HALBORN

Solana Labs - Runtime - 7cbe7d3 -> 13107b4

L1 Security Assessment

Prepared by: **Halborn**

Date of Engagement: **March 14th, 2023 - April 4th, 2023**

Visit: **Halborn.com**

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1.3	Remediation Plan Review	08/31/2023	Gabi Urrutia

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EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Solana is an open-source project implementing a new, high-performance, permissionless blockchain. Changes in scope affected several modules, the most important ones are briefly described. Sealevel, Solana's parallel smart contracts runtime, is a concurrent transaction processor. Transactions specify their data dependencies upfront, and dynamic memory allocation is explicit. By separating program code from the state it operates on, the runtime can choreograph concurrent access. Gulf Stream the transaction forwarding protocol, which is Solana's mempool-less solution for forwarding and storing transactions before processing them. The Gossip Service acts as a gateway to nodes in the control plane. Validators use the service to ensure information is available to all other nodes in a cluster. TPU (Transaction Processing Unit) is the logic of the validator responsible for block production.

Solana Labs engaged Halborn to conduct a security assessment on the L1, beginning on March 14th, 2023 and ending on April 4th, 2023 . The security assessment was scoped to the code provided in the Solana GitHub repository. Commit hashes and further details can be found in the Scope section of this report.

1.2 ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The team at Halborn was provided 3 weeks for the engagement and assigned 1 full-time security engineer to verify the security of the code in scope. The security engineer is a blockchain and smart contract security expert with advanced penetration testing and smart contract hacking skills, and deep knowledge of multiple blockchain protocols.

The purpose of this assessment is to:

- Identify potential security issues within Solana runtime

In summary, Halborn did not identify any significant security risk affecting the new updates introduced in commits 7cbe7d3 to 13107b4 for the modules in scope.

1.3 TEST APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

Halborn performed a combination of a manual review of the source code and automated security testing to balance efficiency, timeliness, practicality, and accuracy in regard to the scope of the assessment. While manual testing is recommended to uncover flaws in business logic, processes, and implementation; automated testing techniques help enhance coverage and can quickly identify items that do not follow security best practices.

The following phases and associated tools were used throughout the term of the assessment:

- Research into the architecture, purpose, and use of the platform.
- Manual source code review to identify business logic issues.
- Mapping out possible attack vectors
- Thorough assessment of safety and usage of critical Rust variables and functions in scope that could lead to arithmetic vulnerabilities.
- Finding unsafe Rust code usage (cargo-geiger)
- Scanning dependencies for known vulnerabilities (cargo audit).
- Local runtime testing (solana-test-framework)

2. RISK METHODOLOGY

Every vulnerability and issue observed by Halborn is ranked based on **two sets** of **Metrics** and a **Severity Coefficient**. This system is inspired by the industry standard Common Vulnerability Scoring System.

The two **Metric sets** are: **Exploitability** and **Impact**. **Exploitability** captures the ease and technical means by which vulnerabilities can be exploited and **Impact** describes the consequences of a successful exploit.

The **Severity Coefficients** is designed to further refine the accuracy of the ranking with two factors: **Reversibility** and **Scope**. These capture the impact of the vulnerability on the environment as well as the number of users and smart contracts affected.

The final score is a value between 0-10 rounded up to 1 decimal place and 10 corresponding to the highest security risk. This provides an objective and accurate rating of the severity of security vulnerabilities in smart contracts.

The system is designed to assist in identifying and prioritizing vulnerabilities based on their level of risk to address the most critical issues in a timely manner.

2.1 EXPLOITABILITY

Attack Origin (AO):

Captures whether the attack requires compromising a specific account.

Attack Cost (AC):

Captures the cost of exploiting the vulnerability incurred by the attacker relative to sending a single transaction on the relevant blockchain. Includes but is not limited to financial and computational cost.

Attack Complexity (AX):

Describes the conditions beyond the attacker's control that must exist in order to exploit the vulnerability. Includes but is not limited to macro situation, available third-party liquidity and regulatory challenges.

Metrics:

Exploitability Metric (m_E)	Metric Value	Numerical Value
Attack Origin (AO)	Arbitrary (AO:A) Specific (AO:S)	1 0.2
Attack Cost (AC)	Low (AC:L) Medium (AC:M) High (AC:H)	1 0.67 0.33
Attack Complexity (AX)	Low (AX:L) Medium (AX:M) High (AX:H)	1 0.67 0.33

Exploitability E is calculated using the following formula:

$$E = \prod m_e$$

2.2 IMPACT

Confidentiality (C):

Measures the impact to the confidentiality of the information resources managed by the contract due to a successfully exploited vulnerability. Confidentiality refers to limiting access to authorized users only.

Integrity (I):

Measures the impact to integrity of a successfully exploited vulnerability. Integrity refers to the trustworthiness and veracity of data stored and/or processed on-chain. Integrity impact directly affecting Deposit or Yield records is excluded.

Availability (A):

Measures the impact to the availability of the impacted component resulting from a successfully exploited vulnerability. This metric refers to smart contract features and functionality, not state. Availability impact directly affecting Deposit or Yield is excluded.

Deposit (D):

Measures the impact to the deposits made to the contract by either users or owners.

Yield (Y):

Measures the impact to the yield generated by the contract for either users or owners.

Metrics:

Impact Metric (m_I)	Metric Value	Numerical Value
Confidentiality (C)	None (I:N)	0
	Low (I:L)	0.25
	Medium (I:M)	0.5
	High (I:H)	0.75
	Critical (I:C)	1
Integrity (I)	None (I:N)	0
	Low (I:L)	0.25
	Medium (I:M)	0.5
	High (I:H)	0.75
	Critical (I:C)	1
Availability (A)	None (A:N)	0
	Low (A:L)	0.25
	Medium (A:M)	0.5
	High (A:H)	0.75
	Critical	1
Deposit (D)	None (D:N)	0
	Low (D:L)	0.25
	Medium (D:M)	0.5
	High (D:H)	0.75
	Critical (D:C)	1
Yield (Y)	None (Y:N)	0
	Low (Y:L)	0.25
	Medium: (Y:M)	0.5
	High: (Y:H)	0.75
	Critical (Y:H)	1

Impact I is calculated using the following formula:

$$I = max(m_I) + \frac{\sum m_I - max(m_I)}{4}$$

2.3 SEVERITY COEFFICIENT

Reversibility (R):

Describes the share of the exploited vulnerability effects that can be reversed. For upgradeable contracts, assume the contract private key is available.

Scope (S):

Captures whether a vulnerability in one vulnerable contract impacts resources in other contracts.

Coefficient (C)	Coefficient Value	Numerical Value
Reversibility (r)	None (R:N) Partial (R:P) Full (R:F)	1 0.5 0.25
Scope (s)	Changed (S:C) Unchanged (S:U)	1.25 1

Severity Coefficient C is obtained by the following product:

$$C = rs$$

The Vulnerability Severity Score S is obtained by:

$$S = min(10, EIC * 10)$$

The score is rounded up to 1 decimal places.

Severity	Score Value Range
Critical	9 - 10
High	7 - 8.9
Medium	4.5 - 6.9
Low	2 - 4.4
Informational	0 - 1.9

2.4 SCOPE

Code repositories:

1. Project Name

- Repository: solana
- Commit IDs:
  - start: 7cbe7d3
  - final: 13107b4
- Scope:
  1. Solana (Solana/)

Out-of-scope:
- third-party libraries and dependencies
- financial-related attacks

3. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY & FINDINGS OVERVIEW

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFORMATIONAL
0	0	0	0	1

SECURITY ANALYSIS	RISK LEVEL	REMEDIATION DATE
(HAL-01) MISSING CARGO OVERFLOW CHECKS	Informational (0.0)	NOT APPLICABLE

FINDINGS & TECH DETAILS

4.1 (HAL-01) MISSING CARGO OVERFLOW CHECKS - INFORMATIONAL (0.0)

Description:

It was observed that there is no overflow-checks=true in Cargo.toml. By default, overflow checks are disabled in optimized release builds. Hence, if there is an overflow on release builds, it will be silenced, leading to unexpected behavior of an application. Even if checked arithmetic is used through checked_* or saturating_*, it is recommended to have that check in Cargo.toml.

Code Location:

- all modules

BVSS:

AO:S/AC:L/AX:L/C:N/I:N/A:N/D:N/Y:N/R:F/S:U (0.0)

Recommendation:

It is recommended to add overflow-checks=true under your release profile in Cargo.toml.

Remediation Plan:

NOT APPLICABLE: The code in scope for this assessment does not use unchecked integer arithmetic, so Solana Labs have opted not to incur potential performance penalties by enabling overflow checks.

MANUAL TESTING

In the manual testing phase, the following scenarios were simulated. The scenarios listed below were selected based on the severity of the vulnerabilities Halborn was testing the platform for.

5.1 SIGNED OFF-CHAIN MESSAGES

Description:

In commit d70994c changes were made to the runtime to reject signed off-chain messages as transactions, this was done to prevent social attacks where the signer is tricked into signing the transaction. Several tests were performed to ensure signed off-chain messages are rejected and can't be circumvented.

Results:

No code vulnerabilities were identified.

5.2 BPF LOADER

Description:

In pull request 30614 parts of the bpf_loader were refactored to minimize the use of program_indices and try_borrow_program_account(). Due to the criticality of this program, several tests were done to ensure the program and its instructions work as expected.

Results:

No code vulnerabilities were identified.

5.3 BANK SNAPSHOT

Description:

In pull request 30373 checks were added to ensure when constructing a BankSnapShotInfo from a directory that

1) The most recent snapshot directory will be chosen
2) The directory doesn't have partial information
3) Is ready to be used for bank construction

The fix was reviewed to check if the checks could be bypassed and that edge cases would not prevent a directory from being chosen.

Results:

No code vulnerabilities were identified.

5.4 BANK HASHES

Description:

In commit d8fe66e the bank_hashes map was refactored to remove BankHashInfo from the accountsdb and other modules to allow changes to be made to AccountsHash. Tests were done on both the original and refactored code to ensure it performs as expected.

Results:

No code vulnerabilities were identified.

5.5 ACCOUNT DATA PER TRANSACTION

Description:

In pull request https://github.com/solana-labs/solana/pull/29743 `get_requested_loaded_accounts_data_size_limit` was added to `accounts.rs` to limit the total ammount of account data that can be loaded per transaction. Several tests were done to ensure the restriction is enforced and can't be bypassed.

Results:

No code vulnerabilities were identified.

AUTOMATED TESTING

6.1 AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Description:

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with the detection of well-known security issues and vulnerabilities. Among the tools used was cargo-audit, a security scanner for vulnerabilities reported to the RustSec Advisory Database. All vulnerabilities published in https://crates.io are stored in a repository named The RustSec Advisory Database. cargo audit is a human-readable version of the advisory database which performs a scanning on Cargo.lock. Security Detections are only in scope. All vulnerabilities shown here were already disclosed in the above report. However, to better assist the developers maintaining this code, the auditors are including the output with the dependencies tree, and this is included in the cargo audit output to better know the dependencies affected by unmaintained and vulnerable crates.

Results:

ID	package	Short Description
RUSTSEC-2020-0071	time	Potential segfault in the time crate
RUSTSEC-2023-0001	tokio	Configuration corruption
RUSTSEC-2021-0139	ansi_term	ansi_term is unmaintained
RUSTSEC-2020-0016	net2	net2 crate has been deprecated
RUSTSEC-2023-0018	remove_dir_all	Race condition
RUSTSEC-2023-0022	openssl	Returned object is not thread safe
RUSTSEC-2023-0023	openssl	Allow arbitrary file read
RUSTSEC-2023-0024	openssl	Null pointer dereference

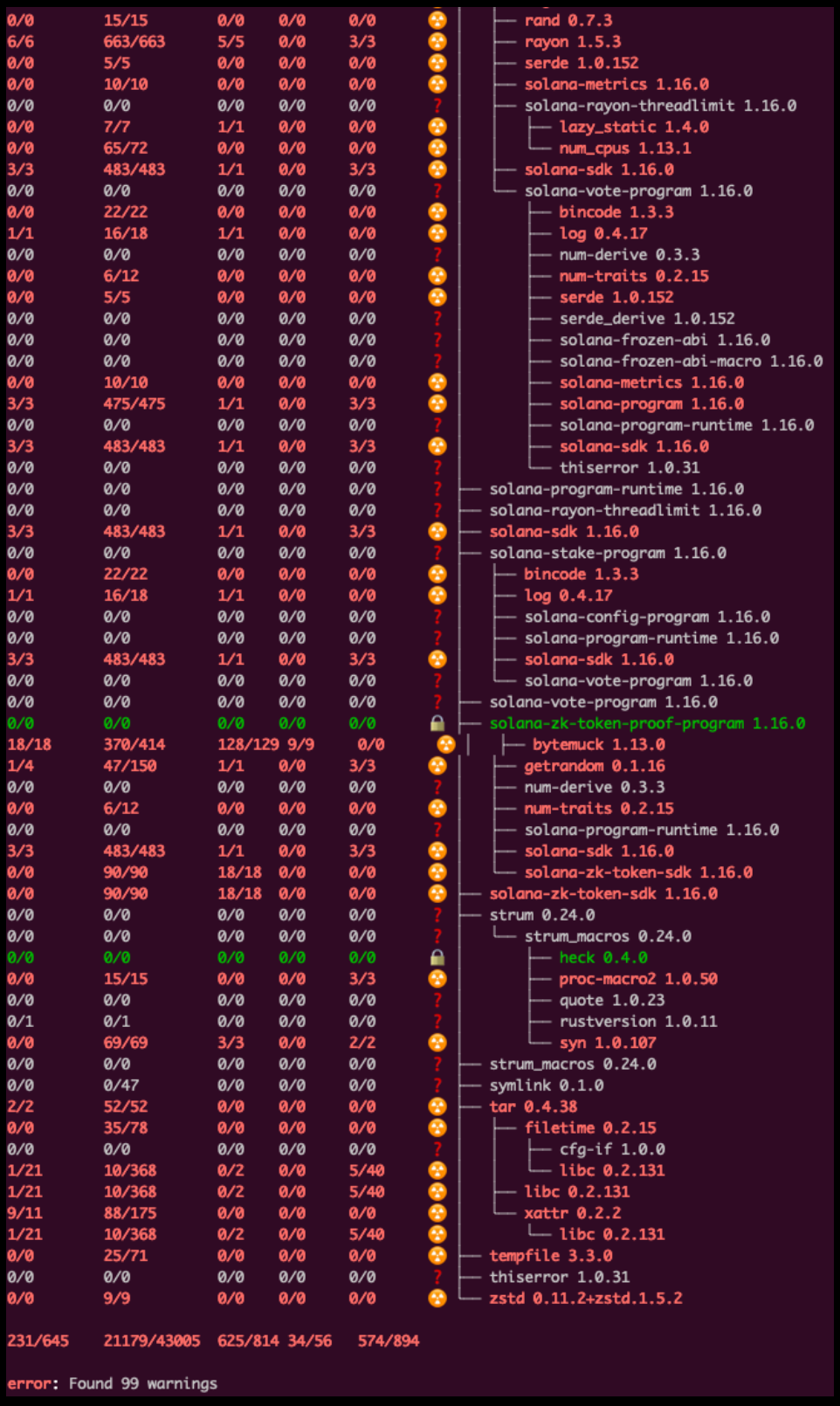
6.2 UNSAFE RUST CODE DETECTION

Description:

Halborn used automated security scanners to assist with the detection of well-known security issues and vulnerabilities. Among the tools used was cargo-geiger, a security tool that lists statistics related to the usage of unsafe Rust code in a core Rust codebase and all its dependencies.

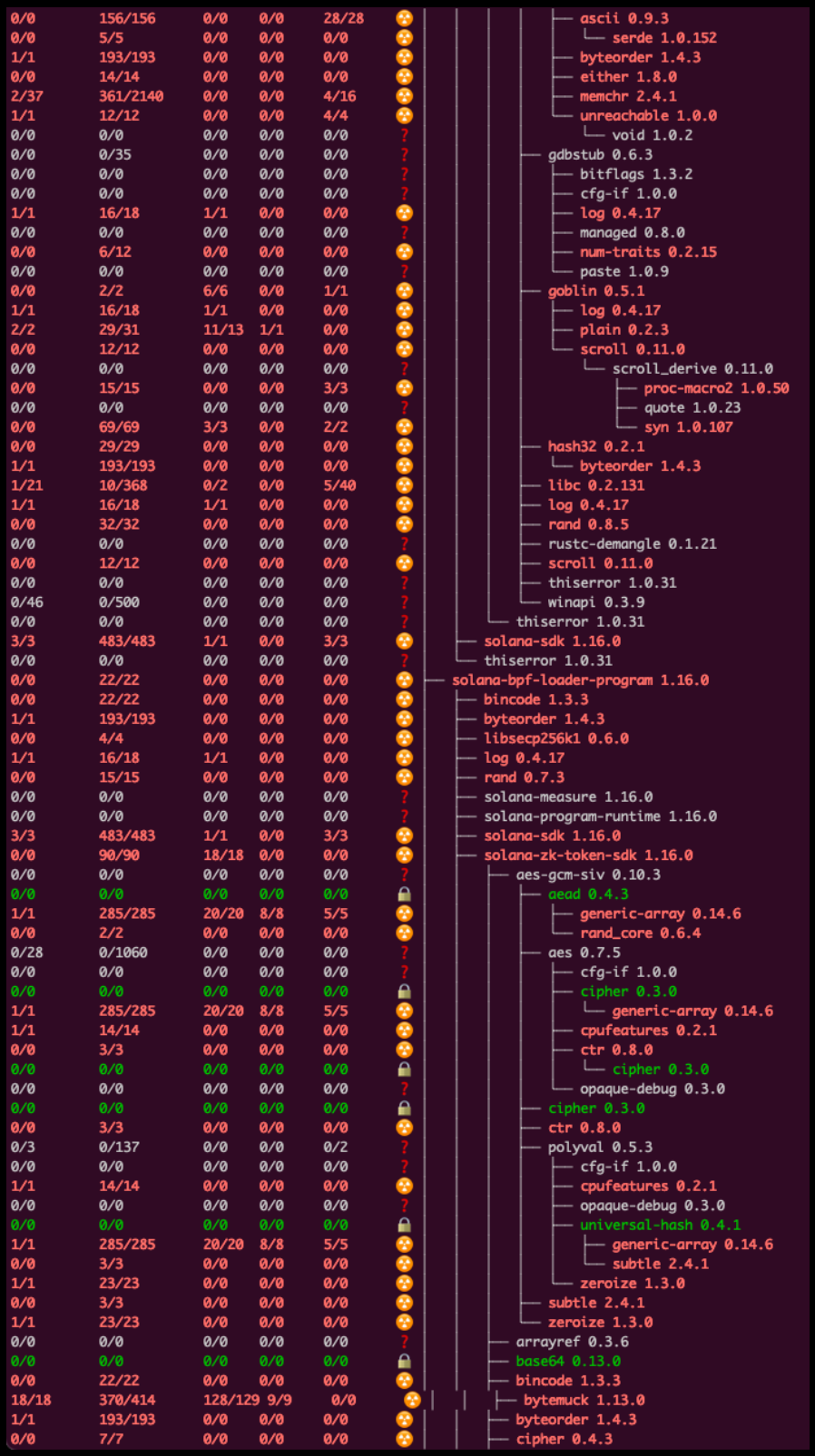
AUTOMATED TESTING

Results:

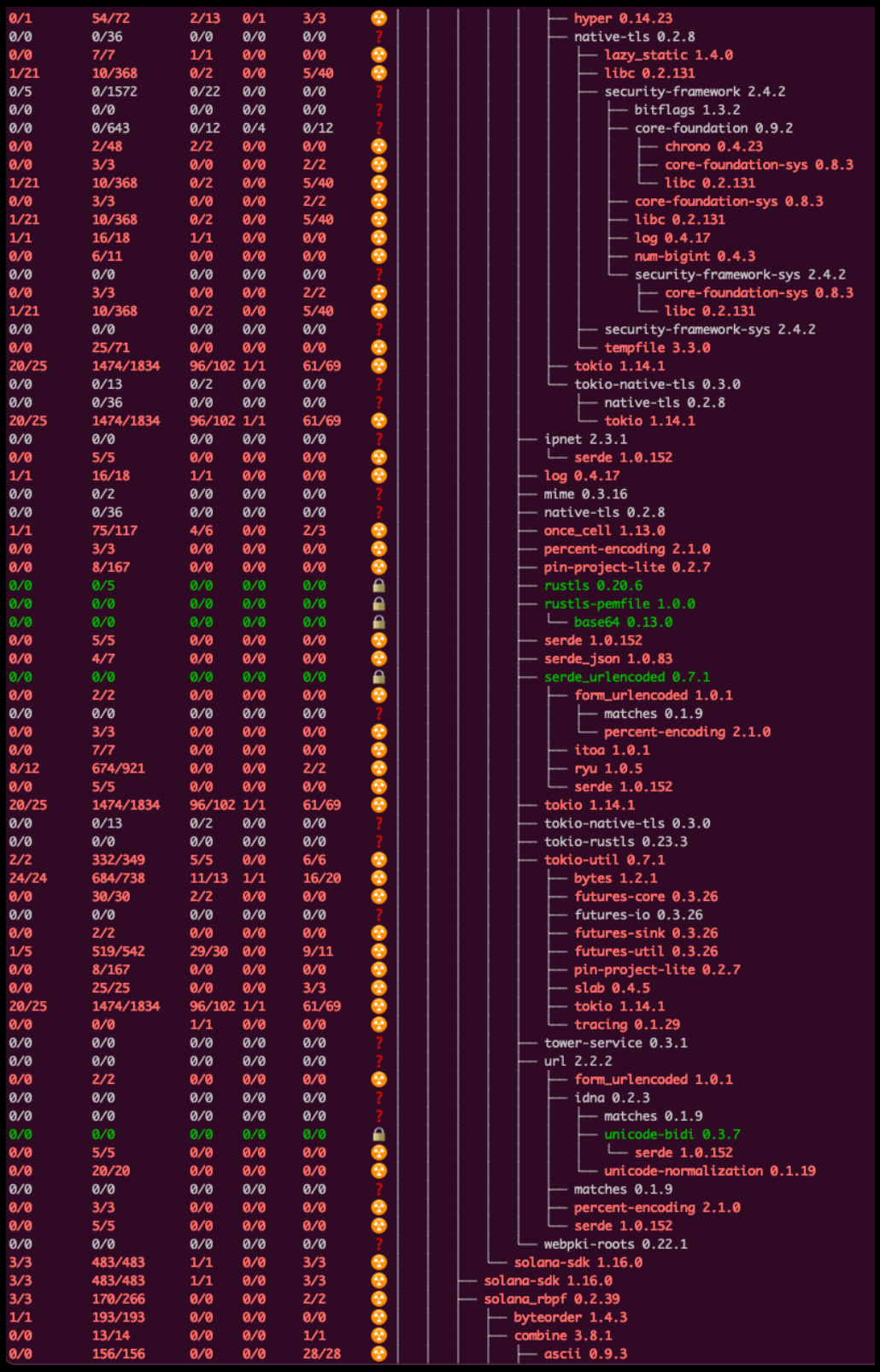


AUTOMATED TESTING

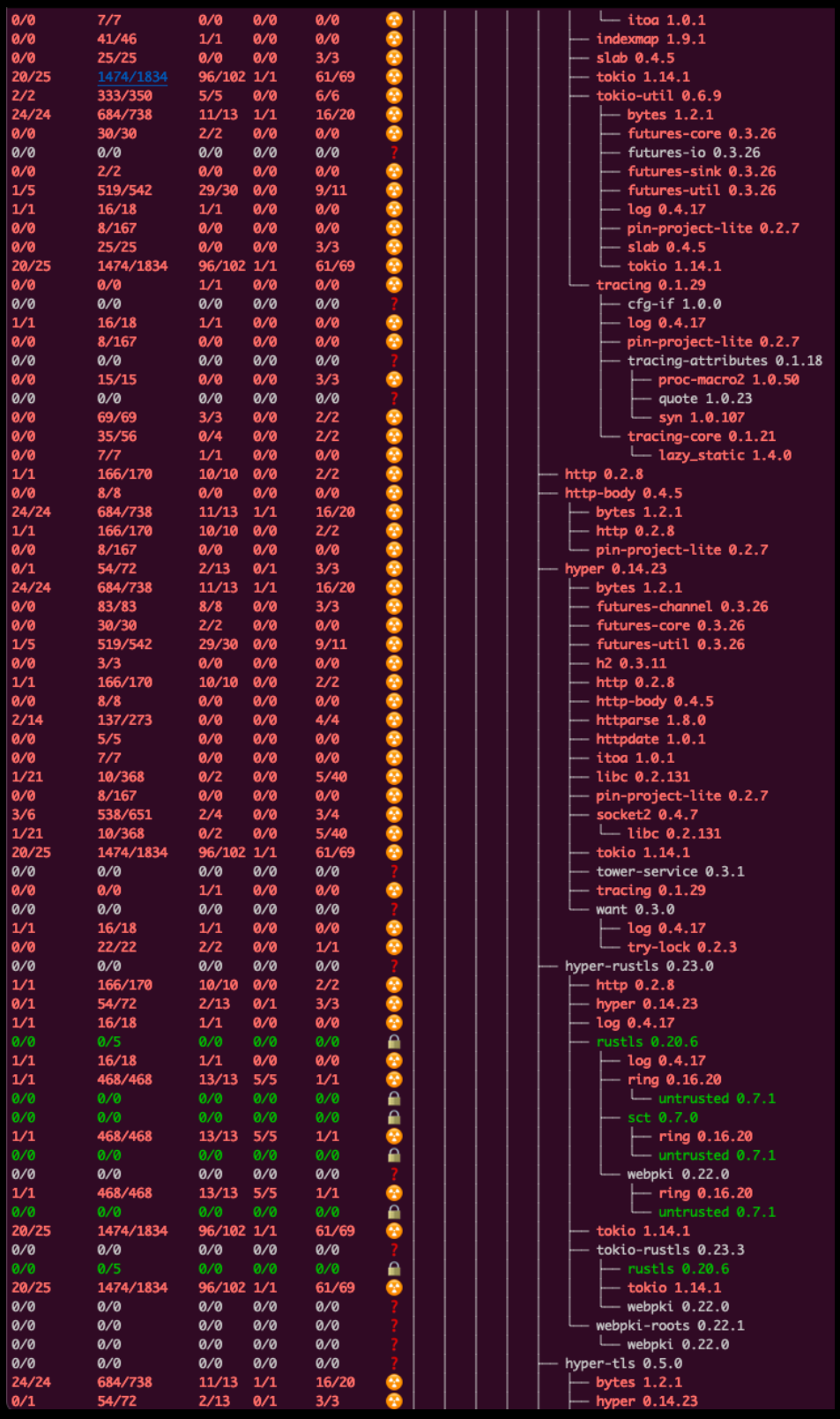
AUTOMATED TESTING



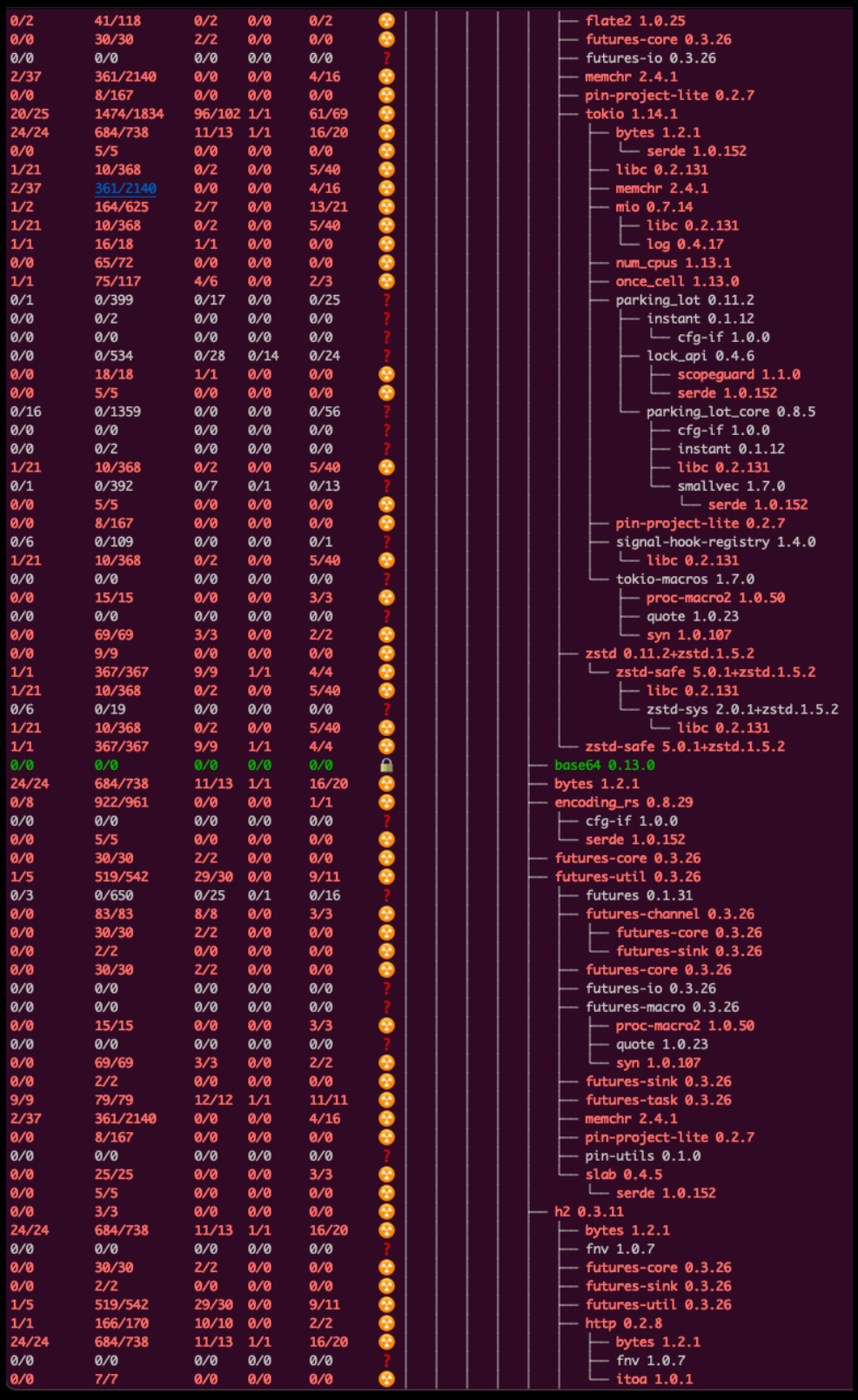
AUTOMATED TESTING



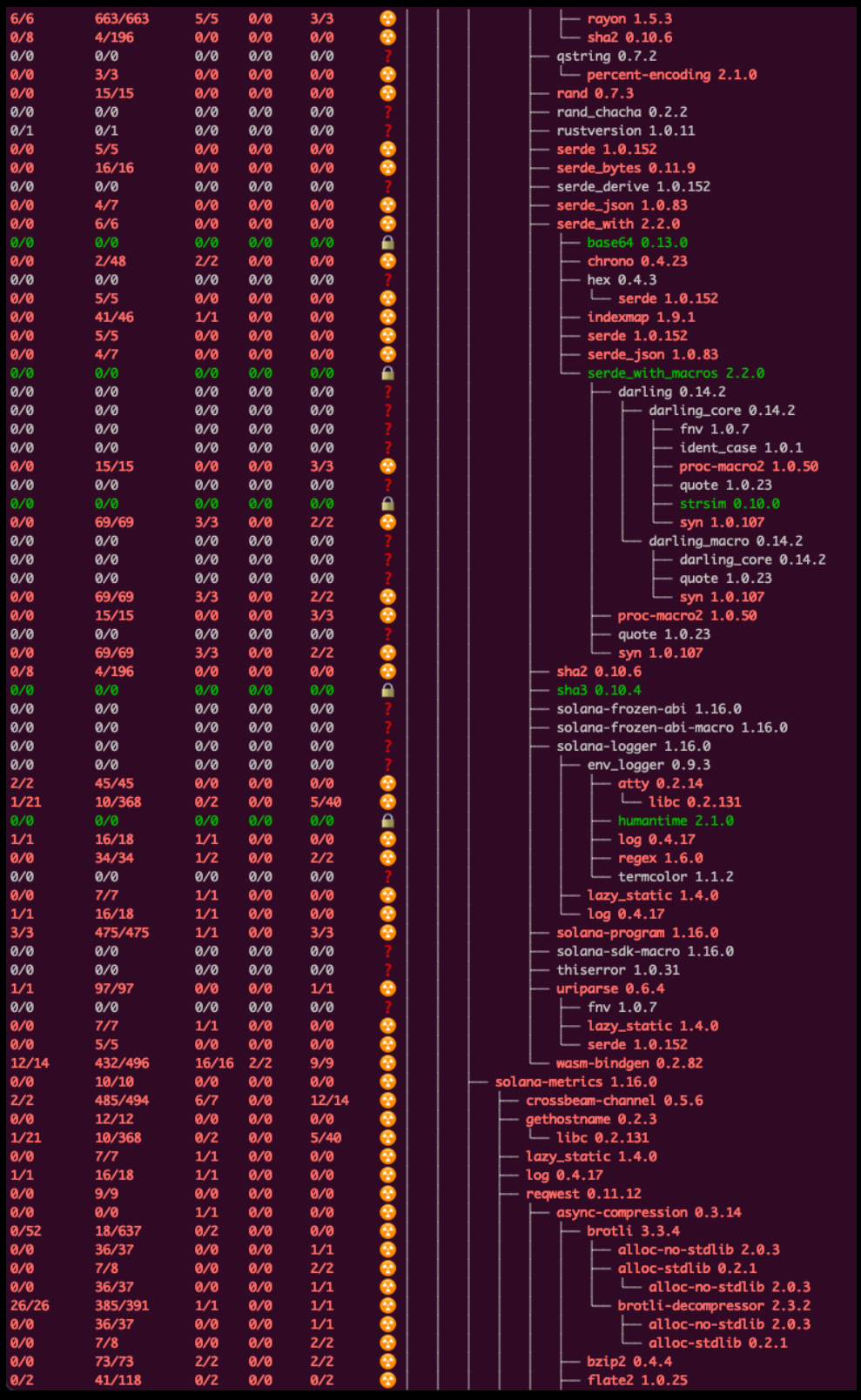
AUTOMATED TESTING



AUTOMATED TESTING



AUTOMATED TESTING



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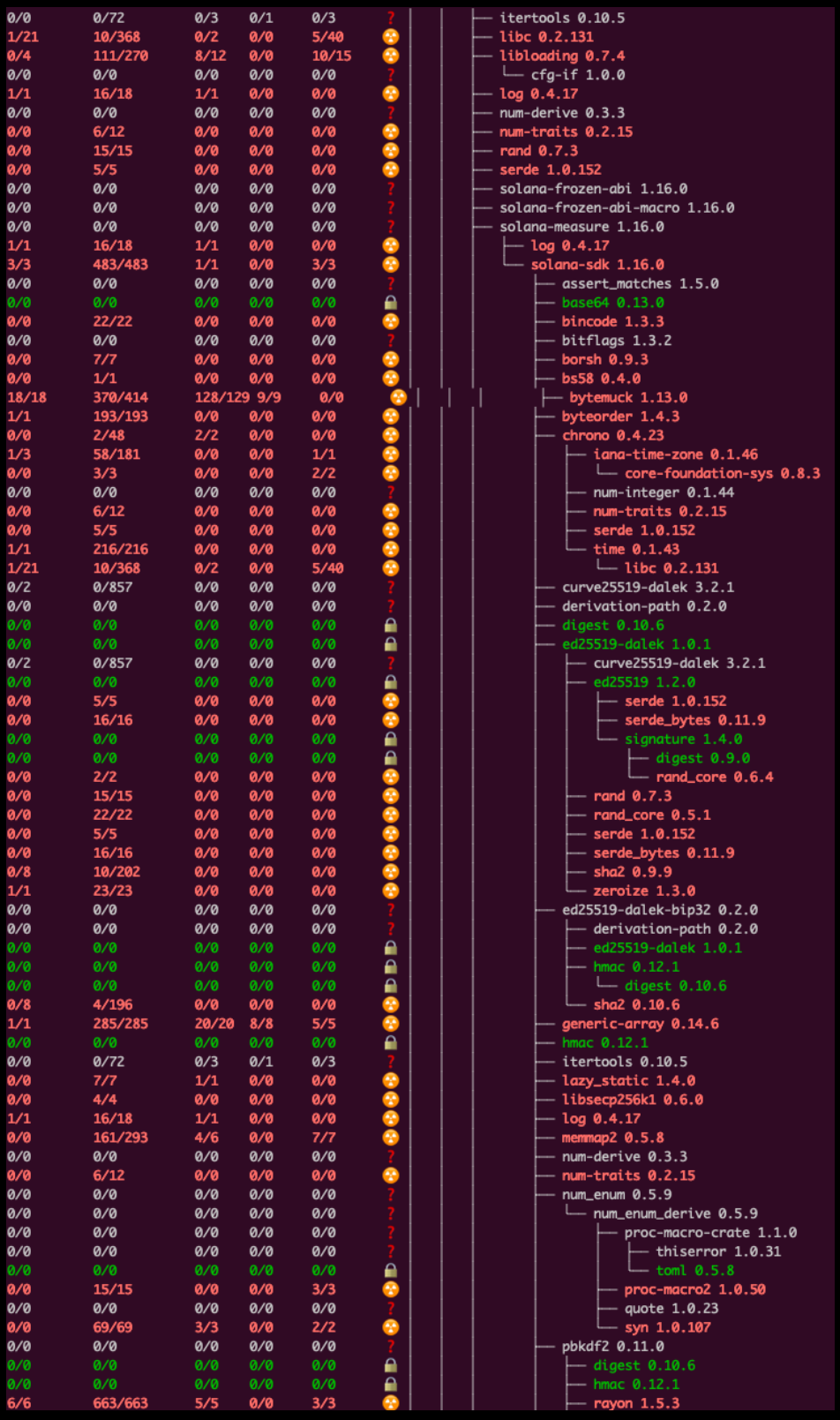

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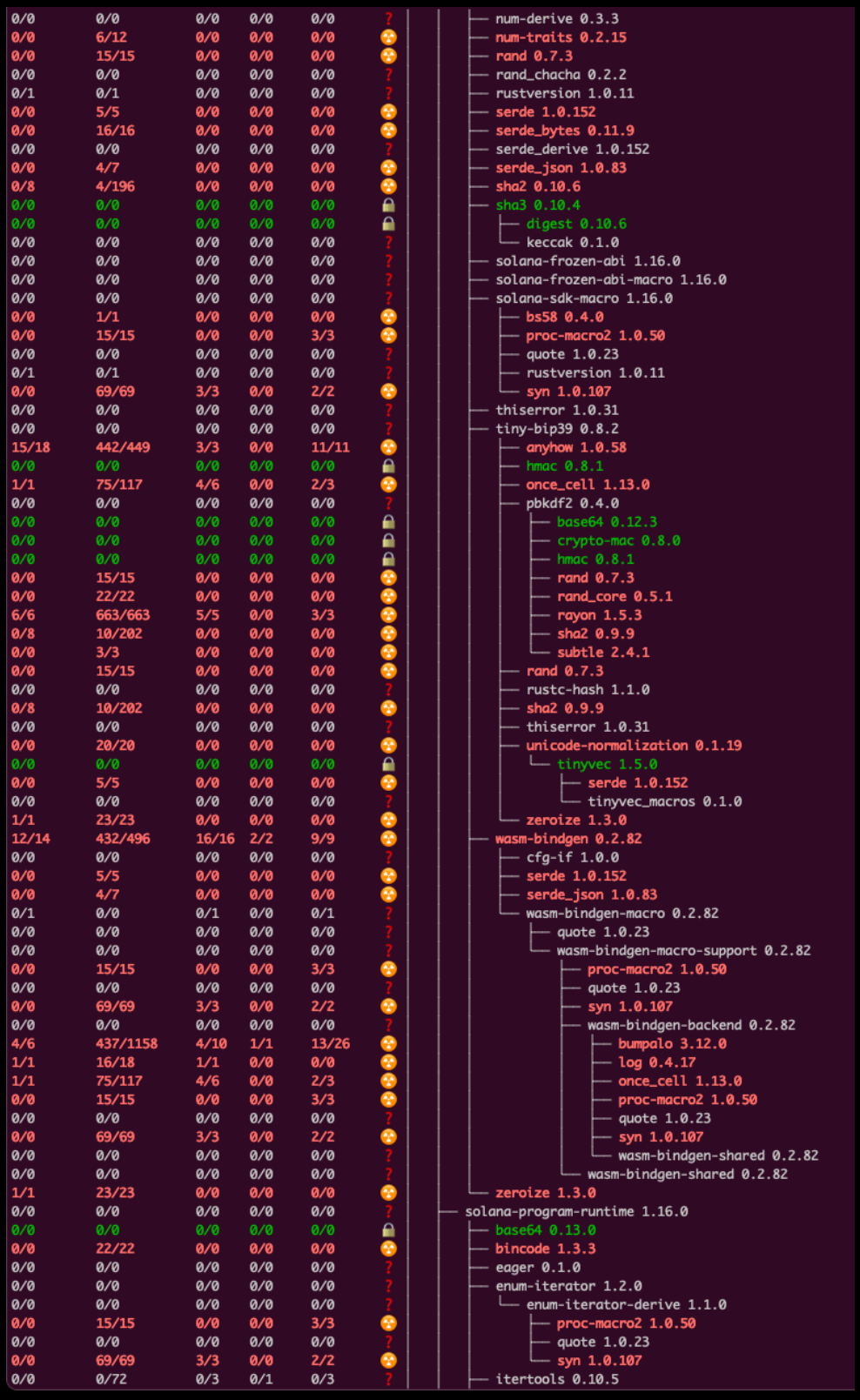
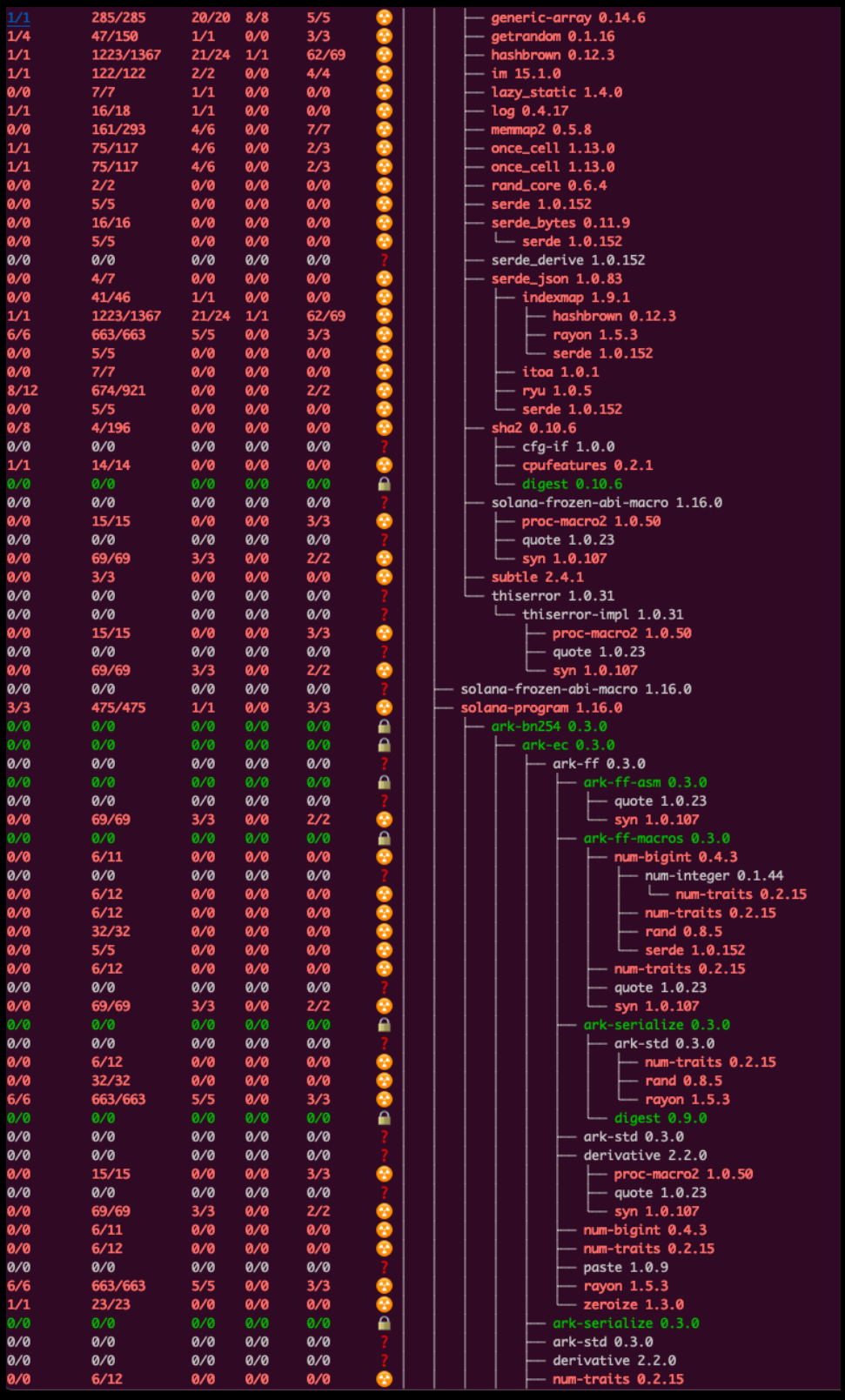


AUTOMATED TESTING

AUTOMATED TESTING



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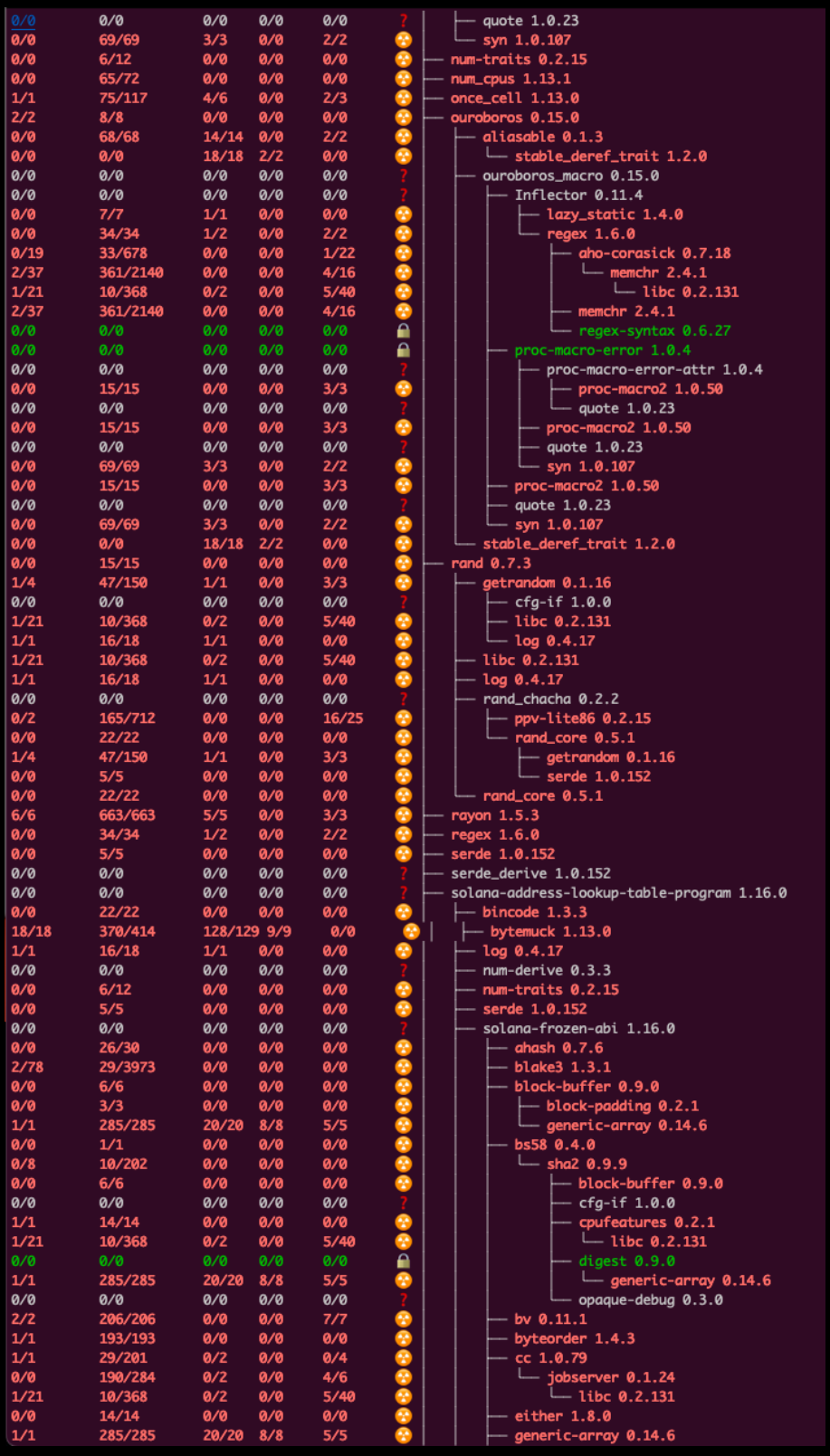

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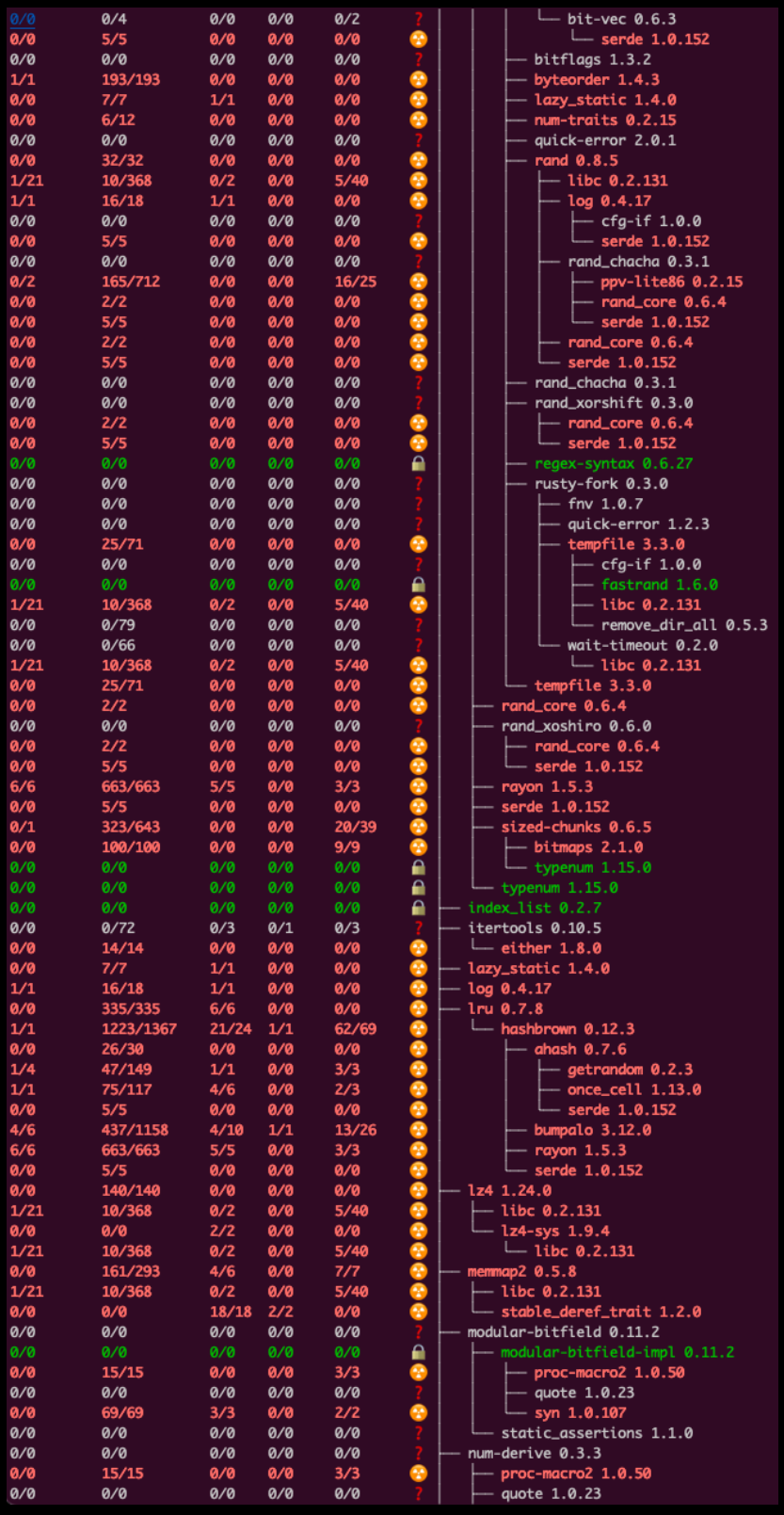
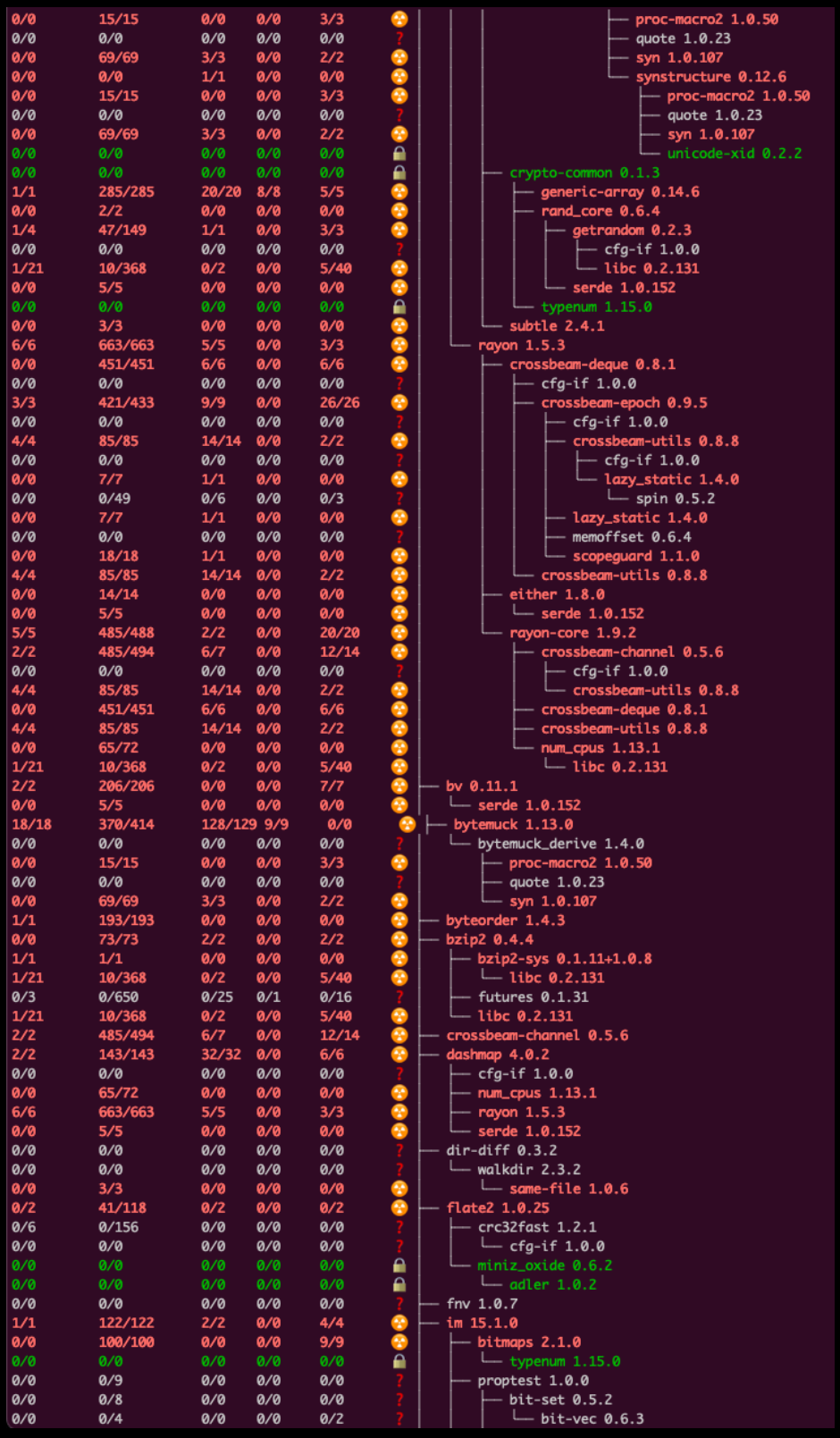


AUTOMATED TESTING



AUTOMATED TESTING

```
Metric output format: x/y
    x = unsafe code used by the build
    y = total unsafe code found in the crate

Symbols:
    🔒 = No `unsafe` usage found, declares #![forbid(unsafe_code)]
    ❓ = No `unsafe` usage found, missing #![forbid(unsafe_code)]
    ☢ = `unsafe` usage found

Functions  Expressions  Impls  Traits  Methods  Dependency

0/0        46/46        0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ solana-runtime 1.16.0
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ ├── arrayref 0.3.6
0/0        22/22        0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ ├── bincode 1.3.3
0/0        5/5          0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │   └── serde 1.0.152
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ │       └── serde_derive 1.0.152
0/0        15/15        0/0    0/0     3/3      ☢ │           ├── proc-macro2 1.0.50
0/0        4/4          0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │           │   └── unicode-ident 1.0.2
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ │           ├── quote 1.0.23
0/0        15/15        0/0    0/0     3/3      ☢ │           │   └── proc-macro2 1.0.50
0/0        69/69        3/3    0/0     2/2      ☢ │           └── syn 1.0.107
0/0        15/15        0/0    0/0     3/3      ☢ │               ├── proc-macro2 1.0.50
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ │               ├── quote 1.0.23
0/0        4/4          0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │               └── unicode-ident 1.0.2
2/78       29/3973      0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ ├── blake3 1.3.1
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ │   ├── arrayref 0.3.6
2/2        350/350      2/2    0/0     7/7      ☢ │   ├── arrayvec 0.7.2
0/0        5/5          0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │   │   └── serde 1.0.152
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ │   ├── cfg-if 1.0.0
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      ❓ │   ├── constant_time_eq 0.1.5
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      🔒 │   ├── digest 0.10.6
0/0        16/16        0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │   │   ├── block-buffer 0.10.2
1/1        285/285      20/20  8/8     5/5      ☢ │   │   │   └── generic-array 0.14.6
0/0        5/5          0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │   │   │       ├── serde 1.0.152
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      🔒 │   │   │       ├── typenum 1.15.0
1/1        23/23        0/0    0/0     0/0      ☢ │   │   │       └── zeroize 1.3.0
0/0        0/0          0/0    0/0     0/0      🔒 │   │   │           └── zeroize_derive 1.2.0
0/0        15/15        0/0    0/0     3/3      ☢ │   │   │               ├── proc-macro2 1.0.50
```

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING

// HALBORN