

Security Assessment

Tokensfarm (new scope)

Dec 18th, 2021



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Disclaimer

About



Summary

This report has been prepared for Tokensfarm (new scope) to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the Tokensfarm (new scope) project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Static Analysis and Manual Review techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.



Overview

Project Summary

Project Name	Tokensfarm (new scope)
Platform	Ethereum
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://github.com/Tokensfarm/tokensfarm-contracts
Commit	019efb460c7883b759aabe19172a65bbe7b3acca 267c18689e61237476f1eb2c38ed43f524621afe

Audit Summary

Delivery Date	Dec 18, 2021
Audit Methodology	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Key Components	

Vulnerability Summary

Vulnerability Level	Total	① Pending	⊗ Declined	(i) Acknowledged	Partially Resolved	⊗ Resolved
Critical	1	0	0	0	0	1
Major	2	0	0	1	0	1
Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	4	0	0	3	0	1
Informational	3	0	0	1	0	2
Discussion	0	0	0	0	0	0

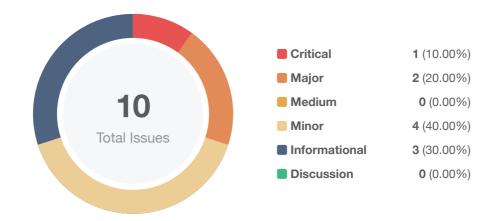


Audit Scope

ID	File	SHA256 Checksum
IVF	IterativeVestingFarm.sol	22a72806b7575b54470fe2a2a47cde6c80dfeb18517bd898b03b9345ae1c2007
LVF	LinearVestingFarm.sol	8d59d8ebde4616bf78fc7b91342e563c79790e9f2b6eb1088d9070cac1ff6b47
TFF	TokensFarmFactory.sol	52ddde28d0eb3e6c18ec2bfe409ee31b6169fe65305aabf05b80e93740ff8048



Findings



ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
GLOBAL-01	Potential Front-Running Risk	Volatile Code	Minor	(i) Acknowledged
GLOBAL-02	Logic Issue of Function fundAndOrActivate()	Logical Issue	Major	⊗ Resolved
GLOBAL-03	Incorrect Withdrawn Amount	Logical Issue	Critical	⊗ Resolved
GLOBAL-04	Lack of Zero Address Validation	Volatile Code	Minor	(i) Acknowledged
GLOBAL-05	Discussion For Function addUsersRewards()	Logical Issue	Informational	⊗ Resolved
GLOBAL-06	Function Visibility Optimization	Gas Optimization	Informational	
GLOBAL-07	Centralization Risk	Centralization / Privilege	Major	(i) Acknowledged
GLOBAL-08	Discussion For Function removeUser()	Logical Issue	Informational	(i) Acknowledged
IVF-01	Potential Residual Rewards	Logical Issue	Minor	(i) Acknowledged
IVF-02	Discussion For endTime != startTime Condition Checking	Logical Issue	Minor	⊗ Resolved



GLOBAL-01 | Potential Front-Running Risk

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	Global	① Acknowledged

Description

Malicious hackers may observe the pending transaction which will execute the initialize function, and launch a similar transaction but with the hacker's address of owner and gain the ownership of the contract.

For example:

- LinearVestingFarm.initialize()
- IterativeVestingFarm.initialize()
- TokensFarmFactory.initialize()

Recommendation

We advise the client to design functionality to only allow a specific user to execute the initialize function.

Alleviation



GLOBAL-02 | Logic Issue of Function fundAndOrActivate()

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Major	Global	⊗ Resolved

Description

Anyone could invoke the function fundAndOrActivate(), which is to fund the farm and to set isActive to true. We would like to confirm with the client if the current implementation aligns with the original project design.

- IterativeVestingFarm.fundAndOrActivate()
- LinearVestingFarm.fundAndOrActivate()

Alleviation

The client resolved this issue by add the modifier only0wner in commit: 267c18689e61237476f1eb2c38ed43f524621afe.



GLOBAL-03 | Incorrect Withdrawn Amount

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Critical	Global	⊗ Resolved

Description

The function removeLeft0verRewards() is used to transfer the leftover rewards to the collector. However, the function transferred all tokens of the contract instead of the remainder.

• LinearVestingFarm.removeLeftOverRewards()

```
vestedToken.safeTransfer(collector, vestedToken.balanceOf((address(this))));
```

• IterativeVestingFarm.removeLeftOverRewards()

```
vestedToken.safeTransfer(collector, vestedToken.balanceOf((address(this))));
```

Recommendation

We advise the client to recheck the logic.

Alleviation

The client resolved this issue in commit: 267c18689e61237476f1eb2c38ed43f524621afe.



GLOBAL-04 | Lack of Zero Address Validation

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	Global	① Acknowledged

Description

The given input is missing the check for the non-zero address. For example:

- LinearVestingFarm.removeLeftOverRewards()
- IterativeVestingFarm.removeLeftOverRewards()

Recommendation

We advise the client to add the check for the passed-in values to prevent unexpected errors.

Alleviation



GLOBAL-05 | Discussion For Function addUsersRewards()

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Informational	Global	⊗ Resolved

Description

There is no validation of the endTime. If the farm is over, the following functions still work. If the r.amount is 0,this would cause the user to be added repeatedly in the next call to the function.

We would like to confirm with the client if the current implementation aligns with the original project design.

- LinearVestingFarm.addUsersRewards()
- IterativeVestingFarm.addUsersRewards()

Recommendation

The client revised the code and resolved this issue in commit: 267c18689e61237476f1eb2c38ed43f524621afe.



GLOBAL-06 | Function Visibility Optimization

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Gas Optimization	Informational	Global	⊗ Resolved

Description

public functions that are never called by the contract could be declared external. When the inputs are arrays, external functions are more efficient than public functions.

For example:

- IterativeVestingFarm.withdraw()
- LinearVestingFarm.withdraw()

Recommendation

We advise that the functions' visibility specifiers are set to external and the array-based arguments change their data location from memory to calldata, optimizing the gas cost of the function.

Alleviation

The client heeded our advice and resolved this issue in commit: 267c18689e61237476f1eb2c38ed43f524621afe.



GLOBAL-07 | Centralization Risk

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Major	Global	① Acknowledged

Description

To bridge the gap in trust between the administrators need to express a sincere attitude regarding the considerations of the administrator team's anonymity.

The owner of IterativeVestingFarm has the responsibility to notify users about the following capabilities:

- add users' rewards through addUsersRewards()
- remove user from farm through removeUser()
- pause the farm through pauseFarm()
- remove leftover rewards to the collector through removeLeftOverRewards()
- withdraw assets on the farm to the collector through emergencyAssetsWithdrawal()
- fund the farm and active through fundAndOrActivate()

The owner of LinearVestingFarm has the responsibility to notify users about the following capabilities:

- add users' rewards through addUsersRewards()
- remove user from farm through removeUser()
- pause the farm through pauseFarm()
- set the endTime through setEndTime()
- remove leftover rewards to the collector through removeLeft0verRewards()
- withdraw assets on the farm to the collector through emergencyAssetsWithdrawal()
- fund the farm and active through fundAndOrActivate()

The maintainer of TokensFarmFactory has the responsibility to notify users about the following capabilities:

- deploy and fund tokens farm through deployAndFundTokensFarm()
- deploy and fund linear vesting farm through deployAndFundLinearVestingFarm()
- deploy and fund iterative vesting farm through deployAndFundIterativeVestingFarm()
- fund again the tokens farm if necessary through fundTheSpecificFarm()
- fund again the linear vesting farm if necessary through fundAndOrActivateSpecificLinearFarm()
- fund again the iterative vesting farm if necessary through fundAndOrActivateSpecificIterativeFarm()



- pause the linear vesting farm through pauseLinearSpecificFarm()
- pause the iterative vesting farm through pauseIterativeSpecificFarm()
- add more users on linear vesting farm through addMoreUsersOnSpecificLinearFarm()
- add more users on iterative vesting farm through addMoreUsersOnSpecificIterativeFarm()
- set minTimeToStake in tokens farm through setMinTimeToStakeOnSpecificFarm()
- set isEarlyWithdrawAllowed in tokens farm through setIsEarlyWithdrawAllowedOnSpecificFarm()
- set stakeFeePercent in tokens farm through setStakeFeePercentOnSpecificFarm()
- set rewardFeePercent in tokens farm through setRewardFeePercentOnSpecificFarm()
- set flatFeeAmount in tokens farm through setFlatFeeAmountOnSpecificFarm()
- set isFlatFeeAllowed in tokens farm through setIsFlatFeeAllowedOnSpecificFarm()

The tokensFarmCongress of TokensFarmFactory has the responsibility to notify users about the following capabilities:

- remove users from the linear vesting farm through removeUserOnSpecificLinearFarm()
- remove users from the iterative vesting farm through removeUserOnSpecificIterativeFarm()
- withdraw the remaining funds left on the linear vesting farm through withdrawLeft0verTokensOnSpecificLinearVestingFarm()
- withdraw the remaining funds left on the iterative vesting farm through withdrawLeftOverTokensOnSpecificIterativeVestingFarm()
- withdraw assets on the linear vesting farm to the feeCollector through emergencyAssetsWithdrawalOnSpecificLinearVestingFarm()
- withdraw assets on the iterative vesting farm to the feeCollector through emergencyAssetsWithdrawalOnSpecificIterativeVestingFarm()
- withdraw fee collected in ERC value through withdrawCollectedFeesERCOnSpecificFarm()
- withdraw fee collected in ETH value through withdrawCollectedFeesETHOnSpecificFarm()
- withdraw stuck tokens on the farm through withdrawTokensIfStuckOnSpecificFarm()
- set farmImplementation through setTokensFarmImplementation()
- set linearVestingFarmImplementation through setLinearVestingFarmImplementation()
- set iterativeVestingFarmImplementation through setIterativeVestingFarmImplementation()
- set feeCollector through setFeeCollector()
- set feeCollector in tokens farm through setCurrentFeeCollectorOnSpecificFarm()
- set endTime in linear vesting farm through setEndTimeOnSpecificLinearVestingFarm()

Recommendation



We advise the client to carefully manage the privileged account's private keys to avoid any potential risks of being hacked. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol to be improved via a decentralized mechanism or via smart-contract-based accounts with enhanced security practices, e.g. Multisignature wallets.

Indicatively, here are some feasible suggestions that would also mitigate the potential risk at the different levels in terms of the short-term and long-term:

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent a single point of failure due to the private key;
- Introduction of a DAO/governance/voting module to increase transparency and user involvement.

Alleviation



GLOBAL-08 | Discussion For Function removeUser()

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Informational	Global	① Acknowledged

Description

The function addUsersRewards() adds users into the users and updates the usersId. However, the function removeUser() does not remove users from the users and delete the usersId when the totalUserRewards is 0, this would cause the user to be added repeatedly in the next call to addUsersRewards().

We would like to confirm with the client if the current implementation aligns with the original project design.

Alleviation



IVF-01 | Potential Residual Rewards

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Minor	projects/TokensFarm/contracts/IterativeVestingFarm.sol (1a44f85): 293, 3 13~316	(i) Acknowledged

Description

Performs a multiplication on the result of a division. Solidity integer division might truncate. As a result, performing multiplication before division can sometimes avoid loss of precision.

Recommendation

We advise the client to recheck the logic.

Alleviation



IVF-02 | Discussion For endTime != startTime Condition Checking

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Minor	projects/TokensFarm/contracts/IterativeVestingFarm.sol (1a44f85): 203	⊗ Resolved

Description

The endTime! = startTime validation only exists in the function removeUser().

We would like to know why there is such a difference.

Alleviation

The client resolved this issue by removing the logic in commit: 267c18689e61237476f1eb2c38ed43f524621afe.



Appendix

Finding Categories

Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization findings do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.

Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how block.timestamp works.

Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.



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