

SEDA Chain Token Migration

Security assessment by HashEye · prepared for SEDA

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-seda-chain-token-migration-2024-03-01-ekvntc.

SEDAChainTokenMigration SecurityAssessment March29,2024 Preparedfor: JasperdeGooijer SEDA
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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 1SEDAChainTokenMigrationSecurityAssessment 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 2SEDAChainTokenMigrationSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

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Project Summary Contact Information The following project manager was associated with this project: Sam Greenup, Project Manager sam.greenup@hashey.io The following engineering director was associated with this project: Josselin Feist, Engineering Director, Blockchain josselin.feist@hashey.io The following consultants were associated with this project: Benjamin Samuels, Consultant Michael Colburn, Consultant benjamin.samuels@hashey.io michael.colburn@hashey.io Project Timeline

This significant events and milestones of the project are listed below. Date Event
February 8, 2024 Technical onboarding call February 22, 2024 Pre-project kickoff call
March 4, 2024 Status update meeting #1 March 11, 2024 Delivery of report draft March 11, 2024 Report readout meeting
March 29, 2024 Delivery of comprehensive report with fix review appendix hashey
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Executive Summary Engagement Overview

SEDA engaged hashey to review the security of its token migration contracts and the SEDA chain's staking and vesting modules.

A team of two consultants conducted the review from February 26 to March 8, 2024, for a total of four engineer-weeks of effort. Our testing efforts focused on issues in the token migration processor in the staking or vesting operations in their respective modules. With full access to source code and documentation, we performed static and dynamic testing of the targets, using automated and manual processes. Observations and Impact
The custom logic for the token migration is straightforward and presents a minimal attack surface in the smart contracts themselves. The migration process was designed to include multiple safeguards such as a relay allowlist and the ability to pause the migration contracts on either side. For the SEDA chain codebase itself, the current custom feature set is minimal and includes support only for staking and vesting of the migrated token. Rather than reimplementing this from scratch, much of the code has been adapted from an existing project. Aside from the modifications necessary to adapt the logic, the SEDA team also took a more comprehensive approach to error handling, though this includes some panic statements that seem out of place (TOB-SEDA-2). Recommendations Based on the codebase maturity evaluation and findings identified during the security review, hashey recommends that SEDA take the following steps:

- Remediate the findings disclosed in this report. These findings should be addressed as part of a direct remediation or as part of any refactor that may occur when addressing other recommendations.

- Continue work on simulations and add a fuzz testing suite. While some work has been done for simulations in SEDA, we recommend continuing this work to help establish a fuzz testing suite for the SEDA chain. Once simulations are working, the native Go fuzzing engine can be added to randomly explore the entire chain lifecycle from genesis to generation of transactions to block creation. This may prove especially useful for testing edge cases with the non-deterministic Overlay network, but since these integrations can often be complex, planning such test suites should be started early. Some guidelines for establishing such test harnesses can be found on our blog: Improving the state of Cosmos fuzzing. hashey 5SEDAChainTokenMigrationSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

- Consider adding Cosmos invariants. As SEDA continues to implement elements of the Overlay network, it may be beneficial to create an invariant registry for the chain to increase its level of security assurance. Cosmos provides support for runtime invariant verification, which can halt the chain or perform other mitigation actions in an emergency if an invariant is violated. This may prove especially useful if the Overlay component has critical liveness considerations that could negatively impact SEDA if they are breached. Finding Severities and Categories The following tables provide the number of findings by severity and category. EXPOSURE ANALYSIS Severity Count High 0 Medium 0 Low 1 Informational 1 Undetermined 0 CATEGORY BREAKDOWN Category Count Configuration 1 Error Reporting 1 hashey 6SEDAChainTokenMigrationSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

Project Goals The engagement was scoped to provide a security assessment of the SEDA chain.

Specifically, we sought to answer the following non-exhaustive list of questions:

- Can the damage from a potential Wormhole hack be mitigated or limited?
- Can an attacker double-migrate tokens or replay migration requests?

- Does each of the system's privileged components (CosmWasm contract, Solidity migration contract, etc.) use adequate authorization?

- Were any arithmetic or logic issues introduced by the vesting module changes?

- Is it possible to halt the chain by causing a Cosmos module panic?

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Project Targets The engagement involved a review and testing of the targets listed below.

seda-chain Repository <https://github.com/sedaprotocol/seda-chain/> Version 8a3e964098f16b37582dfa14ca0d00652c525972 Type Go Platform Cosmos token-migration

Repository <https://github.com/sedaprotocol/token-migration/> Version aa108d11921802e90faa62a45afd86e710e78e9e Type Rust, Solidity Platform CosmWasm, EVM hashey 8SEDAChainTokenMigrationSecurityAssessment PUBLIC

Project Coverage This section provides an overview of the analysis of the review, as determined by our high-level engagement goals. Our approaches included the following:

- **Cosmos staking module.** This module is forked from the main line Cosmos staking module, with changes that allow to tokenize delegations and unbonding delegations to be transferred to other validators. We analyzed the changes to this module using SAST tooling and manually reviewed them for arithmetic and logic issues.
- **Cosmos vesting module.** This module is also forked from the main line Cosmos staking module, with changes that allow the creator of a vesting contract to “claw back” vesting funds. This clawback code was adapted from code by Agoric to add the ability to clawback continuously vesting funds instead of only periodically vesting funds. We analyzed this module using SAST tooling and manually reviewed it for issues such as the use of vesting modules to bypass locked tokens, unauthorized creation of a vesting account for a target user, and other logic issues.
- **Solidity contract.** The MigrateFLX contract allows users to initiate a token migration by burning their tokens on the Ethereum side and signaling this to the Wormhole contract. We manually reviewed this contract to check whether tokens are burned properly and can be recovered, whether the appropriate parameters are passed to Wormhole, and whether the pausing functionality works as expected.
- **CosmWasm contract.** The cw-seda-token-migration contract receives messages relayed via the Wormhole protocol and delivers the migrated tokens to the end user. We manually reviewed this contract to check whether the migration logic performs proper validation of the Verified Action Approvals (VAAs) from Wormhole, whether there are any errors in bookkeeping, whether the relay allow list can be bypassed, and whether proper access controls are in place for managing the governance operations. We also checked for any issues related to address normalization or other standard CosmWasm issues.

Coverage Limitations Because of the time-boxed nature of testing work, it is common to encounter coverage limitations. During this project, we were unable to perform comprehensive testing of the following system elements, which may warrant further review:

- The SEDA team noted that the randomness and wasm-storage modules in the seda-chain repository were not used outside of tests, so they were considered out of scope for this review. [hashey 9 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC](#)
- The Wormhole Solidity contract, the CosmWasm contract, and the network that bridges messages between the two were out of scope. A compromise of the Wormhole network would lead to a system compromise whose damage would have to be mitigated in a timely manner by the SEDA team.
- SEDA’s use of Verifiable Randomness Functions (VRF) was out of scope for this audit. [hashey 10 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC](#)

Automated Testing hashey uses automated techniques to extensively test the security properties of software. We use both open-source static analysis and fuzzing utilities, along with tools developed in house, to perform automated testing of source code and compiled software. **Test Harness Configuration** We used the following tools in the automated testing phase of this project:

- Tool Description Policy**
- Slither** A static analysis framework that can statically verify algebraic relationships between Solidity variables. [N/A](#)
- Semgrep** An open-source static analysis tool for finding bugs and enforcing code standards when editing or committing code and during build time. [Appendix D](#)
- Gosec** A static analysis utility that looks for various problems in Go code bases and will identify potentially stored credentials, unhandled errors, cryptographically troubling packages, and similar problems. [Appendix D](#)
- Staticcheck** A static analysis utility that identifies both stylistic problems and implementation problems within a Go code base. [Appendix D](#)
- ineffassign** A static analysis utility that identifies ineffectual assignments, most notably ineffectual error assignments. [Appendix D](#)
- errcheck** A static analysis utility that identifies situations where errors are not handled appropriately. [Appendix D](#)
- looppointer** An analyzer that checks for pointersto enclosing loop variables. [Appendix D](#)
- NilAway** A static analysis tool for detecting nil panics, which can be especially detrimental in a Cosmos application. [Appendix D](#)

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Codebase Maturity Evaluation hashey uses a traffic-light protocol to provide each client with a clear understanding of the areas in which its code base is mature, immature, or underdeveloped. Deficiencies identified here often stem from root causes within the software development lifecycle that should be addressed through standardization measures (e.g., the use of common libraries, functions, or frameworks) or training and awareness programs.

Category Summary Result

Arithmetic The SEDA chain has relatively little arithmetic in its modified code, with most arithmetic risk limited to operations implemented in third-party components

upstreamofSEDA'schanges. Not Applicable AuditingTheCosmWasmandSolidityContractsemiteventswhere
statementutationsarecreated.TheCosmosmodulesall emitPrometheusmetricsforimportantmessagesand
statementutations. Satisfactory Authentication/ AccessControls
Eachmigrationcontracthasadequateaccesscontrols implementedforprivilegedfunctions,limitingaccessto
specificownerorgovernanceaddress.TheCosmWasmm migrationcontracthasadditionalauthorizationforthe
forwardingofVAAmessagesfromtheWormhole network,creatingadefense-in-depthmeasurethatcan
protectSEDA'stokenmigrationintheeventofa Wormholecompromise. Strong Complexity Management
SEDAreusespreexistingcomponentsforitsvesting, staking,andclawbackfunctionality,reducingtheamount
ofcodetheteamhastomaintainandsimplifying maintenance.SEDAalsohasexcellentininternal
documentationandspecification,boostingthesystem's maintainability.
However,somefunctionsfromtheAgoriccodebaseare excessivelylargeanddifficulttounderstand,withsome
running200-pluslinesofcode.Thesefunctionseither needtoberefactoredorhavefurtherdocumentation
addedtoexplainwhattheyaredoingandtheirsid effects. Satisfactory hashey
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DecentralizationSEDA'scentralizationrisksareadequatelyhighlightedin
itssupportingdocumentation,anddefense-in-depth measureshavebeenaddedforaddressingcentralization
risksintroducedbytheWormholeintegration. Satisfactory
DocumentationThetokenmigrationprocessisextensivelydocumented.
Thespecificationoutlineseachofthekeycomponentsin thesystem,theirfeaturesandrequirements,details
abouttheirimplementation,andwhichpartyis responsiblefortheiroperation. Strong Low-Level
Manipulation Thiscategorywasnotapplicableforthisreview.Not Applicable MemorySafety andError
Handling Forthemostpart,thecodebasetakesavery comprehensiveanddefensiveapproachtoerror
handling.However,thereareafewinstancesinthe Cosmosmoduleswherepanicsunexpectedlyoccur
insteadofanerrorbeingreturned(TOB-SEDA-2). Satisfactory Testingand Verification
Overallthecodebasehasgoodtestcoverage.The Cosmoscodewouldbenefitfromtheaditionofmore
advancedtestingtechniques,suchastestinginvariants andfuzzing.Additionally,thesimulationsshouldbe
completed. Satisfactory Transaction Ordering Withinthecurrentscopeofthesystem'scapabilities,
therearenovectorsfortransactionorderingrisks.This maychangeasfunctionalitybecomesavailableinfuture
versions. Strong hashey
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SummaryofFindings Thetablebelowsummarizesthefindingsofthereview,includingtypeandseveritydetails.
IDTitleTypeSeverity 1Sensitivematerialstoredinfileswithloose permissions ConfigurationLow
2panic()isoverusedforerrormanagementErrorReportingInformational hashey
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DetailedFindings 1.Sensitivematerialstoredinfileswithloosepermissions Severity:LowDifficulty:High
Type:ConfigurationFindingID:TOB-SEDA-1 Target: seda-chain/app/utills/vrf_key.go , seda-
chain/cmd/sedad/cmd/init.go , seda-chain/e2e/validator.go Description
TheSEDANodeclientstoressensitivematerialusingoverlyloosefileorfolderpermissions of 755
orhigher.ThisincludestheVRFkeyfileinfigures1.1and1.2,thevalidatorstatefile
infigure1.3,andthevalidatorconfigurationfileinfigure1.4.Thefinalexampleisin
thatinstrumentsend-to-endtestingandisincludedforthoroughness.

```
pvKeyFile:=config.PrivValidatorKeyFile()
iferr:=os.MkdirAll(filepath.Dir(pvKeyFile),0o755);err!=nil{
returnnil,fmt.Errorf("couldnotcreatedirectory%q:%w", filepath.Dir(pvKeyFile),err) }
Figure1.1:Thevalidatorkeyfileisstoredinadirectorywithpermissioncode 755 ,allowingevery
useronthesystemtoviewthefile.( seda-chain/app/utills/vrf_key.go#229-232 )
keyFilePath:=config.PrivValidatorKeyFile()
iferr:=os.MkdirAll(filepath.Dir(keyFilePath),0o777);err!=nil{
returnfmt.Errorf("couldnotcreatedirectory%q:%w", filepath.Dir(keyFilePath),err) }
Figure1.2:Thevalidatorkeyfileisstoredinadirectorywithpermissioncode 777 ,
allowingeveryuseronthesystemtoviewandmodifythefile. ( seda-chain/cmd/sedad/cmd/init.go#40-43 )
stateFilePath:=config.PrivValidatorStateFile()
iferr:=os.MkdirAll(filepath.Dir(stateFilePath),0o777);err!=nil{
returnfmt.Errorf("couldnotcreatedirectory%q:%w", filepath.Dir(stateFilePath),err) }
Figure1.3:Thevalidatorstatefileisstoredinadirectorywithpermissioncode 777 ,
allowingeveryuseronthesystemtoviewandmodifythefile. ( seda-chain/cmd/sedad/cmd/init.go#44-47 )
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```

```
func(v*validator)createConfig()error{ p:=path.Join(v.configDir(),"config")
returnos.MkdirAll(p,0o755) }
Figure1.4:Thenodeconfigurationfileisstoredinadirectorywithpermissioncode 755 ,allowing
everyuseronthesystemtoviewthefile.( seda-chain/e2e/validator.go#64-67 )
Thecodepathinfigure1.4ispartofthetestsuite,notproductioncode. ExploitScenario
Avalidatoroperatorrunsanodeonamajorcloudplatformthatincludesalow-permission
```

Logging and metrics daemon on each compute instance used by its clients. Since SEDA's key material is stored in files permissioned so that any user on the system may view their contents, compromise of the logging daemon leads to compromise of the private key. Recommendations Short term, modify the created directory permissions to use permission code 0750, or a more restrictive code if possible. This modification should include less sensitive files such as the configuration and state files because enforcing rules around file permissions is easier if the rules are the same regardless of file content. Long term, establish internal code quality guidelines that establish the proper methods through which files can be created. This finding was discovered using Gosec, so the SEDA repository may benefit from more regular use of Gosec or from making it a requirement in the repository's CI pipeline. hashey 16 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC

2.panic() is overused for error management Severity: Informational Difficulty: N/A Type: Error Reporting Finding ID: TOB-SEDA-2 Target: Staking module, vesting module Description The SEDA Cosmos modules for staking and vesting use panic() statements for certain error cases, as shown in figures 2.1 and 2.2. Go's panic mechanism is not recommended for use in Go applications except for the most fatal errors that require an immediate halt of the application's runtime. maxEntries, err:=k.MaxEntries(ctx) if err!=nil{ panic(err) } valSrcAddr, err:=sdk.ValAddressFromBech32(toRedelegation.ValidatorSrcAddress) if err!=nil{ panic(err) } valDstAddr, err:=sdk.ValAddressFromBech32(toRedelegation.ValidatorDstAddress) if err!=nil{ panic(err) } Figure 2.1: The panic() statement is used to immediately terminate the application in the staking module. (seda-chain/x/staking/keeper/keeper.go#62-74) if !toClawBackStaking.IsZero(){ panic("failed to claw back full amount") } Figure 2.2: The panic() statement is used to immediately terminate the application in the vesting module. (seda-chain/x/vesting/keeper/msg_server.go#257-259) Exploit Scenario The code containing panic() statements is called by out-of-block code (e.g., during the BeginBlock and EndBlock functions), and the panic causes the chain to halt. In the chain's current state, this scenario is not possible, but given SEDA's planned changes, consider avoiding these panic-induced chain halts. hashey 17 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC

Recommendations Short term, change uses of panic() to normal Go errors where applicable. Long term, consider banning the use of panic() in SEDA's code-contributing guidelines. hashey 18 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC

A. Vulnerability Categories

The following tables describe the vulnerability categories, severity levels, and difficulty levels used in this document. Vulnerability Categories Category Description Access Controls Insufficient authorization or assessment of rights Auditing and Logging Insufficient auditing of actions or logging of problems Authentication Improper identification of users Configuration Misconfigured servers, devices, or software components Cryptography Breach of system confidentiality or integrity Data Exposure Exposure of sensitive information Data Validation Improper reliance on the structure or values of data Denial of Service A system failure with an availability impact Error Reporting Insecure or insufficient reporting of error conditions Patching Use of an outdated software package or library Session Management Improper identification of authenticated users Testing Insufficient test methodology or test coverage Timing Race conditions or other order-of-operations flaws Undefined Behavior Undefined behavior triggered within the system hashey 19 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC

Severity Levels Severity Description Informational The issue does not pose an immediate risk but is relevant to security best practices. Undetermined The extent of the risk was not determined during this engagement. Low The risk is small or is not one the client has indicated is important. Medium User information is at risk; exploitation could pose reputational, legal, or moderate financial risks. High The flaw could affect numerous users and have serious reputational, legal, or financial implications. Difficulty Levels Difficulty Description Undetermined The difficulty of exploitation was not determined during this engagement. Low The flaw is well known; public tools for its exploitation exist or can be scripted. Medium An attacker must write an exploit or will need in-depth knowledge of the system. High An attacker must have privileged access to the system, may need to know complex technical details, or must discover other weaknesses to exploit this issue. hashey 20 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC

B. Code Maturity Categories

The following tables describe the code maturity categories and rating criteria used in this document.

Code Maturity Categories	Category Description
--------------------------	----------------------

Arithmetic	The proper use of mathematical operations and semantics
------------	---

Auditing	The use of event auditing and logging to support monitoring
----------	---

Authentication/ Access Controls	The use of robust access controls to handle identification and
---------------------------------	--

authorization and to ensure safe interactions with the system	Complexity Management
---	-----------------------

The presence of clear structures designed to manage system complexity,	
--	--

including the separation of system logic into clearly defined functions	Cryptography and Key Management
---	---------------------------------

The safe use of cryptographic primitives and functions, along with the	
--	--

presence of robust mechanisms for key generation and distribution	
---	--

Decentralization	The presence of a decentralized governance structure for mitigating
------------------	---

insider threats and managing risks posed by contract upgrades	
---	--

Documentation	The presence of comprehensive and readable code-based documentation
---------------	---

The justified use of in-line assembly and low-level calls	Low-Level Manipulation
---	------------------------

The presence of memory safety and robust error-handling mechanisms	Memory Safety and Error Handling
--	----------------------------------

The presence of robust testing procedures (e.g., unit tests, integration	Testing and Verification
--	--------------------------

tests, and verification methods) and sufficient test coverage	Transaction Ordering
---	----------------------

The system's resistance to transaction-ordering attacks	hashey
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Rating Criteria	Rating Description	Strong	No issues were found, and the system exceeds industry standards.
-----------------	--------------------	--------	--

Satisfactory	Minor issues were found, but the system is compliant with best practices.
--------------	---

Moderate	Some issues that may affect systems safety were found.
----------	--

Weak	Many issues that affect systems safety were found.
------	--

Missing	Are required component is missing, significantly affecting systems safety.
---------	--

Not Applicable	The category is not applicable to this review.
----------------	--

Not Considered	The category was not considered in this review.	Further Investigation Required
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Further investigation is required to reach a meaningful conclusion.	hashey
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C. Code Quality Recommendations

The following recommendations are not associated with specific vulnerabilities. However,

they enhance code readability and may prevent the introduction of vulnerabilities in the future.

- The `seda-chain` codebase contains several "TODO" or "TO-DO" notes. Ideally these

should be in an actual issue tracker instead of left in the code itself. This would allow

additional context to be included that can explain what exactly needs to be done, as

well as what was preventing it from being implemented at the time.

- Split the `CosmWasM` contract's `execute_transfer_gov` function into two separate functions: `execute_propose_gov` and `execute_accept_gov`

. This pattern, similar to what is done in the `Ownable2Step` contract from `OpenZeppelin's Solidity library`,

could help prevent mistakenly transferring governance of the contract to the wrong address.

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D. Automated Static Analysis

This appendix describes the setup of the automated analysis tools used during this audit.

Though static analysis tools frequently report false positives, they detect certain categories

of issues, such as memory leaks, misspecified format strings, and the use of unsafe APIs,

with essentially perfect precision. We recommend periodically running these static analysis

tools and reviewing their findings. Some static analysis tools provide a high enough signal

to be worth integrating into the project's CI/CD pipeline; however, the ideal set of tools

tend to vary from project to project. To install `Semgrep`, we used `pip` by running `python3-`

`mpip install semgrep`. We used version 1.64.0 of `Semgrep`. To run `Semgrep` on the codebase, we ran the following in the

root directory of the project: `semgrep --config "p/hashey" --sarif --metrics=off --output semgrep.sarif`

We also ran the tool with the following rules (configurations):

- `p/ci`
- `p/security-audit`
- `r/go.lang`
- `p/semgrep-go-correctness`

We recommend integrating `Semgrep` into the project's CI/CD pipeline. Integrate at least the

rules with `HIGH` confidence and with `MEDIUM` confidence and `HIGH` impact.

In addition to the four configurations listed above, we recommend using `hashey's` set of

`Semgrep` rules (from the repository or less preferably from the registry).

Other Static Analysis Tools

We recommend using the following tools, either in an ad hoc manner or by integrating them into the CI/CD pipeline:

- `golangci-lint`: This tool is a wrapper around various other tools (some but not all

of which are listed below). It offers the most effective path to integrating some of

the following tools into your CI/CD pipeline because it provides centralized SAST configuration.

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- Gosec is a static analysis utility that looks for various problems in Go codebases. Notably, Gosec will identify potentially stored credentials, unhandled errors, cryptographically troubling packages, and similar problems.
- Go-vet is a very popular static analysis utility that searches for more Go-specific problems within a codebase, such as mistakes pertaining to closures, marshaling, and unsafe pointers. Go-vet is integrated within the go command itself, with support for other tools through the vettool command line flag.
- Staticcheck is a static analysis utility that identifies both stylistic problems and implementation problems within a Go codebase. Many of the stylistic problems Staticcheck identifies are also indicative of potential problem areas in a project.
- ineffassign is a static analysis utility that identifies ineffectual assignments. These ineffectual assignments often identify situations where errors go unchecked, which could lead to undefined behavior of the program due to execution in an invalid program state.
- errcheck is a static analysis utility that identifies situations where errors are not handled appropriately.
- looppointer is an analyzer that checks for pointers to enclosing loop variables.
- exportlooppref is another analyzer that checks for pointers to enclosing loop variables with more accurate results than looppointer but produces false-negatives for certain cases.
- NilAway is a static analysis tool for detecting nil panics.

Please also refer to our blog post on Security assessment techniques for Go projects for further discussion of the Go-related analysis tools. [hashey 25 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC](#)

E. Fix Review Results When undertaking a fix review, hashey reviews the fixes implemented for issues identified in the original report. This work involves a review of specific areas of the source code and system configuration, not comprehensive analysis of the system.

On March 21, 2024, hashey reviewed the fixes and mitigations implemented by the SEDA team for the issues identified in this report. We reviewed each fix to determine its effectiveness in resolving the associated issue.

In summary, of the two issues described in this report, SEDA has resolved both of them. For additional information, please see the Detailed Fix Review Results below. The SEDA team also addressed the code quality recommendations in appendix C.

ID	Title	Status
1	Sensitive material stored in files with loose permissions	Resolved
2	panic() is overused for error management	Resolved

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Detailed Fix Review Results

TOB-SEDA-1: Sensitive material stored in files with loose permissions
Resolved in PR#212. The directories are now being created with a more restrictive permission code, 0700.

TOB-SEDA-2: panic() is overused for error management
Resolved in PR#212. The highlighted panics have been replaced with more descriptive error messages. [hashey 27 SEDA Chain Token Migration Security Assessment PUBLIC](#)

F. Fix Review Status Categories

The following table describes the statuses used to indicate whether an issue has been sufficiently addressed.

Fix Status	Status Description
Undetermined	The status of the issue was not determined during this engagement.
Unresolved	The issue persists and has not been resolved.
Partially Resolved	The issue persists but has been partially resolved.
Resolved	The issue has been sufficiently resolved.

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