

Offchain BoLD & DAC Rewards

Security assessment by HashEye · prepared for Offchain Labs

HASHEYE AUDITED

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This report was produced under HashEye's layered review process – **automated detection**, **pattern correlation**, and **senior manual verification** – with every finding signed off by a human reviewer. Full findings detail and on-chain attestation are available on the report page at hashey.io/audits/research-offchain-bold-and-dac-rewards-2024-06-01-1qtmlp.

BoLDandDACRewardsUpdates SecurityAssessment August5,2024 Preparedfor:
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About hashey Founded in 2012 and headquartered in New York, hashey provides technical security assessment and advisory services to some of the world's most targeted organizations. We combine high-end security research with a real-world attacker mentality to reduce risk and fortify code. With 100+ employees around the globe, we've helped secure critical software elements that support billions of end users, including Kubernetes and the Linux kernel. We maintain an exhaustive list of publications at <https://github.com/hashey-io/publications>, with links to papers, presentations, public audit reports, and podcast appearances. In recent years, hashey consultants have showcased cutting-edge research through presentations at CanSecWest, HCSS, Devcon, Empire Hacking, GrrCon, LangSec, NorthSec, the O'Reilly Security Conference, PyCon, REcon, Security BSides, and SummerCon. We specialize in software testing and code review projects, supporting client organizations in the technology, defense, and finance industries, as well as government entities. Notable clients include HashiCorp, Google, Microsoft, Western Digital, and Zoom. hashey also operates a center of excellence with regard to blockchain security. Notable projects include audits of Algorand, Bitcoin SV, Chainlink, Compound, Ethereum 2.0, MakerDAO, Matic, Uniswap, Web3, and Zcash. To keep up to date with our latest news and announcements, please follow hashey on Twitter and explore our public repositories at <https://github.com/hashey-io>. To engage us directly, visit our "Contact" page at <https://www.hashey.io/contact>, or email us at info@hashey.io. hashey, Inc. 497 Carroll St., Space 71, Seventh Floor Brooklyn, NY 11215 <https://www.hashey.io> info@hashey.io hashey 10ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

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All activities undertaken by hashey in association with this project were performed in accordance with a statement of work and agreed upon project plan. Security assessment projects are time-boxed and often reliant on information that may be

provided by a client, its affiliates, or its partners. As a result, the findings documented in this report should not be considered a comprehensive list of security issues, flaws, or defects in the target system or codebase.

hashey uses automated testing techniques to rapidly test the controls and security properties of software. These techniques augment our manual security review work, but each has its limitations: for example, a tool may not generate a random edge case that violates a property or may not fully complete its analysis during the allotted time. Their use is also limited by the time and resource constraints of a project. hashey 20ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

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Project Summary Contact Information The following project manager was associated with this project:

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Project Timeline The significant events and milestones of the project are listed below.

Date	Event
June 10, 2024	Pre-project kickoff call
June 20, 2024	Delivery of report draft
June 20, 2024	Report readout meeting
August 5, 2024	Delivery of comprehensive report

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ExecutiveSummary Overview

OffchainLabsengagedhasheyetoreviewthesecurityofaseriesofchangestotheBoLD contractandtheDACRewardscontract.Thesechangesincludefixesforprevioussecurity assessmentsaswellascodequalityimprovements.TheDACRewardalsowasmodifiedto supportdistributiononrewardsintheOptimismrollups.

AteamoftwoconsultantsconductedthereviewfromJune10toJune20,2024,foratotal ofthreeengineer-weeksofeffort.OurtestingeffortsfocusedonaselectedlistofPRs

providedbyOffchainLabs.Withfullaccesstosourcecodeanddocumentation,we performedamanualprocesstoreviewthecodechangesaswellassomelimitedmutation testingtoassessthequalityoftheunittests. ObservationsandImpact

WespentthemajorityofourtimeontheBOLDchanges,checkingwhetheranyofthem wouldallowamaliciouspartytowinachallengebyconfirmationorpreventan honest partyfromwinningchallenges(e.g.,bymakingitimpossibleforan honestpartytocontinue participatinginachallenge).Wealsocheckedforpossiblemisconfigurationofthenew parametersandfeatures.Wereviewedchangestohestakingpoolcontractsto assess whetheramalicioususercouldstealtokenorwithdrawtheirtokensbeforeeachchallengeis finished.

Wedidnotuncoveranyseriousissuesintheimplementation.However,wefoundone issueintheDACRewardcodeduetoa gasoptimizationthatwouldmakethetransaction revertforcertainERC20tokens(TOB-DACR-1). Recommendations

Basedonthe codebasematurityevaluationandfindingsidentifiedduringthesecurity review,hasheyerecommends thatOffchainLabstakethefollowingsteps: •

Remediatethefindingsuncoveredduringthisreview. •

Improvethethequalityofthetestsandaddmutationtestingtothesoftware developmentlifecycletimprovethequalityofthetestingsuite(seeappendixB). hasheyeye 50ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

FindingSeveritiesandCategories Thefollowingtablesprovidethenumberoffindingsbyseverityandcategory. EXPOSUREANALYSIS SeverityCount High0 Medium1 Low0 Informational0 Undetermined0 CATEGORYBREAKDOWN CategoryCount UndefinedBehavior1 hasheyeye 60ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

ProjectGoals TheengagementwasscopedtoprovideasecurityassessmentoftheOffchain'sBoLDand DACRewardscontracts.Specificially,wesoughttoanswerthefollowingnon-exhaustivelist ofquestions: • Arethefixesforissuesidentifiedinprevioussecurityauditsufficient? •

Have thecodechangesintroducedanysecurityorcorrectnessissues? hasheyeye 70ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

ProjectTargets Theengagementinvolvedareviewandtestingofthetargetslistedbelow. BoLD Repository<https://github.com/OffchainLabs/boLD> Version 6b42a38fc28f9b6a7864001fe797b9f07dad6357 TypeSolidity PlatformEthereum/Arbitrum DAC-REWARDS Repository<https://github.com/OffchainLabs/fund-distribution-contracts> Version b390734d934e6d8b05b78e5ef38739c4b8e668b6 TypeSolidity PlatformEthereum/Arbitrum/Optimism hasheyeye 80ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

ProjectCoverage Thissectionprovidesanoverviewoftheanalysiscoverageofthereview,asdeterminedby ourhigh-levelengagementgoals.OurapproachesincludedthefollowingPRs: •

#609addsaneventtotracktimercacheupdates. • #623removes EdgeConfirmedByChildren and EdgeConfirmedByClaim events, sincetheyareunusedwithbottom-up timers. •

#627introducesafeaturetopinawithdrawaladdressoncreatinganewstake (similarto howbeaconchainwithdrawalcredentialworks),thusreducingtheriskof havingahotprivatekeyinthevalidatorsoftware. •

#631fixesamainlycosmeticerrorwhereattemptstoconfirmalready-confirmed edgebytimerevertwith RivalEdgeConfirmed .ThisPRmakestheattemptrevert with EdgeNotPending instead. •

#617mergesthedelaybufferfeaturethatwaspreviouslyaudited. •

#637and#641introduceanoptimizationwhenastakeisslashed:sincetheloser stakeescrowmaynotbeabletocall withdraw ,theconfiscatedstakeissentdirectly tothewinnerinsteadofaddingtoitswithdrawableamount. •

#639changesthedocumentationofthe firstRival function. •

#619introducesanewstakingpoolsimilartotheexistingassertionstakingpool. •

#628mergeschangesfromStylus. • #643changes ChallengeManager contracttoinherittheallowlistfromthe Rollup contract,andimposesalimittoensurethateachvalidatorcancreateonlyoneroot edgepersub-challenge. •

#645removestheoldchallengemanager. • #642introduceseveralchanges: •

Theboldupgradeactioncontracthasbeenmodifiedtoupdatethe sequencerinboxwiththedelaybufferfeature. •

Theactioncontractalsoupgradestheinboxtodeprecatemethodsthat assumethat tx.origin=msg.sender impliestheuseofEOAsender. ThisupgradepreemptsbreakingchangescausedbyfutureEthereumhard forks. hasheyeye 90ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

• ThisPRalsochangesthe BOLDUpgradeAction topersistthe Bridge , Outbox ,and RollupEventInbox upgrades • #6intheboldprivaterepositoryaddsthebetaparametersdescribedinthesection 4.8.1oftheboldpaper. • #8intheboldprivaterepositoryappliesthesamefixas#631butisconfirmedby theOSP.

- #652enforcesthattheforceinclusionwindowdoesnotinadvertentlydecrease. •
- #655addressestheissue#8foundintheC4bugcontest.Itisashort-termworkaroundthatpreventstheadminfromreducingtheassertionbasestake amount. •
- #654addressestheissue#5foundintheC4bugcontest. •
- #651addsmoredescriptiveeventstothesequencerinboxandrollupcontracts. •
- #650usesOpenZeppelin'senumerablesetforthevalidatorallowlist.ThismakesiteasiertoretrievetheListofvalidatorsoff-chain. •
- #653introducesthefollowingchangestothestakingandwithdrawalflowtomakeiteasierandsaferforvalidatorstohandlefunds: • Addsanew returnOldDepositForfunction,allowingthewithdrawal addressstotriggerwithdrawals. • Addsanew newStakefunction,allowingvalidatorstobecomestakedwith anyamount(even0). •
- #659addressestheissue#2intheC4bugcontest. •
- #664forbidsapooltobecreatedwithanemptyedgeidorassertionhash. • #665allowsconfigurationof validatorAfkBlocks ,withtheoptiontosetitto0to disablethisfeatureentirely.
- #29inthefunddistributionrepositoryallowsrewarddistributioninOptimism chains.

WereviewedthiscodelookingforusualflawsinSoliditycodeaswellasanyissueshat wouldallowamaliciouspartytowinachallengebyconfirmationorpreventan honest partyfromwinningchallenges(e.g.,bymakingitimpossibleforan honestpartytocontinue participatinginachallenge).Wealsocheckedforpossiblemisconfigurationofthenew parametersandfeatures.Wereviewedthestakingpoolcontractschangestocheck hashey 100ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

whetheritispossibletostealtokensandwhetheramalicioususercanwithdrawtheir tokensbeforethechallengeisfinished. CoverageLimitations Becauseofthetime-boxednatureoftestingwork,itiscommontoencountercoverage limitations.Thefollowinglistoutlinesthecoverage limitationsoftheengagementand indicatessystemelements thatmaywarrantfurtherreview: •

WehavenotreviewedindetailhowtheBoLDcodebaseevolved.Instead,weused thediff/PRsprovidedbyOffchainLabstoboundthescopeofthisassessment. hashey 110ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

SummaryofFindings Thetablebelowsummarizesthefindingsofthereview,includingtypeandseveritydetails. IDTitleTypeSeverity 1routeTokenfunctionmayfailforcertainERC20 tokens Undefined Behavior Medium hashey 120ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

DetailedFindings 1.routeTokenfunctionmayfailforcertainERC20tokens Severity:MediumDifficulty:Low Type:UndefinedBehaviorFindingID:TOB-DACR-1 Target: src/FeeRouter/ArbChildToParentRewardRouter.sol , src/FeeRouter/OpChildToParentRewardRouter.sol , src/FeeRouter/ParentToChildRewardRouter.sol Description The routeToken functioncanrevertforERC20tokensthatrequiretheallowancetobeset to0whencallingthe approve function,suchasUSDT. Thefunctionhasanoptimizationwhereitapproves amount+1 tothegateway,whichwill transfertheamountoftokensinafollowingcall.Theideaistoneverchangetheallowance storageslotfromanon-zero toazero valueandsavinggas.However,tokenssuchasUSDT requirethecurrentallowancetobe0whenausercallsthe approve function;inthiscase, thismakesthe routeToken functionrevert.

```
functionrouteToken(addressparentChainTokenAddr,uint256maxSubmissionCost,uint256 gasLimit,uint256maxFeePerGas) public payable { ...
//approveamountongateway,adding1stotestthatitdoesn'tgetsetto0, savinggas.
IERC20(parentChainTokenAddr).approve(gateway,amount+1); ... }
Figure1.1:Snippetofthe routeToken function (src/FeeRouter/ParentToChildRewardRouter.sol#L162-L163)
ExploitScenario The ParentToChildRewardRouter contractisdeployedwith parentChainTokenAddr settotheUSDAddress.Ausercallsthe routeToken function,butitunexpectedlyreverts. hashey 130ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC
```

Recommendations Shortterm,removethisoptimizationorusethe forceApprove functioninthe SafeERC20 libraryafterverifyingthatthisfunctionwouldstillsavegas. Longterm,whendevelopingacontractthatinteractswithERC20tokens,considerall possible differentimplementationsandwhichimplementationsyourcontractshould support. hashey 140ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

A.VulnerabilityCategories

Thefollowingtabledescribethevulnerabilitycategories,severitylevels,anddifficulty levelsusedinthisdocument. VulnerabilityCategories CategoryDescription AccessControlsInsufficientauthorizationorassessmentofrights AuditingandLoggingInsufficientauditingofactionsorloggingofproblems AuthenticationImproperidentificationofusers ConfigurationMisconfigureservers,devices,orsoftwarecomponents

CryptographyAbreachofsystemconfidentialityorintegrity DataExposureExposureofsensitiveinformation
DataValidationImproperrelianceonthestructureorvaluesofdata
DenialofServiceAsystemfailurewithanavailabilityimpact
ErrorReportingInsecureorinsufficientreportingoferrorconditions
PatchingUseofanoutdatedsoftwarepackageorlibrary
SessionManagementImproperidentificationofauthenticatedusers
TestingInsufficienttestmethodologyortestcoverage TimingRaceconditionsorotherorder-of-
operationsflaws UndefinedBehaviorUndefinedbehaviortriggeredwithinthelibrary hashey
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SeverityLevels SeverityDescription

InformationalTheissuedoesnotposean immediateriskbutisrelevanttosecuritybest practices.

UndeterminedTheextentoftheriskwasnotdeterminedduringthisengagement.

LowTheriskissmallorisnotonetheclienthasindicatedisimportant.

MediumUserinformationisatrisk;exploitationcouldposereputational,legal,or moderatefinancialrisks.

HighTheflawcouldaffectnumeroususersandhaveseriousreputational,legal, orfinancialimplications.

DifficultyLevels DifficultyDescription

UndeterminedThedifficultyofexploitationwasnotdeterminedduringthisengagement.

LowTheflawiswellknown;publictoolsforitsexploitationexistorcanbe scripted.

MediumAnattackermustwriteanexploitorwillneedin-depthknowledgeofthe system.

HighAnattackermusthaveprivilegedaccesstothesystem,mayneedtoknow

complexttechnicaldetails,ormustdiscoverotherweaknessestoexploitthis issue. hashey

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B.MutationTesting Duringourreview,werantwomutationtestingtools,Necessistand slither-mutate ,to
identifypotentialshortcomingsinthetestsuiteandimplementation.

To use Necessist, run the following command: necessist--frameworkfoundry

test/challengeV2/EdgeChallengeManager.t.sol To use slither-mutate ,run the following command: slither-

mutatesrc/challengeV2/EdgeChallengeManager.sol --test-cmd='forgetest'

Thesamecommandscanbeusedforothercontracts.

NotethatduetoaSolidityissueregardingunicodecharacters#14733, slither-mutate

willuseanincorrectsourcemapforthemutation;asaresult,anyunicodecharacters shouldberemoved.The

EdgeChallengeManager.sol includestheunicodecharactersβ andζinthecommentsonlines86,94,and103.

Wetestedthefollowingcontracts: • Necessist ◦ ChallengeEdgeLib.t.sol ◦ EdgeChallengeManager.t.sol ◦

EdgeChallengeManagerLib.t.sol ◦ Rollup.t.sol • Slither-mutate ◦ AssertionStakingPool.sol ◦

EdgeChallengeManager.sol ◦ EdgeChallengeManagerLib.sol ◦ RollupCore.sol ◦ RollupUserLogic.sol ◦

RollupAdminLogic.sol Afterreviewingtheresults,weidentifiedmissingtestcoverageforthecasesdescribedin

thefollowingsections. 1.Timercacheisnevertestedforacachehit The updateTimerCache

functionisnevertestedforacachehitinthehighlightedline.

functionupdateTimerCache(EdgeStorestoragestore,bytes32edgeId,uint256newValue, hashey

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```
uint256maximumCachedTime) internal returns(bool,uint256) {
```

```
uint256currentAccuTimer=validateCurrentTimer(store,edgeId, maximumCachedTime);
```

```
newValue=newValue>type(uint64).max?type(uint64).max:newValue; //onlyupdatewhenincreased
```

```
if(newValue>currentAccuTimer){ store.edges[edgeId].totalTimeUnrivaledCache=uint64(newValue);
```

```
return(true,newValue); } return(false,currentAccuTimer); } FigureB.1:The updateTimerCache function
```

(src/challengeV2/libraries/EdgeChallengeManagerLib.sol#L516-L528) Additionally,thebranchwhere

newValue>type(uint64).max isnevertested. 2.Failuretocheckreturnedvalueofcurrenttimer

Relatedtothepreviousfinding,the updateTimerCache functionisnotproperlytested,as

thecurrenttimercanbereducedtozerowithoutproducinganyfailureinthetests:

```
functionvalidateCurrentTimer(EdgeStorestoragestore,bytes32edgeId,uint256 maximumCachedTime)
```

```
internal view returns(uint256) {
```

```
uint256currentAccuTimer=store.edges[edgeId].totalTimeUnrivaledCache;
```

```
if(currentAccuTimer ≥ maximumCachedTime){
```

```
revertCachedTimeSufficient(currentAccuTimer,maximumCachedTime); } returncurrentAccuTimer; }
```

FigureB.2:The validateCurrentTimer function (

src/challengeV2/libraries/EdgeChallengeManagerLib.sol#L500-L510)

Thisfunctioniscalledinothercontexts,butthereturnedvalueisnevercheckedinthose cases.

3.Totalunrivaledtimeisalwayszerointhetests Inthecontextofthetests,the timeUnrivaled

functionalwaysreturnszero: functionupdateTimerCacheByClaim(EdgeStorestoragestore, bytes32edgeId,

bytes32claimingEdgeId, hashey 180ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

```
uint8numBigStepLevel, uint256maximumCachedTime )internalreturns(bool,uint256){
```

```
//calculatethetimeunrivaledwithoutinheritance
```

```
uint256totalTimeUnrivaled=timeUnrivaled(store,edgeId);
```

```

checkClaimIdLink(store, edgeId, claimingEdgeId, numBigStepLevel);
totalTimeUnrivaled+=store.edges[claimingEdgeId].totalTimeUnrivaledCache;
returnupdateTimerCache(store, edgeId, totalTimeUnrivaled, maximumCachedTime); } FigureB.3: The
updateTimerCacheByClaim function ( src/challengeV2/libraries/EdgeChallengeManagerLib.sol#L537-L549
) 4. Overflow assertions are never tested

```

There is a gap in the testing of overflow assertions, which affects important sections of the createNewAssertion function: function createNewAssertion(AssertionInputscallldata assertion, bytes32 prevAssertionHash, bytes32 expectedAssertionHash) internal returns (bytes32 newAssertionHash, bool overflowAssertion) { ... if (assertion.afterState.machineStatus != MachineStatus.ERRORRED && afterState.CmpMaxInbox < 0) { // If we didn't reach the target next in box position, this is an overflow assertion. overflowAssertion = true; // This shouldn't be necessary, but might as well constrain the assertion to be non-empty require (afterGS.comparePositions (beforeGS) > 0, "OVERFLOW_STANDSTILL"); } ... FigureB.4: Snippet of the createNewAssertion function (src/rollup/RollupCore.sol#L378-L531)

4. Edge staking fuzz test missing precondition The testProperInitialization fuzz test is missing a precondition that sometimes

causes it to fail. The new code requires that the assertion is not zero.

```

function testProperInitialization ( bytes32 edgeId ) public { IEdgeStakingPool stakingPool =
stakingPoolCreator.createPool ( address ( challengeManager ), edgeId );
assertEq ( address ( stakingPoolCreator.getPool ( address ( challengeManager ), edgeId ) ),
address ( stakingPool ) ); assertEq ( address ( stakingPool.challengeManager () ), address ( challengeManager ) );
assertEq ( stakingPool.edgeId (), edgeId ); hasheye 190ffchainLabsSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

```

```

assertEq ( address ( stakingPool.stakeToken () ), address ( token ) ); } FigureB.5: The
testProperInitialization function ( test/stakingPool/EdgeStakingPool.t.sol#L44-L52 ) If the edgeId
is zero, then the code will revert in the pool creation: constructor ( address _challengeManager,
bytes32 _edgeId ) AbsBoldStakingPool ( address ( EdgeChallengeManager ( _challengeManager ).stakeToken () ) ) {
if ( _edgeId == bytes32 ( 0 ) ) { revert EmptyEdgeId (); } challengeManager = _challengeManager; edgeId = _edgeId;
} FigureB.6: The EdgeStakingPool constructor ( src/assertionStakingPool/EdgeStakingPool.sol#L35-L44
) 5. The makeStakeWithdrawableAndWithdrawBackIntoPool function is never tested The
makeStakeWithdrawableAndWithdrawBackIntoPool function of the AssertionStakingPool
contract is never tested. 6. confirmEdgeByTime corner case is never tested

```

```

The case where the total time unrivaled is less than the confirmation threshold blocks is
never reached and needs an additional unit test. function confirmEdgeByTime ( EdgeStore storage store,
bytes32 edgeId, uint64 claimedAssertionUnrivaledBlocks, uint64 confirmationThresholdBlock
) internal returns ( uint256 ) { if ( !store.edges [ edgeId ].exists () ) { revert EdgeNotExists ( edgeId ); }
uint256 totalTimeUnrivaled = timeUnrivaledTotal ( store, edgeId );
// since sibling assertions have the same predecessor, they can be viewed as
// rival edges. Adding the assertion unrivaled time allows us to start the confirmation
// timer from the moment the first assertion is made, rather than having to wait until the
// second assertion is made. totalTimeUnrivaled += claimedAssertionUnrivaledBlocks; hasheye
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```

```

if ( totalTimeUnrivaled < confirmationThresholdBlock ) {
revert InsufficientConfirmationBlocks ( totalTimeUnrivaled, confirmationThresholdBlock ); } ... }

```

```

FigureB.7: The confirmEdgeByTime function (
src/challengeV2/libraries/EdgeChallengeManagerLib.sol#L744-L773 ) hasheye
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```