BEOSIN
Blockchain Security

Affi Network Core

Smart Contract Security Audit

V1.0

No. 202303101850

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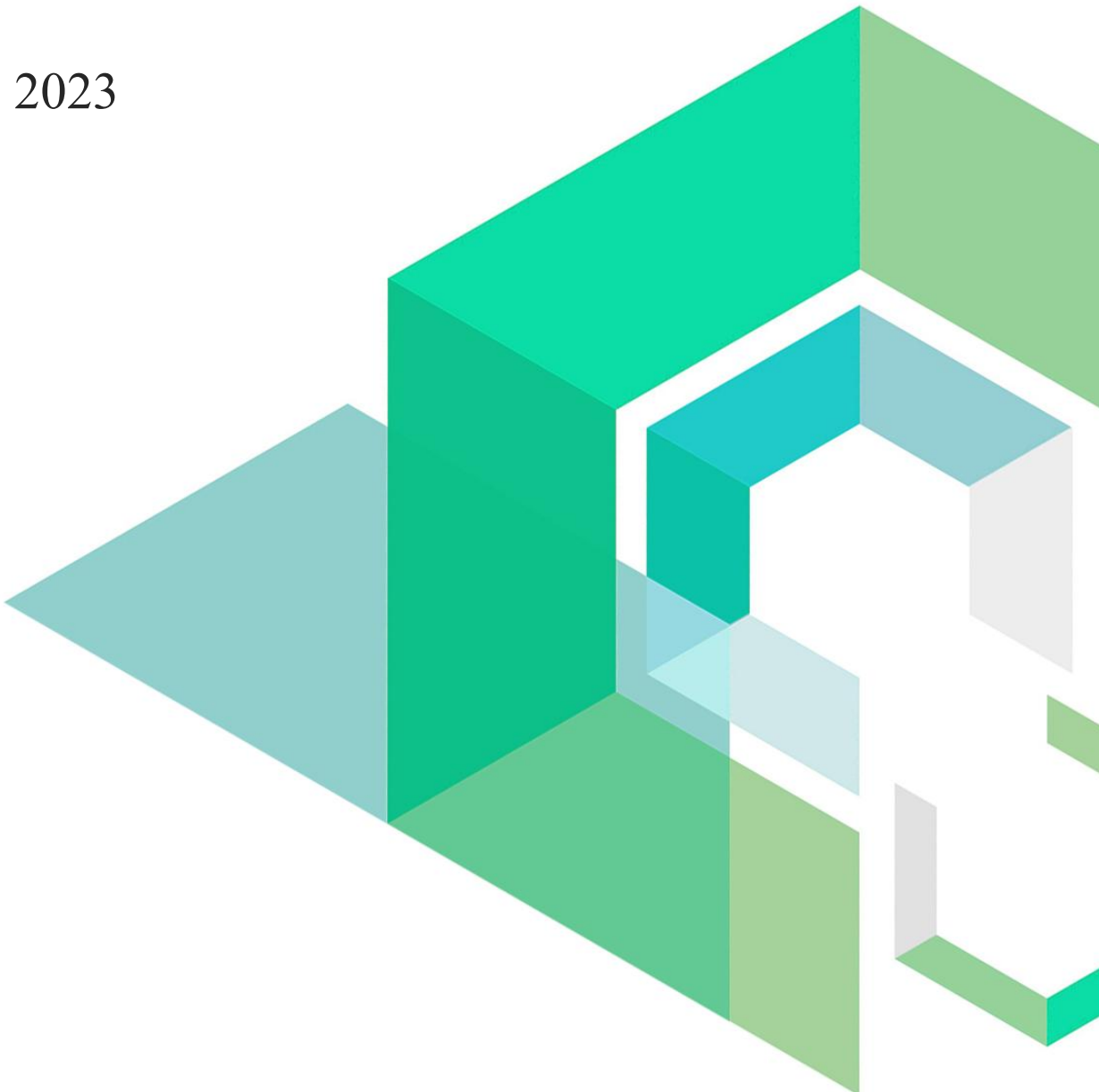

Contents

Summary of Audit Results

After auditing, 1 Info-risk item was identified in the Affi Network Core project. Specific audit details will be presented in the **Findings** section. Users should pay attention to the following aspects when interacting with this project:

Project Description:

1. **Business overview**

The Affi Network Core is a result-based affiliate marketing project on the Polygon chain. It mainly includes two contracts, CampaignContract and CampaignFactory. The CampaignFactory contract is deployed by the protocol, and advertisers can create campaign instances through CampaignFactory. The end date of an campaign instance cannot be less than 30 days old. After the campaign instance is created, the instance owner needs to transfer a certain amount of Token (DAI or USDC) to the campaign instance before the campaign is officially opened. The instance owner can increase the budget for the campaign instance. And the owner of the campaign instance has the right to modify the end time of the campaign, withdraw excess Token after the campaign ends, and increase COA(cost of acquisition). There is also an important function in the contract instance, *sealADeal*. the automatic robot will call the *sealADeal* function to distribute COA to the protocol, publisher , and buyer in different proportions. Among them, the protocol accounts for 10% of the COA, the publisher = ((0.9*COA * publisherShare) / 100), the publisherShare is set when the activity instance is created, and the buyer gets the remaining COA.

1 Overview

1.1 Project Overview

Project Name	Affi Network Core
Platform	Polygon
Audit scope	https://github.com/AffiNetwork/core-v1
File Hash	7a92d5f256f797e75ef72da1eab74010cd620c15(Unfixed) 54d798cbce572ecb6568432c95b2a0a8a33a93fc(Fixed)

1.2 Audit Overview

Audit work duration: Mar 9, 2023 – Mar 10, 2023

Audit methods: Formal Verification, Static Analysis, Typical Case Testing and Manual Review.

Audit team: Beosin Security Team.

2 Findings

Index	Risk description	Severity level	Status
Affi Network Core-1	Lack of event triggers	Info	Fixed

Finding Details:

[Affi Network Core-1] Lack of event triggers

Severity Level	Info
Type	Coding Conventions
Lines	CampaignContract.sol#L214-240
Description	No event triggered when changing key parameter variables.

```
214     function increaseCOA(uint256 _coa) external isOwner {
215         // check if campaign is still parrticipating need to call increasePoolBudget first
216         if (!isCampaignActive()) revert CampaignIsInActive();
217
218         // can only increase COA
219         if (_coa < campaign.costOfAcquisition)
220             revert COAisSmallerThanPrevious();
221
222         campaign.costOfAcquisition = _coa;
223     }
224
225     /**
226     @dev  increase the campaign end date by _timestamp.
227           it should be at least 1 day from now.
228      */
229     function increaseTime(uint256 _timestamp) external isOwner {
230         // check if campaign is still parrticipating
231         if (!isCampaignActive()) revert CampaignIsInActive();
232         // need to be at least 1 day from now
233         if (_timestamp <= block.timestamp + 1 days)
234             revert campaignDurationTooShort();
235
236         // can only increase time
237         if (_timestamp <= campaign.endDate) revert timeIsSmallerThanPrevious();
238
239         campaign.endDate = _timestamp;
240     }
```

Figure 1 Source code of *increaseCOA, increaseTime* functions(unfixed)

Recommendations	It is recommended to add relevant events and trigger them in the corresponding functions.
Status	Fixed.

```
220     function increaseCOA(uint256 _coa) external isOwner {
221         // check if campaign is still parrticipating need to call increasePoolBudget first
222         if (!isCampaignActive()) revert CampaignIsInActive();
223
224         // can only increase COA
225         if (_coa < campaign.costOfAcquisition)
226             revert COAisSmallerThanPrevious();
227
228         campaign.costOfAcquisition = _coa;
229
230         // emit event
231         emit COAIncreased(_coa);
232     }
233
234     /**
235     @dev  increase the campaign end date by _timestamp.
236           it should be at least 1 day from now.
237      */
238     function increaseTime(uint256 _timestamp) external isOwner {
239         // check if campaign is still parrticipating
240         if (!isCampaignActive()) revert CampaignIsInActive();
241         // need to be at least 1 day from now
242         if (_timestamp <= block.timestamp + 1 days)
243             revert campaignDurationTooShort();
244
245         // can only increase time
246         if (_timestamp <= campaign.endDate) revert timeIsSmallerThanPrevious();
247
248         campaign.endDate = _timestamp;
249
250         // emit event
251         emit TimeIncreased(_timestamp);
252     }
```

Figure 2 Source code of *increaseCOA, increaseTime* functions(fixed)

3 Appendix

3.1 Vulnerability Assessment Metrics and Status in Smart Contracts

3.1.1 Metrics

In order to objectively assess the severity level of vulnerabilities in blockchain systems, this report provides detailed assessment metrics for security vulnerabilities in smart contracts with reference to CVSS 3.1 (Common Vulnerability Scoring System Ver 3.1).

According to the severity level of vulnerability, the vulnerabilities are classified into four levels: "critical", "high", "medium" and "low". It mainly relies on the degree of impact and likelihood of exploitation of the vulnerability, supplemented by other comprehensive factors to determine of the severity level.

Likelihood \ Impact	Severe	High	Medium	Low
Probable	Critical	High	Medium	Low
Possible	High	High	Medium	Low
Unlikely	Medium	Medium	Low	Info
Rare	Low	Low	Info	Info

3.1.2 Degree of impact

- **Severe**

Severe impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a serious impact on the confidentiality, integrity, availability of smart contracts or their economic model, which can cause substantial economic losses to the contract business system, large-scale data disruption, loss of authority management, failure of key functions, loss of credibility, or indirectly affect the operation of other smart contracts associated with it and cause substantial losses, as well as other severe and mostly irreversible harm.

- **High**

High impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a relatively serious impact on the confidentiality, integrity, availability of the smart contract or its economic model, which can cause a greater economic loss, local functional unavailability, loss of credibility and other impact to the contract business system.

- **Medium**

Medium impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a relatively minor impact on the confidentiality, integrity, availability of the smart contract or its economic model, which can cause a small amount of economic loss to the contract business system, individual business unavailability and other impact.

- **Low**

Low impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a minor impact on the smart contract, which can pose certain security threat to the contract business system and needs to be improved.

3.1.4 Likelihood of Exploitation

- **Probable**

Probable likelihood generally means that the cost required to exploit the vulnerability is low, with no special exploitation threshold, and the vulnerability can be triggered consistently.

- **Possible**

Possible likelihood generally means that exploiting such vulnerability requires a certain cost, or there are certain conditions for exploitation, and the vulnerability is not easily and consistently triggered.

- **Unlikely**

Unlikely likelihood generally means that the vulnerability requires a high cost, or the exploitation conditions are very demanding and the vulnerability is highly difficult to trigger.

- **Rare**

Rare likelihood generally means that the vulnerability requires an extremely high cost or the conditions for exploitation are extremely difficult to achieve.

3.1.5 Fix Results Status

Status	Description
Fixed	The project party fully fixes a vulnerability.
Partially Fixed	The project party did not fully fix the issue, but only mitigated the issue.
Acknowledged	The project party confirms and chooses to ignore the issue.

3.2 Audit Categories

No.	Categories	Subitems
1	Coding Conventions	Compiler Version Security
		Deprecated Items
		Redundant Code
		require/assert Usage
		Gas Consumption
2	General Vulnerability	Integer Overflow/Underflow
		Reentrancy
		Pseudo-random Number Generator (PRNG)
		Transaction-Ordering Dependence
		DoS (Denial of Service)
		Function Call Permissions
		call/delegatecall Security
		Returned Value Security
		tx.origin Usage
		Replay Attack
		Overriding Variables
		Third-party Protocol Interface Consistency
3	Business Security	Business Logics
		Business Implementations
		Manipulable Token Price
		Centralized Asset Control
		Asset Tradability
		Arbitrage Attack

Beosin classified the security issues of smart contracts into three categories: Coding Conventions, General Vulnerability, Business Security. Their specific definitions are as follows:

- **Coding Conventions**

Audit whether smart contracts follow recommended language security coding practices. For example, smart contracts developed in Solidity language should fix the compiler version and do not use deprecated keywords.

- **General Vulnerability**

General Vulnerability include some common vulnerabilities that may appear in smart contract projects. These vulnerabilities are mainly related to the characteristics of the smart contract itself, such as integer overflow/underflow and denial of service attacks.

- **Business Security**

Business security is mainly related to some issues related to the business realized by each project, and has a relatively strong pertinence. For example, whether the lock-up plan in the code match the white paper, or the flash loan attack caused by the incorrect setting of the price acquisition oracle.

*Note that the project may suffer stake losses due to the integrated third-party protocol. This is not something Beosin can control. Business security requires the participation of the project party. The project party and users need to stay vigilant at all times.

3.3 Disclaimer

The Audit Report issued by Beosin is related to the services agreed in the relevant service agreement. The Project Party or the Served Party (hereinafter referred to as the "Served Party") can only be used within the conditions and scope agreed in the service agreement. Other third parties shall not transmit, disclose, quote, rely on or tamper with the Audit Report issued for any purpose.

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The Audit Report issued by Beosin in no way provides investment advice on any project, nor should it be utilized as investment suggestions of any type. This report represents an extensive evaluation process designed to help our customers improve code quality while mitigating the high risks in blockchain.

3.4 About Beosin

Beosin is the first institution in the world specializing in the construction of blockchain security ecosystem. The core team members are all professors, postdocs, PhDs, and Internet elites from world-renowned academic institutions. Beosin has more than 20 years of research in formal verification technology, trusted computing, mobile security and kernel security, with overseas experience in studying and collaborating in project research at well-known universities. Through the security audit and defense deployment of more than 2,000 smart contracts, over 50 public blockchains and wallets, and nearly 100 exchanges worldwide, Beosin has accumulated rich experience in security attack and defense of the blockchain field, and has developed several security products specifically for blockchain.

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