

Protocol Audit Report

Version 1.0

Protocol Audit Report June 3, 2024

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Protocol Summary

A smart contract application for storing a password. Users should be able to store a password and then retrieve it later. Others should not be able to access the password.

Disclaimer

Treylon Wofford makes all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for 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	H/M	М
Likelihood	Medium	H/M	М	M/L
	Low	М	M/L	L

We use the CodeHawks severity matrix to determine severity. See the documentation for more details.

Audit Details

The findings decribed in this doucment correspond the following commit hash:

```
1 2e8f81e263b3a9d18fab4fb5c46805ffc10a9990
```

Scope

```
1 ./src/
2 #--PasswordStore.sol
```

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Roles

Owner: The user who can set the password and read the password. Outsiders: No one else should be able to set or read the password. # Executive Summary ## Issues found

Severtity	Number of Issues found
High	2
Medium	0
Low	0
Info	1
Total	3

Findings

High

[H-1] String the PasswordStore: : getPassword on-chain makes it visable to anyone and no longer private

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

We show one such method of reading any data off chain below.

Impact: Anyone can read the private password, severly breaking the functionality of the protocal.

Proof of Concept:(Proof of code) The below test case shows how anyone can read the password directly from the blockchain.

1. Create a locally running chain

```
1 make anvil
```

2. Deploy the contract to the chain

```
1 make deploy
```

3. Run the storage tool

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

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

You an then parse that hex to a string with:

And get an output of:

```
1 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 on-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 has no access controls, meaning a non-owner could change the password

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
    s_password = newPassword;
    emit SetNetPassword();
}
```

Impact: Anyone can set/change the password of the contract, severly breaking the contract intended functionality.

Proof of Concept: Add the following to the PasswordStore.t.sol test file.

Code

```
function test_anyone_can_set_password(address randomAddress) public
{
```

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```
vm.assume(randomAddress != owner);
vm.prank(randomAddress);
string memory expectedPassword = "myNewPassword";
passwordStore.setPassword(expectedPassword);

vm.prank(owner);
string memory acturalPassword = passwordStore.getPassword();
assertEq(acturalPassword, expectedPassword);
}
```

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

```
1 if(msg.sender != s_owner){
2    revert PasswordStore__NotOwner();
3 }
```

Informational

[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 PasswordStore: :getPassword function signature is getPassword() which the natspec say it should be getPassword(string).

Impact: The natspec is incorrect

Recommended Mitigation: Remove the incorrect natspec line.

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