



Smart contracts security assessment

Final report

[Tariff: Standard](#)

Defender Finance Genesis

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Introduction

The report has been prepared for **Defender Finance Genesis**.

The Genesis contract allows users to farm tokens in different pools.

The code is available at the GitHub [repository](#) and was audited after the commit [0ad7d697e30ea16daeed3e7fb77acc97744bf05f](#).

The inspected contract is Genesis.sol.

Report Update.

The contract's code was updated according to this report and rechecked after the commit [5380d63189b3aeb523681387b895e6d6c717cfff](#).

Name	Defender Finance Genesis
Audit date	2022-12-08 - 2022-12-08
Language	Solidity
Platform	Binance Smart Chain

Contracts checked

Name	Address
Genesis	

Procedure

We perform our audit according to the following procedure:

Automated analysis

- Scanning the project's smart contracts with several publicly available automated Solidity analysis tools
- Manual verification (reject or confirm) of all the issues found by the tools

Manual audit

- Manually analyze smart contracts for security vulnerabilities
- Smart contracts' logic check

Known vulnerabilities checked

Title	Check result
<u>Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain</u>	passed
<u>Code With No Effects</u>	passed
<u>Message call with hardcoded gas amount</u>	passed
<u>Typographical Error</u>	passed
<u>DoS With Block Gas Limit</u>	passed
<u>Presence of unused variables</u>	passed
<u>Incorrect Inheritance Order</u>	passed
<u>Requirement Violation</u>	passed
<u>Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes</u>	passed
<u>Shadowing State Variables</u>	passed
<u>Incorrect Constructor Name</u>	passed
<u>Block values as a proxy for time</u>	passed
<u>Authorization through tx.origin</u>	passed
<u>DoS with Failed Call</u>	passed
<u>Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee</u>	passed

<u>Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions</u>	passed
<u>Assert Violation</u>	passed
<u>State Variable Default Visibility</u>	passed
<u>Reentrancy</u>	passed
<u>Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction</u>	passed
<u>Unprotected Ether Withdrawal</u>	passed
<u>Unchecked Call Return Value</u>	passed
<u>Floating Pragma</u>	passed
<u>Outdated Compiler Version</u>	passed
<u>Integer Overflow and Underflow</u>	passed
<u>Function Default Visibility</u>	passed

Classification of issue severity

High severity	High severity issues can cause a significant or full loss of funds, change of contract ownership, major interference with contract logic. Such issues require immediate attention.
Medium severity	Medium severity issues do not pose an immediate risk, but can be detrimental to the client's reputation if exploited. Medium severity issues may lead to a contract failure and can be fixed by modifying the contract state or redeployment. Such issues require attention.
Low severity	Low severity issues do not cause significant destruction to the contract's functionality. Such issues are recommended to be taken into consideration.

Issues

High severity issues

No issues were found

Medium severity issues

No issues were found

Low severity issues

1. Variable default visibility (Genesis)

Status: Fixed

The variables `lastPolRewardTime`, `lastDevRewardTime` have default visibility. Labeling the visibility explicitly makes it easier to catch incorrect assumptions about who can access the variable.

2. Gas optimization (Genesis)

Status: Fixed

The variables `operator`, `rewardTokenPerSecondForUser`, `rewardTokenPerSecondForPol`, `rewardTokenPerSecondForDev`, `devWallet`, `polWallet` can be declared as `immutable` to save gas.

Conclusion

Defender Finance Genesis Genesis contract was audited. 2 low severity issues were found.

2 low severity issues have been fixed in the update.

In the updated code, the deposit fee has been removed from the contract code.

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This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report in no way provides investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort. This report represents an extensive assessing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology.

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Slither output

Genesis.pending(uint256,address) (contracts/Genesis.sol#169-185) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

```
- _rewardTokenReward =
_generatedReward.mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalAllocPoint) (contracts/Genesis.sol#176)
- accRewardTokenPerShare =
accRewardTokenPerShare.add(_rewardTokenReward.mul(1e18).div(tokenSupply)) (contracts/
Genesis.sol#177)
```

Genesis.updatePool(uint256) (contracts/Genesis.sol#230-250) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

```
- _rewardTokenReward =
_generatedReward.mul(pool.allocPoint).div(totalAllocPoint) (contracts/Genesis.sol#246)
- pool.accRewardTokenPerShare =
pool.accRewardTokenPerShare.add(_rewardTokenReward.mul(1e18).div(tokenSupply))
(contracts/Genesis.sol#247)
```

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply>

Genesis.updatePool(uint256) (contracts/Genesis.sol#230-250) uses a dangerous strict equality:

```
- tokenSupply == 0 (contracts/Genesis.sol#236)
```

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dangerous-strict-equalities>

Genesis.updatePool(uint256) (contracts/Genesis.sol#230-250) has costly operations inside a loop:

```
- totalAllocPoint = totalAllocPoint.add(pool.allocPoint) (contracts/
Genesis.sol#242)
```

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#costly-operations-inside-a-loop>

Pragma version0.8.13 (contracts/Genesis.sol#3) allows old versions
solc-0.8.13 is not recommended for deployment

Reference: <https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity>



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