

# SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: PeakDeFi

Date: March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021



This document may contain confidential information about IT systems and the intellectual property of the Customer as well as information about potential vulnerabilities and methods of their exploitation.

The report containing confidential information can be used internally by the Customer, or it can be disclosed publicly after all vulnerabilities fixed - upon a decision of the Customer.

#### **Document**

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for PeakDeFi.
Approved by	Andrew Matiukhin   CTO Hacken OU
Туре	Staking
Platform	Ethereum / Solidity
Methods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual
	Review
Repository	https://github.com/PeakDeFi/liquidy_mining
Commit	
Deployed	
contract	
Timeline	01 MAR 2021 – 03 MAR 2021
Changelog	03 MAR 2021 – INITIAL AUDIT



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## Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by PeakDeFi (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of Customer's smart contract and its code review conducted between March 01<sup>st</sup>, 2021 – March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021.

## Scope

The scope of the project is smart contracts in the repository:

Contract deployment address:

Repository

File:

PeakStakingRewards.sol

SafeERC20.sol

RewardsDistributionRecipient.sol

ReentrancyGuard.sol

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered:

Category	Check Item
Code review	Reentrancy
	<ul><li>Ownership Takeover</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Timestamp Dependence</li> </ul>
	Gas Limit and Loops
	<ul><li>DoS with (Unexpected) Throw</li></ul>
	DoS with Block Gas Limit
	<ul> <li>Transaction-Ordering Dependence</li> </ul>
	Style guide violation
	Costly Loop
	<ul><li>ERC20 API violation</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Unchecked external call</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Unchecked math</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Unsafe type inference</li></ul>
	Implicit visibility level
	<ul><li>Deployment Consistency</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Repository Consistency</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Data Consistency</li></ul>



Functional review	<ul> <li>Business Logics Review</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Functionality Checks</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Access Control &amp; Authorization</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Escrow manipulation</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Token Supply manipulation</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Assets integrity</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>User Balances manipulation</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Kill-Switch Mechanism</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Operation Trails &amp; Event Generation</li> </ul>

## **Executive Summary**

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contracts are secure.



Our team performed an analysis of code functionality, manual audit, and automated checks with Mythril and Slither. All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed, and important vulnerabilities are presented in the Audit overview section. A general overview is presented in AS-IS section, and all found issues can be found in the Audit overview section.

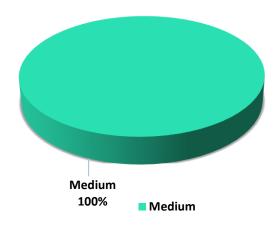
#### **Notice:**

- 1. The code is not tested. Existing tests does not validate any conditions.
- 2. The audit scope includes only contracts from the Scope section of this report and its security rating may not be extrapolated to another contracts of the PeakDeFi project.

Security engineers found 2 medium issues during the audit.



Graph 1. The distribution of vulnerabilities after the first review.





# **Severity Definitions**

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g., public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that can't have a significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Best Practice	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations, and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.



## **AS-IS** overview

## PeakStakingRewards.sol

#### **Description**

PeakStakingRewards is a staking contract.

#### **Imports**

PeakStakingRewards has following imports:

- @openzeppelin/contracts/math/Math.sol
- ./interfaces/IStakingRewards.sol"
- ./interfaces/IUniswapV2ERC20.so
- ./libraries/ReentrancyGuard.sol
- ./libraries/SafeERC20.sol
- ./libraries/RewardsDistributionRecipient.sol

#### **Inheritance**

PeakStakingRewards is IStakingRewards, RewardsDistributionRecipient, ReentrancyGuard.

#### **Usages**

PeakStakingRewards contract has following usages:

- SafeMath for uint256
- SafeERC20 for IERC20

#### **Structs**

PeakStakingRewards contract has no data structures.

#### **Enums**

PeakStakingRewards contract has no enums.

#### **Events**

PeakStakingRewards contract has following events:

- event RewardAdded(uint256 reward)
- event Staked(address indexed user, uint256 amount)
- event Withdrawn(address indexed user, uint256 amount)



event RewardPaid(address indexed user, uint256 reward)

#### **Modifiers**

PeakStakingRewards has following modifiers:

updateReward – updates global and users reward params.

#### **Fields**

PeakStakingRewards contract has following fields and constants:

- IERC20 public rewardsToken
- IERC20 public stakingToken
- uint256 public periodFinish = 0
- uint256 public rewardRate = 0
- uint256 public rewardsDuration =30 days
- uint256 public lastUpdateTime
- uint256 public rewardPerTokenStored
- mapping(address => uint256) public userRewardPerTokenPaid
- mapping(address => uint256) public rewards
- uint256 private \_totalSupply
- mapping(address => uint256) private \_balances

#### **Functions**

PeakStakingRewards has following public functions:

#### constructor

#### Description

Inits the contract and sets default parameters.

#### **Visibility**

public

## Input parameters

- address \_rewardsDistribution
- o address rewardsToken
- address stakingToken

#### **Constraints**

None

**Events emit** 

None

## Output

None



## totalSupply, balanceOf, lastTimeRewardApplicable, rewardPerToken, earned, getRewardForDuration

## **Description**

View functions that calculates corresponding values.

#### • stakeWithPermit

#### Description

Stakes an *amount* of tokens. Requires permit.

#### **Visibility**

external

#### **Input parameters**

- o uint256 amount
- uint deadline
- o uint8 v
- o bytes32 r
- o bytes32 s

#### **Constraints**

o amount should be greater than 0.

#### **Events emit**

Emits Staked event.

## **Output**

None

#### • stake

#### Description

Stakes an amount of tokens.

#### **Visibility**

external

#### Input parameters

o uint256 amount

#### **Constraints**

amount should be greater than 0.

#### **Events emit**

Emits Staked event.

#### **Output**

None

#### withdraw

#### **Description**

Withdraws an amount of tokens.

#### Visibility

public

#### Input parameters



o uint256 amount

#### **Constraints**

o amount should be greater than 0.

#### **Events emit**

Emits Withdrawn event.

## **Output**

None

## getReward

#### Description

Withdraws all rewards received by a user.

## Visibility

public

## Input parameters

None

#### **Constraints**

None

#### **Events emit**

Emits RewardPaid event.

#### **Output**

None

#### exit

#### **Description**

Withdraws all tokens and rewards.

#### Visibility

public

## Input parameters

external

#### **Constraints**

None

#### **Events emit**

Emits Withdrawn and RewardPaid events.

#### **Output**

None



## **Audit overview**

## --- Critical

No critical issues were found.

## High

No high severity issues were found.

#### ■ ■ Medium

- 1. Rewards calculations relies on 18 decimals. Tokens with another number of decimals may not be used.
  - We recommend fetching token decimals from the token itself in the constructor and using this value afterwards.
- safeApprove, safeIncreaseAllowance and safeDecreaseAllowance of the SafeERC20 contract is never used.
   We recommend removing unused functions.

#### Low

No low severity issues were found.

## ■ Informational / Code style / Best Practice

No informational issues were found.



## **Conclusion**

Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools. For the contract, high-level description of functionality was presented in As-Is overview section of the report.

Audit report contains all found security vulnerabilities and other issues in the reviewed code.

#### Notice:

- 1. The code is not tested. Existing tests does not validate any conditions.
- 2. The audit scope includes only contracts from the Scope section of this report and its security rating may not be extrapolated to another contracts of the PeakDeFi project.

Security engineers found 2 medium issues during the audit.

Violations in the following categories were found and addressed to Customer:

Category	Check Item	Comments
Code review	Repository consistency	The code is not covered with unit tests.
	<ul><li>Unused code</li></ul>	Unused code were found.



## **Disclaimers**

#### Hacken Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment, and functionality (performing the intended functions).

The audit makes no statements or warranties on security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bugfree status or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only - we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure security of smart contracts.

#### **Technical Disclaimer**

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have its vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contracts.