

# **Protocol Audit Report**

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# **Protocol Summary**

The PasswordStore protocol is a decentralized application (dApp) smart contract designed to let users store and update a private password on-chain. Although it claims to keep the password hidden from others, any data stored on-chain is publicly accessible, making the implementation inherently insecure if passwords are stored in plaintext.

# Disclaimer

The Have A Shib team 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	Impact		
	High	Medium	Low	
High	Н	Н/М	М	

#### **Impact**

Likelihood	Medium	Н/М	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 in this document corespond the following commit hash:

7d55682ddc4301a7b13ae9413095feffd9924566

### Scope

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

### 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**

We spent 1 hour to audit this contract using Foundry as our tools for making the Proof Of Concept with only 1 auditor doing the audit for this contract

### Issues found

Severity	number of issued found
High	2
Medium	0
Low	0
Informational	1
Total	3

# **Findings**

### High

[H-1] Storing the password on-chain is visible to anyone and no longer private

Root Cause: Storing the password on-chain exposes it publicly

Impact: Password is no longer private

#### **Description:**

All data stored on the blockchain is visible to anyone. Although in the contract only the Owner is intended to view the password, PasswordStore::s\_password as used in PasswordStore::setPassword is not truly private to the owner.

We will demonstrate how a private variable can still be accessed from the blockchain.

#### Impact:

Anyone can read the private password from the blockchain.

#### **Proof of Concept:**

First, we need a local chain running:

make anvil

Next, we deploy the protocol. Fortunately, PasswordStore has a make command set up for us. Note that the deploy script sets the password to myPassword. Open a new terminal and run:

make deploy

Foundry allows us to inspect the storage of a deployed contract using a simple cast command. To do this, we need to determine which storage slot the s\_password variable uses.

proof-of-code1

With that, we can run the following command (replace with your actual address if needed):

cast storage 0x5FbDB2315678afecb367f032d93F642f64180aa3 1

The output should be similar to:

This is the bytes32 form of the data at storage slot 1. Using another Foundry command, we can decode it:

#### Output:

```
myPassword
```

#### **Recommended Mitigation:**

This issue is architectural. The protocol should be redesigned to store only encrypted passwords on-chain. Encryption should happen off-chain, and only the encrypted result should be stored.

[H-2] PasswordStore::setPassword is not protected by access control; anyone can set the password

#### **Description:**

The PasswordStore::setPassword function lacks access control. This means that anyone interacting with the contract can overwrite the owner's password.

```
function setPassword(string memory newPassword) external {
@> // @audit there is no access control on this function
    s_password = newPassword;
    emit SetNewPassword();
}
```

#### Impact:

The owner's password can be changed without their permission.

#### **Proof of Concept:**

N/A – function is callable by anyone by design.

#### **Recommended Mitigation:**

Use a library like OpenZeppelin's Ownable or AccessControl to restrict access to sensitive functions.

► Suggested Access Control

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

### Informational

[I-1] PasswordStore::getPassword has a misleading @param in the NatSpec comment

#### **Description:**

In the NatSpec comment of PasswordStore::getPassword, there's a @param\_newPassword tag, which is incorrect since the function does not accept any parameters. This creates confusion for developers reading the contract.

```
/*
 * @notice This allows only the owner to retrieve the password.
@> // @audit there is no parameter to set in the function
 * @param newPassword The new password to set.
 */
function getPassword() external view returns (string memory) {
   if (msg.sender != s_owner) {
      revert PasswordStore__NotOwner();
   }
   return s_password;
}
```

#### Impact:

While it doesn't affect functionality, it can mislead developers or auditors reading the contract.

#### **Recommended Mitigation:**

If the function is not intended to take a parameter, the NatSpec should be corrected by removing the incorrect @param line.

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

### Gas