49551>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://etherscan.io/tx/0xfe0291b083ef6f7000de945820b8cab24b0f85d5c7e2eee227a652921e86ba5d>

- Chain: BNB Chain | Coin: BNB

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://bscscan.com/tx/0xa8547c81d189ff4b48b7d1fe8ab87722b11fa9c7962e3d3cb7fd48128058df37>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://bscscan.com/tx/0x767f73bad21cc0776081c926810a20e0338a81eae0307d3f0bcefc0bd8cf70cc>

- Chain: Polygon | Coin: POL

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://polygonscan.com/tx/0xebdf0a5b62497ea87f8b21691fa8e263184eb752bf65f3fe8570b04e34f5994c>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://polygonscan.com/tx/0x80acae0e1d0ab5b8a3b2eeedd202e1d0cb00f64885688f456a91db2b54d86938>

- Chain: Arbitrum One | Coin: ARB_ETH

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://arbiscan.io/tx/0x3f97e14aad03b2c68b746e1d375936fa6a6c26e67cf1e3bb221854c17a6dc16>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://arbiscan.io/tx/0x1320f46c2c8ed121de3e2df65ed9e53116e5eec41d41a90d020957e54a1ac0ee>

- Chain: Optimism | Coin: OP_ETH

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://optimistic.etherscan.io/tx/0x9184258e19a5b4892078fa87fbbcec305ba12aa7b072a4a4945fa43750b75b07>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://optimistic.etherscan.io/tx/0xe9e43f4e69dcaae0bad5f13f9ccc40027495a138a847cc26bdad79c5a9a3f34d>

- Chain: Avalanche C-Chain | Coin: AVAX

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://snowtrace.io/tx/0xfdceeafd809ed603a5e6dfbc03d50aa249cb5c11cd8bd2aed6a7abc03edd57e0>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://snowtrace.io/tx/0x58cec53a90ee1f1534b04570ecc52277457e5812fd8b63a78915f6dbc8a32400>

- Chain: Fantom | Coin: FTM

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://explorer.fantom.network/tx/0x8059aecce712d33c17eea524ef0aea16f4df979ebfa6fa939ace272f3eca5c2>

- Chain: zkSync Era | Coin: ERA_ETH

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://explorer.zksync.io/tx/0xe8b953900b9f25f3d576ed597d5a1f8db06b72be99f33f9ab1ce98eb00ee3a7a>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://explorer.zksync.io/tx/0x3900139126365ba1b09eead0dc3203feb3ffe838e01bcbcecb21aa990338d9c3>

- Chain: Base | Coin: BASE_ETH

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://basescan.org/tx/0x13e65a41014c4915178d0805eb469814d3db3fad570d6e1778fdeebd5cf0c09d>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://basescan.org/tx/0xb7073ecf190afbd934b5be41d317b823a81bda09d0867009c3b8181bb036864c>

- Chain: Linea | Coin: LINEA_ETH

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://lineascan.build/tx/0xe7049f049227e20fd30ef73231ce1d8a9733b2e8bbb6e7f5244923659a33f34f>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://lineascan.build/tx/0xdc600daf23f2838a144c1ae88ad60437acc32a7fe68127ebf2f7c4dbafe7ac11>

- Chain: Ethereum Classic | Coin: ETC

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://etc.blockscout.com/tx/0x2505be1873821d8699cdf6486aaba26dabd2a0c13195699e53c0bfe6e9b5cd4d>

- Chain: Sei | Coin: SEI

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://seistream.app/transactions/0x6424ca870b26d2e84e6c3ead6e0dba75862c259c4353938aab2ae117f5e5c695>

- Chain: Kaia | Coin: KAIA

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://kaiascan.io/tx/0x071d217c2f1efa6214a85375db92e0e000a61498e84fb7e88536fad8db8c298c>

- Chain: Cronos | Coin: CRO

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://cronoscan.com/tx/0xd097ee9d04a13ddf8ca1570207f98aec7379d87a9e31553d7d1408f8c5f9c10f>

- Chain: Flare | Coin: FLR

Deposit Address: 0x1a79fe477b85ecdcd7776ed2a90918c9ca613823

TX Hash (NativeToken): [https://flare-](https://flare-explorer.flare.network/tx/0xcc83382f25056a84ee6ec1d841edb85e81fff724d8d2eb568e95f5868aa26e57)

[explorer.flare.network/tx/0xcc83382f25056a84ee6ec1d841edb85e81fff724d8d2eb568e95f5868aa26e57](https://flare-explorer.flare.network/tx/0xcc83382f25056a84ee6ec1d841edb85e81fff724d8d2eb568e95f5868aa26e57)

- Chain: Solana | Coin: SOL

Deposit Address: AzXtZL3Q6fJjnVw95971UJ8yYFGt6ont6jdY2SSbRn6U


TX Hash (NativeToken):

<https://solscan.io/tx/2uQJGjeJFcbu5sAjJFr6scc2hqetybUkfQD7CCG9Yd4SjGe5zS7xT5KLQesb3MRizCmp1BXzNDZHupza119RYQeF>

TX Hash (USDC):

<https://solscan.io/tx/2Fpd6x9d8FgP3ufvtDtnPfpKCVdJDZseGyST3Zy1XH7FKYhs9N5MUVg1U2TZBosCeUkqMDbt79JvyBQh5pZYf7et>

After inspecting deposit records, on EVM chains both tokens and native coins appear in Activity, while only actual native coin deposits reflect value; some tokens appear as “fake deposits” without value. Native coin deposits show corresponding value correctly.


MINARA

Account
Wallet
Settings

Total Value
\$9.76

Balance
\$7.84

24h PnL
-\$0.043517

7d PnL
-\$0.043517

30d PnL
-\$0.043517

Deposit
Withdraw

Holding
Activity
Open Order

Receive
1B (\$0) from 0x3a...4a6d
21h

Receive
0.041 (\$3,861.54) from 0xc8...8112
21h

Sell
0.032 BNB (\$801.02) for 0.1137 (\$0.9998)
21h

Receive
0.041 (\$3,783.26) from 0x1e...63e3
1d

Receive
2B (\$0) from 0x3a...4a6d
2d

Log Out

Solution

1. It is recommended to whitelist legitimate token contract addresses and hide deposits for tokens outside the whitelist.
2. It is recommended to verify whether native coin deposits are actually credited, and only show successful credits in records.
3. It is recommended to display transaction hashes in wallet activity records so users can inspect details.

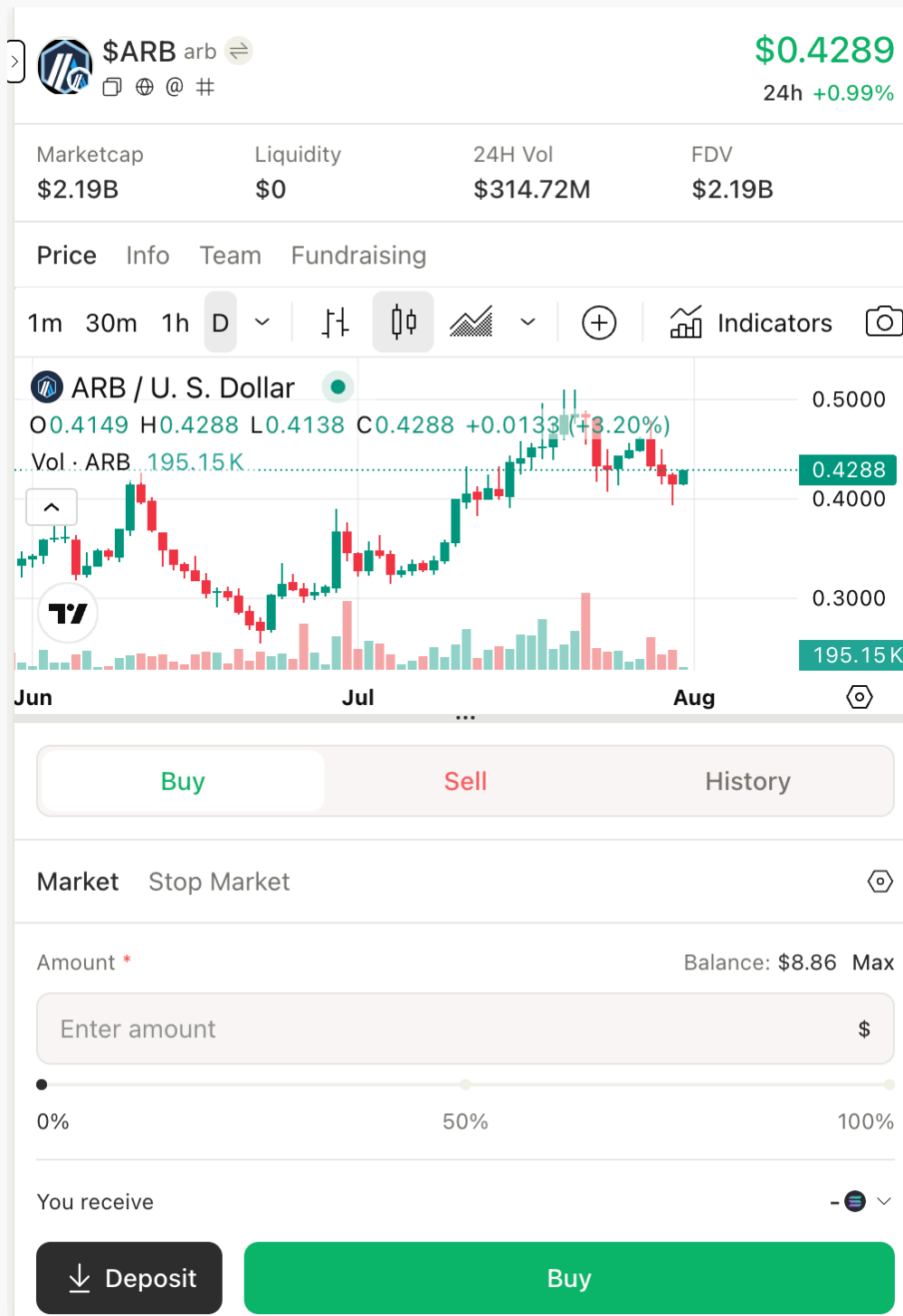
Status

Fixed

[N9] [Critical] Transaction System Error**Category: Others****Content**

After completing a token purchase through the AI-recommended dialog, the purchased asset does not match the asset displayed in the dialog.

AI presented an ARB purchase quote on Arbitrum:



After clicking Buy and issuing the swap request, the returned transaction hash shows the purchased asset is not

ARB:

Solution

It is recommended to investigate and fix the root cause to ensure the actual purchased token always matches what is displayed to the user.

Status

Fixed







[N10] [Low] Token Display Does Not Match Actual Chain

Category: Others




Content

On the Wallet Holding page, the displayed chain for a token deviates from reality, which may mislead users.

The page shows ETH on Arbitrum:

Holding	Activity	Limit Order			
Asset		Value	Avg. Cost	Unrealized PnL	Realized PnL
 USDC  EPjF...1v		\$7.72 7.72	-	-	-
 ETH  0x00...00		\$1.99 0.035168	\$3,870.11	\$0	\$0
 USDT  0x55...55		\$0.1137 0.1137	\$0.9998	+\$0.046285	\$0

Hovering reveals ETH on Ethereum mainnet:

Holding Activity Limit Order				
Asset	Value	Avg. Cost	Unrealized PnL	Realized PnL
 USDC EPjF...1v	\$7.72 7.72	-	-	-
 ETH 0x00...00	\$1.99 0.035168	\$3,870.11	\$0	\$0
 \$ETH Ethereum		\$0.9998	+\$0.043495	\$0
<div> <div> <div>\$3,866.84</div> <div>24h +1.22%</div> </div> <div> <div>Marketcap</div> <div>\$467.76B</div> </div> <div> <div>24H Vol</div> <div>\$33.04B</div> </div> </div> <div>View Detail</div>				

Solution

It is recommended to fix the data source or mapping so the Wallet Holding page reflects the true chain for each asset.

Status

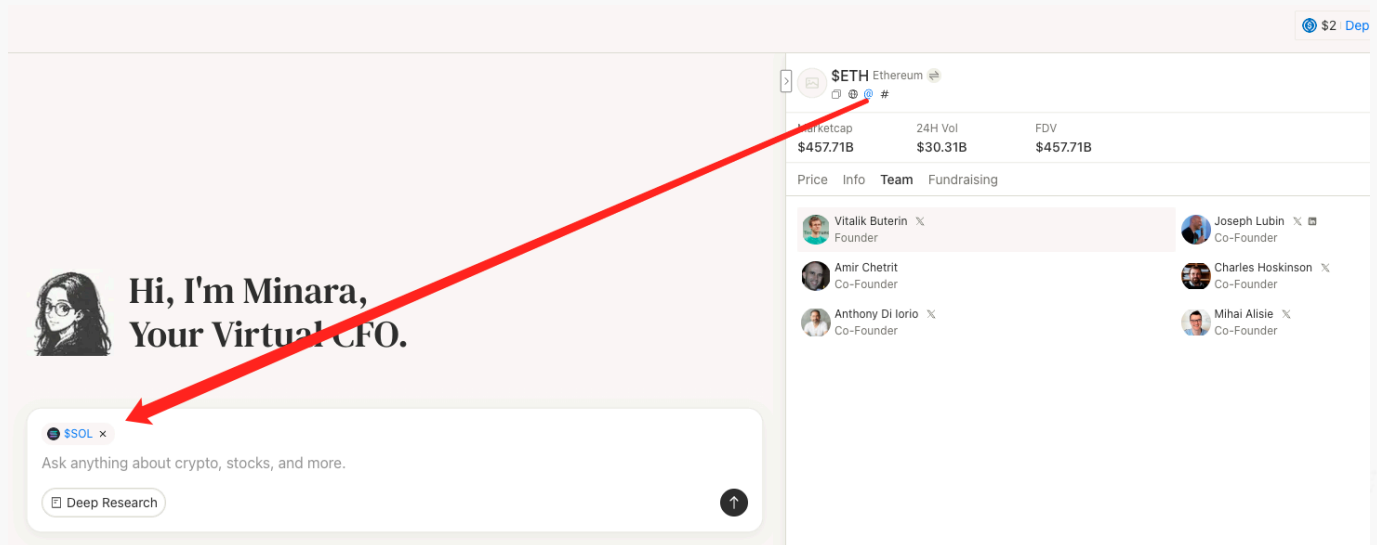
Fixed

[N11] [Low] Token Display Error in Chat Mention

Category: Others

Content

On the ETH trading interface, clicking "Mention in next chat" shows the token as SOL in the chat window.



Solution

It is recommended to correct the token reference passed to chat so it matches the user's context.

Status

Fixed

[N12] [Suggestion] Incomplete Transaction Information Display

Category: Others

Content

After initiating a transaction, the pop-up shows only the token and total fee, without the full counterparty, slippage, and detailed fee breakdown.

Solution

It is recommended to show a secondary confirmation dialog detailing the counterparty, exact token amounts, and a complete fee breakdown before final confirmation.

Status

Fixed

[N13] [High] Slippage Setting Is Too High

Category: Others

Content

Default slippage is 25% and cannot be changed, exposing users to sandwich attacks.

Solution

It is recommended to dynamically adapt slippage to market conditions and allow user overrides.

Status

Fixed

[N14] [Suggestion] API Does Not Check Account Balance

Category: Interface security test

Content

During a Swap, setting the amount to 999 does not trigger a balance check; instead, the API attempts to spend the entire available balance of the selected token.

[illegible]

Solution

It is recommended to validate the available balance at the API layer before constructing the transaction.

Status

Acknowledged

[N15] [Suggestion] Missing Anti-Phishing Strategy

Category: Others

Content

No anti-phishing protections were found.

Solution

It is recommended to implement anti-phishing controls.

Status

Acknowledged

[N16] [Suggestion] Missing AML Strategy**Category: Others****Content**

An AML security strategy is missing. AML policies are intended to prevent, monitor, and combat money laundering via KYC, transaction monitoring, risk assessment, and compliance audits. Without these, the platform faces regulatory and financial security risks.

Solution

It is recommended to establish AML policies to prevent interactions with sanctioned entities and malicious addresses, reducing the risk of fund freezes.

Status

Acknowledged

[N17] [Suggestion] DNSSEC Not Configured**Category: Network infrastructure configuration test****Content**

The domain is not configured with DNSSEC.

Analyzing DNSSEC problems for minara.ai

.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found 4 DNSKEY records for . DS=20326/SHA-256 verifies DNSKEY=20326/SEP Found 1 RRSIGs over DNSKEY RRset RRSIG=20326 and DNSKEY=20326/SEP verifies the DNSKEY RRset
ai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found 1 DS records for ai in the . zone DS=3799/SHA-256 has algorithm RSASHA256 Found 1 RRSIGs over DS RRset RRSIG=46441 and DNSKEY=46441 verifies the DS RRset Found 4 DNSKEY records for ai DS=3799/SHA-256 verifies DNSKEY=3799/SEP Found 1 RRSIGs over DNSKEY RRset RRSIG=3799 and DNSKEY=3799/SEP verifies the DNSKEY RRset
minara.ai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No DS records found for minara.ai in the ai zone No DNSKEY records found carter.ns.cloudflare.com is authoritative for minara.ai minara.ai A RR has value 104.21.33.162 No RRSIGs found
minara.ai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> edna.ns.cloudflare.com is authoritative for minara.ai minara.ai A RR has value 104.21.33.162 No RRSIGs found

Move your mouse over any  or  symbols for remediation hints.

Want a second opinion? Test minara.ai at dnsviz.net.

Solution

It is recommended to correctly configure DNSSEC for the domain.

Status

Acknowledged

[N18] [Suggestion] Low TLS Versions Allowed

Category: Network infrastructure configuration test

Content

The site supports legacy TLS versions with known vulnerabilities, which can enable eavesdropping or tampering and do not meet modern security standards.

Testing SSL server **beta2.minara.ai** on port **443** using SNI name **beta2.minara.ai**

SSL/TLS Protocols:

SSLv2	disabled
SSLv3	disabled
TLSv1.0	enabled
TLSv1.1	enabled
TLSv1.2	enabled
TLSv1.3	enabled

Solution

It is recommended to only support TLS 1.2 and above to improve transport security.

Status

Fixed

[N19] [Suggestion] Missing X-Frame-Options Header

Category: Web security response header test

Content

```
% curl -s -I https://beta2.minara.ai/
HTTP/2 307
date: Wed, 30 Jul 2025 09:22:36 GMT
cross-origin-opener-policy: same-origin-allow-popups
location: /home
server: cloudflare
cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC
report-to: {"group":"cf-nel","max_age":604800,"endpoints":[{"url":"https://a.nel
.cloudflare.com/report/v4?s=gJuT7p2kWK6ywEjvHL%2F9oDVTd2XLDNYfEdXFU1BJhHYAC6PvrE
%2F0jBnKpuRIwr%2FAlwKNAQ26E2Xtk9RpNmTTBbNipCyZJ1%2B1tshpew%3D"}]}
nel: {"report_to":"cf-nel","success_fraction":0.0,"max_age":604800}
cf-ray: 9673cae0ec38dd6c-HKG
alt-svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400
```

X-Frame-Options is an HTTP response header used to defend against clickjacking attacks. Its main function is to control whether the current web page is allowed to be embedded in frame, iframe, embed, or object. By setting appropriate values such as DENY (prohibiting any web page embedding), SAMEORIGIN (allowing only same-origin web page embedding), or ALLOW-FROM uri (allowing web page embedding from a specified source), it can effectively prevent attackers from using nested frames to induce users to perform operations on seemingly normal pages, thereby stealing sensitive information or executing unintended operations. If this response header is missing,

the website is at risk of clickjacking attacks where it is embedded in frames by malicious websites.

Solution

It is recommended to add the X-Frame-Options configuration item in the HTTP response header. You can choose an appropriate value according to actual needs. For example, X-Frame-Options: DENY, X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN, or X-Frame-Options: ALLOW-FROM https://example.com (need to replace https://example.com with the actual allowed source).

Status

Acknowledged

[N20] [Suggestion] Missing X-Content-Type-Options Header

Category: Web security response header test

Content

```
% curl -s -I https://beta2.minara.ai/
HTTP/2 307
date: Wed, 30 Jul 2025 09:22:36 GMT
cross-origin-opener-policy: same-origin-allow-popups
location: /home
server: cloudflare
cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC
report-to: {"group":"cf-nel","max_age":604800,"endpoints":[{"url":"https://a.nel
.cloudflare.com/report/v4?s=gJuT7p2kKw6yWEjvHL%2F9oDVTd2XLDNYfEdXFU1BJhHYAC6PvrE
%2F0jBnKpuRIwr%2FAlwKNAQ26E2Xtkt9RpNmTTBbNipCyZJ1%2B1tshpew%3D"}]}
nel: {"report_to":"cf-nel","success_fraction":0.0,"max_age":604800}
cf-ray: 9673cae0ec38dd6c-HKG
alt-svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400
```

The **X-Content-Type-Options** header field is not included in the HTTP response headers returned by the server.

The core function of this response header is to prevent browsers from performing 'sniffing' on the MIME type of resources. The so-called 'sniffing' refers to the behavior where browsers attempt to guess the file format of files whose types are not explicitly declared. When the value of this header field is set to **nosniff**, the browser will process the relevant resources strictly in accordance with the Content-Type declared by the server. This can effectively prevent malicious scripts that are originally text from being incorrectly identified as executable files, thereby significantly reducing the risks posed by attacks such as cross-site scripting (XSS). If this response header is missing, there will be potential security vulnerabilities on the website, which are likely to be exploited by attackers to

bypass the browser's security restriction mechanisms.

Solution

It is recommended to add the configuration item X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff to the HTTP response header.

Status

Acknowledged

[N21] [Suggestion] Missing Strict-Transport-Security Header

Category: Web security response header test

Content

```
% curl -s -I https://beta2.minara.ai/
HTTP/2 307
date: Wed, 30 Jul 2025 09:22:36 GMT
cross-origin-opener-policy: same-origin-allow-popups
location: /home
server: cloudflare
cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC
report-to: {"group":"cf-nel","max_age":604800,"endpoints":[{"url":"https://a.nel.cloudflare.com/report/v4?s=gJuT7p2kWk6yWEjvHL%2F9oDVTd2XLDNYfEdXFU1BJhHYAC6PvrE%2F0jBnKpuRIwr%2FAlwKNAQ26E2Xtkt9RpNmTTBbNipCyZJ1%2B1tshpew%3D"}]}
nel: {"report_to":"cf-nel","success_fraction":0.0,"max_age":604800}
cf-ray: 9673cae0ec38dd6c-HKG
alt-svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400
```

Strict-Transport-Security (referred to as HSTS) is an important HTTP response header. Its core function is to force browsers to always access websites via the HTTPS protocol instead of HTTP. Even if a user manually enters an HTTP address or clicks on an HTTP link, the browser will automatically redirect to the HTTPS version. This mechanism can effectively avoid security risks such as man-in-the-middle attacks, eavesdropping and tampering during data transmission that may occur when using the HTTP protocol, providing more reliable security guarantees for website communications. If this response header is missing, the website may face the risk of being downgraded to HTTP protocol access, thereby increasing the possibility of various security attacks.

Solution

It is recommended to add the configuration item Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload to the HTTP response header (specific parameters can be adjusted according to actual conditions. It is recommended that max-age be at least 6 months. includeSubDomains requires ensuring that subdomains have

deployed HTTPS. preload is an optional parameter used to apply for inclusion in the browser's HSTS preload list).

Status

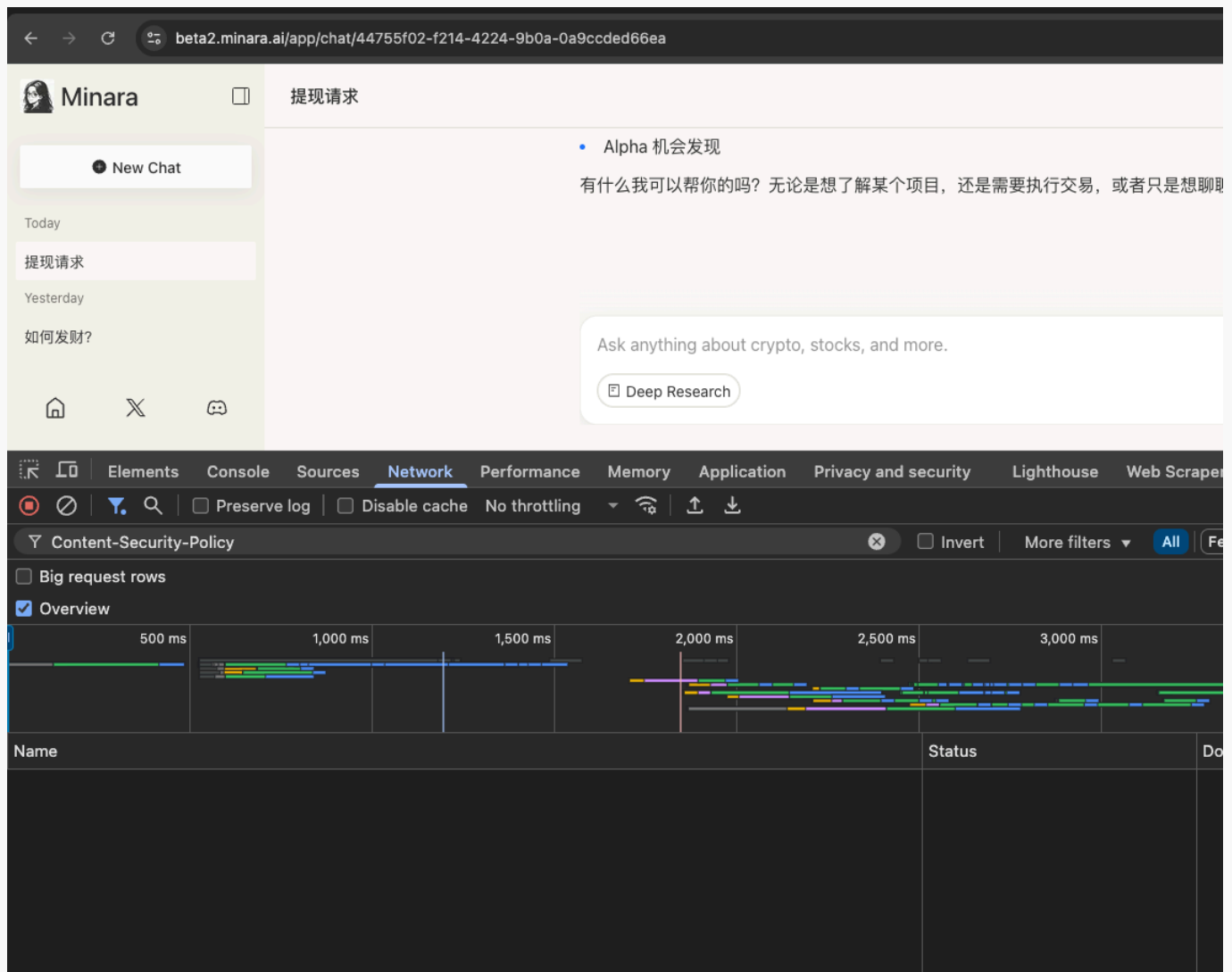
Acknowledged

[N22] [Suggestion] Missing Content-Security-Policy Header

Category: Web security response header test

Content

```
% curl -s -I https://beta2.minara.ai/  
HTTP/2 307  
date: Wed, 30 Jul 2025 09:22:36 GMT  
cross-origin-opener-policy: same-origin-allow-popups  
location: /home  
server: cloudflare  
cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC  
report-to: {"group":"cf-nel","max_age":604800,"endpoints":[{"url":"https://a.nel  
.cloudflare.com/report/v4?s=gJuT7p2kWk6ywEjvHL%2F9oDVTd2XLDNYfEdXFU1BJhHYAC6PvrE  
%2F0jBnKpuRIwr%2FAlwKNAQ26E2Xtk9RpNmTTBbNipCyZJ1%2B1tshpew%3D"}]}  
nel: {"report_to":"cf-nel","success_fraction":0.0,"max_age":604800}  
cf-ray: 9673cae0ec38dd6c-HKG  
alt-svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400
```



Content-Security-Policy (referred to as CSP) is an important security response header used to defend against various code injection attacks such as cross-site scripting (XSS) and clickjacking. It restricts browsers to load resources only from trusted sources by explicitly specifying the sources from which resources (such as scripts, style sheets, images, audio, video, fonts, etc.) are allowed to be loaded, thereby preventing the execution of malicious code. For example, scripts can be restricted to load only from the own domain name or specific trusted domain names to prevent the injection of external malicious scripts. If this response header is missing, the website cannot effectively restrict resource loading, making it vulnerable to various code injection attacks, which may lead to security issues such as user data leakage and website tampering.

Solution

It is recommended to add the Content-Security-Policy configuration item to the HTTP response header and set a reasonable policy according to the actual situation of the website. For example, Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self' https://trusted-cdn.com; style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline'; img-src 'self' data:;. Among them,

default-src 'self' means that by default, only resources from the same origin are allowed to be loaded; script-src specifies the trusted sources of scripts; style-src specifies the trusted sources of style sheets, etc. (Specific policies need to be adjusted according to the website's resource loading requirements, and 'unsafe-inline' and the like should be used with caution).

Status

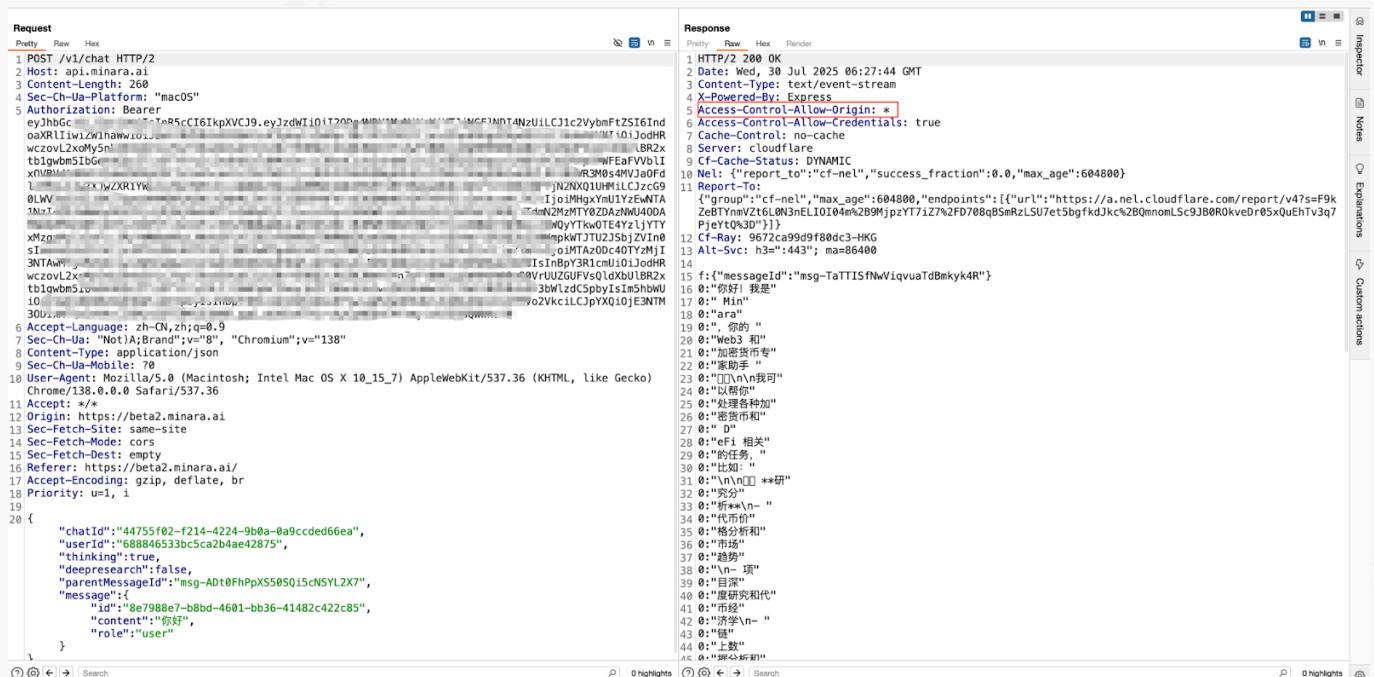
Acknowledged

[N23] [Suggestion] CORS Configuration Is Insecure

Category: Web front-end cross-domain policy test

Content

The site sets Access-Control-Allow-Origin to “*”, allowing requests from any origin to access the resource.



Solution

It is recommended to configure Access-Control-Allow-Origin with specific trusted origins based on actual business requirements.

Status

Acknowledged

4 Audit Result

Audit Number	Audit Team	Audit Date	Audit Result
0X002508190001	SlowMist Security Team	2025.07.30 - 2025.08.19	Passed

Summary conclusion: The SlowMist security team undertakes an audit of the project through manual inspection and the utilisation of the analysis tool developed by the SlowMist team. During the audit, nine suggestions were acknowledged. All the other findings have been fixed.

5 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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