

/entry-point-analyzer

Source: `~/ .claude/skills/tob-entry-point-analyzer/skills/entry-point-analyzer/SKILL.md`

name: entry-point-analyzer description: Analyzes smart contract codebases to identify state-changing entry points for security auditing. Detects externally callable functions that modify state, categorizes them by access level (public, admin, role-restricted, contract-only), and generates structured audit reports. Excludes view/pure/read-only functions. Use when auditing smart contracts (Solidity, Vyper, Solana/Rust, Move, TON, CosmWasm) or when asked to find entry points, audit flows, external functions, access control patterns, or privileged operations. allowed-tools:

- Read
 - Grep
 - Glob
 - Bash
-

Entry Point Analyzer

Systematically identify all **state-changing** entry points in a smart contract codebase to guide security audits.

When to Use

Use this skill when:

- Starting a smart contract security audit to map the attack surface
- Asked to find entry points, external functions, or audit flows
- Analyzing access control patterns across a codebase
- Identifying privileged operations and role-restricted functions
- Building an understanding of which functions can modify contract state

When NOT to Use

Do NOT use this skill for:

- Vulnerability detection (use audit-context-building or domain-specific-audits)
- Writing exploit POCs (use solidity-poc-builder)
- Code quality or gas optimization analysis
- Non-smart-contract codebases
- Analyzing read-only functions (this skill excludes them)

Scope: State-Changing Functions Only

This skill focuses exclusively on functions that can modify state. **Excluded:**

Language	Excluded Patterns
Solidity	<code>view</code> , <code>pure</code> functions
Vyper	<code>@view</code> , <code>@pure</code> functions
Solana	Functions without <code>mut</code> account references
Move	Non-entry <code>public fun</code> (module-callable only)
TON	<code>get</code> methods (FunC), read-only receivers (Tact)
CosmWasm	<code>query</code> entry point and its handlers

Why exclude read-only functions? They cannot directly cause loss of funds or state corruption. While they may leak information, the primary audit focus is on functions that can change state.

Workflow

1. **Detect Language** - Identify contract language(s) from file extensions and syntax
2. **Use Tooling (if available)** - For Solidity, check if Slither is available and use it
3. **Locate Contracts** - Find all contract/module files (apply directory filter if specified)
4. **Extract Entry Points** - Parse each file for externally callable, state-changing functions
5. **Classify Access** - Categorize each function by access level
6. **Generate Report** - Output structured markdown report

Slither Integration (Solidity)

For Solidity codebases, Slither can automatically extract entry points. Before manual analysis:

1. Check if Slither is Available

```
which slither
```

2. If Slither is Detected, Run Entry Points Printer

```
slither . --print entry-points
```

This outputs a table of all state-changing entry points with:

- Contract name
- Function name
- Visibility
- Modifiers applied

3. Use Slither Output as Foundation

- Parse the Slither output table to populate your analysis
- Cross-reference with manual inspection for access control classification
- Slither may miss some patterns (callbacks, dynamic access control)—supplement with manual review
- If Slither fails (compilation errors, unsupported features), fall back to manual analysis

4. When Slither is NOT Available

If `which slither` returns nothing, proceed with manual analysis using the language-specific reference files.

Language Detection

Extension	Language	Reference
<code>.sol</code>	Solidity	{baseDir}/references/solidity.md
<code>.vy</code>	Vyper	{baseDir}/references/vyper.md
<code>.rs</code> + <code>Cargo.toml</code> with <code>solana-program</code>	Solana (Rust)	{baseDir}/references/solana.md
<code>.move</code> + <code>Move.toml</code> with <code>edition</code>		{baseDir}/references/move-sui.md
<code>.move</code> + <code>Move.toml</code> with <code>Aptos</code>		{baseDir}/references/move-aptos.md

Extension	Language	Reference
<code>.fc</code> , <code>.func</code> , <code>.tact</code>	TON (FunC/Tact)	{baseDir}/references/ton.md
<code>.rs</code> + <code>Cargo.toml</code> with <code>cosmwasm-std</code>	CosmWasm	{baseDir}/references/cosmwasm.md

Load the appropriate reference file(s) based on detected language before analysis.

Access Classification

Classify each state-changing entry point into one of these categories:

1. Public (Unrestricted)

Functions callable by anyone without restrictions.

2. Role-Restricted

Functions limited to specific roles. Common patterns to detect:

- Explicit role names: `admin`, `owner`, `governance`, `guardian`, `operator`, `manager`, `minter`, `pauser`, `keeper`, `relayer`, `lender`, `borrower`
- Role-checking patterns: `onlyRole`, `hasRole`, `require(msg.sender == X)`, `assert_owner`, `#[access_control]`
- When role is ambiguous, flag as "**Restricted (review required)**" with the restriction pattern noted

3. Contract-Only (Internal Integration Points)

Functions callable only by other contracts, not by EOAs. Indicators:

- Callbacks: `onERC721Received`, `uniswapV3SwapCallback`, `flashLoanCallback`
- Interface implementations with contract-caller checks
- Functions that revert if `tx.origin == msg.sender`
- Cross-contract hooks

Output Format

Generate a markdown report with this structure:

```
# Entry Point Analysis: [Project Name]

**Analyzed**: [timestamp]
**Scope**: [directories analyzed or "full codebase"]
**Languages**: [detected languages]
**Focus**: State-changing functions only (view/pure excluded)
```

Summary

```
| Category | Count |
|-----|-----|
| Public (Unrestricted) | X |
| Role-Restricted | X |
| Restricted (Review Required) | X |
| Contract-Only | X |
| **Total** | **X** |
```

Public Entry Points (Unrestricted)

State-changing functions callable by anyone—prioritize for attack surface analysis.

```
| Function | File | Notes |
|-----|-----|-----|
| `functionName(params)` | `path/to/file.sol:L42` | Brief note if relevant |
```

Role-Restricted Entry Points

Admin / Owner

```
| Function | File | Restriction |
|-----|-----|-----|
| `setFee(uint256)` | `Config.sol:L15` | `onlyOwner` |
```

Governance

```
| Function | File | Restriction |
|-----|-----|-----|
```

Guardian / Pauser

Function	File	Restriction
-----	-----	-----

Other Roles

Function	File	Restriction	Role
-----	-----	-----	-----

Restricted (Review Required)

Functions with access control patterns that need manual verification.

Function	File	Pattern	Why Review
-----	-----	-----	-----
`execute(bytes)`	`Executor.sol:L88`	`require(trusted[msg.sender])`	Dynamic trust list

Contract-Only (Internal Integration Points)

Functions only callable by other contracts—useful for understanding trust boundaries.

Function	File	Expected Caller
-----	-----	-----
`onFlashLoan(...)`	`Vault.sol:L200`	Flash loan provider

Files Analyzed

- `path/to/file1.sol` (X state-changing entry points)
- `path/to/file2.sol` (X state-changing entry points)

Filtering

When user specifies a directory filter:

- Only analyze files within that path
- Note the filter in the report header
- Example: "Analyze only `src/core/`" → scope = `src/core/`

Analysis Guidelines

1. **Be thorough:** Don't skip files. Every state-changing externally callable function matters.
2. **Be conservative:** When uncertain about access level, flag for review rather than miscategorize.
3. **Skip read-only:** Exclude `view`, `pure`, and equivalent read-only functions.
4. **Note inheritance:** If a function's access control comes from a parent contract, note this.
5. **Track modifiers:** List all access-related modifiers/decorators applied to each function.
6. **Identify patterns:** Look for common patterns like:
 - Initializer functions (often unrestricted on first call)
 - Upgrade functions (high-privilege)
 - Emergency/pause functions (guardian-level)
 - Fee/parameter setters (admin-level)
 - Token transfers and approvals (often public)

Common Role Patterns by Protocol Type

Protocol Type	Common Roles
DEX	<code>owner</code> , <code>feeManager</code> , <code>pairCreator</code>
Lending	<code>admin</code> , <code>guardian</code> , <code>liquidator</code> , <code>oracle</code>
Governance	<code>proposer</code> , <code>executor</code> , <code>canceller</code> , <code>timelock</code>
NFT	<code>minter</code> , <code>admin</code> , <code>royaltyReceiver</code>
Bridge	<code>relayer</code> , <code>guardian</code> , <code>validator</code> , <code>operator</code>
Vault/Yield	<code>strategist</code> , <code>keeper</code> , <code>harvester</code> , <code>manager</code>

Rationalizations to Reject

When analyzing entry points, reject these shortcuts:

- "This function looks standard" → Still classify it; standard functions can have non-standard access control
- "The modifier name is clear" → Verify the modifier's actual implementation
- "This is obviously admin-only" → Trace the actual restriction; "obvious" assumptions miss subtle bypasses
- "I'll skip the callbacks" → Callbacks define trust boundaries; always include them
- "It doesn't modify much state" → Any state change can be exploited; include all non-view functions

Error Handling

If a file cannot be parsed:

1. Note it in the report under "Analysis Warnings"
2. Continue with remaining files
3. Suggest manual review for unparsable files

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