



Smart Contract Audit

FOR

GHCrowdFund

DATED : 5 Feb, 2024



AUDIT SUMMARY

Project name – GHCCrowdFund

Date: 5 Feb, 2024

Scope of Audit- Audit Ace was consulted to conduct the smart contract audit of the solidity source codes.

Audit Status: Passed

Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	0	0	0	1
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0

USED TOOLS

Tools:

1- Manual Review:

A line by line code review has been performed by audit ace team.

2- BSC Test Network: All tests were conducted on the BSC Test network, and each test has a corresponding transaction attached to it. These tests can be found in the "Functional Tests" section of the report.

3- Slither :

The code has undergone static analysis using Slither.

Testnet version:

The tests were performed using the contract deployed on the BSC Testnet, which can be found at the following address:

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x6c84fc477c39884685d9af962cb07afc786597a1#code>



Token Information

Token Name : GHCCrowdFund

Token Symbol: GHCCrowdFund

Decimals: -

Token Supply: -

Network: -

Token Type: -

Token Address: -

Checksum:

A2032c616934aeb47e6039f76b20d2h5

Owner:

-

(at time of writing the audit)

Deployer: -



TOKEN OVERVIEW

Fees:

Buy Fee: 0%

Sell Fee: 0%

Transfer Fee: 0%

Fees Privilege: Owner

Ownership: Owned

Minting: No mint function

Max Tx Amount/ Max Wallet Amount: No

Blacklist: No



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

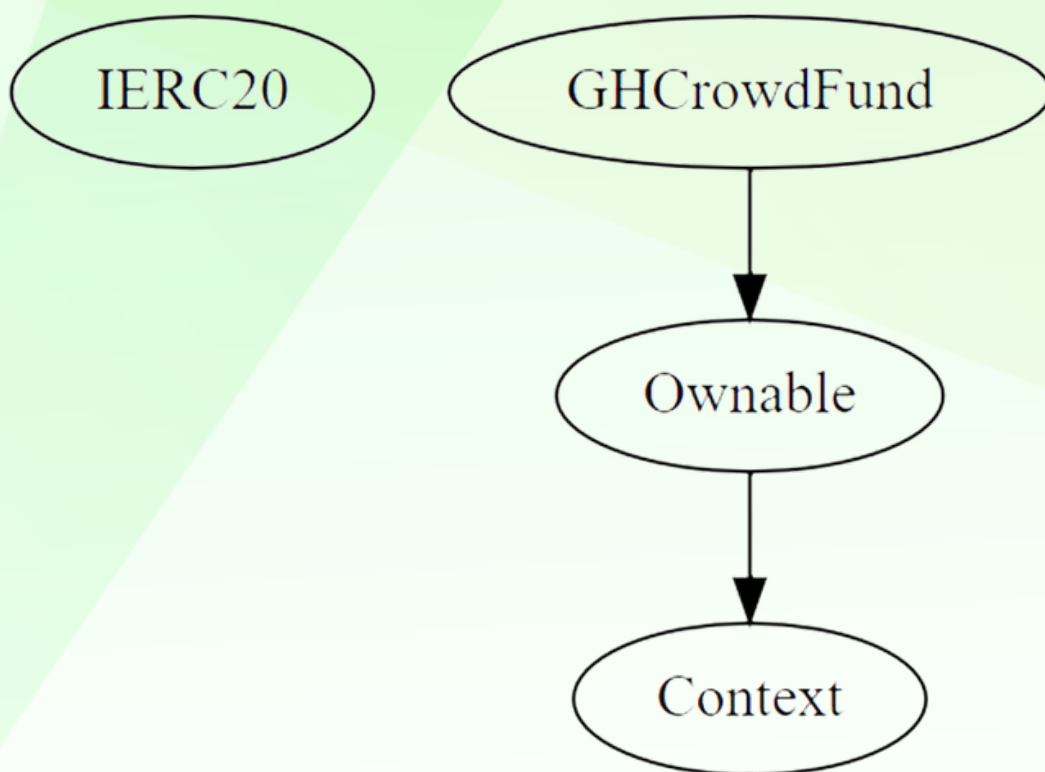
The auditing process will follow a routine as special considerations by Auditace:

- Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace to make sure the contract logic meets the intentions of the client without exposing the user's funds to risk.
 - Manual review of the entire codebase by our experts, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - Specification comparison is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace describe.
 - Test coverage analysis determines whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run the test cases.
 - Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
 - Reviewing the codebase to improve maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices.
-

VULNERABILITY CHECKLIST

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ✓ Return values of low-level calls | ✓ Gasless Send |
| ✓ Private modifier | ✓ Using block.timestamp |
| ✓ Multiple Sends | ✓ Re-entrancy |
| ✓ Using Suicide | ✓ Tautology or contradiction |
| ✓ Gas Limitand Loops | ✓ Timestamp Dependence |
| ✓ Address hardcoded | ✓ Revert/require functions |
| ✓ Exception Disorder | ✓ Use of tx.origin |
| ✓ Using inline assembly | ✓ Integer overflow/underflow |
| ✓ Divide before multiply | ✓ Dangerous strict equalities |
| ✓ Missing Zero Address Validation | ✓ Using SHA3 |
| ✓ Compiler version not fixed | ✓ Using throw |
-

INHERITANCE TREE





STATIC ANALYSIS

A static analysis of the code was performed using Slither.
No issues were found.

```
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in GHCCrowdFund.pledge(uint256) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#265-289):
  External calls:
    - token.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_amount) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#276)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - pledged += _amount (GHCCrowdFund.sol#284)
  GHCCrowdFund.pledged (GHCCrowdFund.sol#196) can be used in cross function reentrancies:
    - GHCCrowdFund.claim() (GHCCrowdFund.sol#292-304)
    - GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234-252)
    - GHCCrowdFund.pledge(uint256) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#265-289)
    - GHCCrowdFund.pledged (GHCCrowdFund.sol#196)
    - GHCCrowdFund.refund() (GHCCrowdFund.sol#307-320)
    - GHCCrowdFund.refundTo(address) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#323-336)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-1
INFO:Detectors:
Reentrancy in GHCCrowdFund.pledge(uint256) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#265-289):
  External calls:
    - token.transferFrom(msg.sender,address(this),_amount) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#276)
  State variables written after the call(s):
    - pledgeList.push(msg.sender) (GHCCrowdFund.sol#280)
    - pledgedAmount[msg.sender] += _amount (GHCCrowdFund.sol#285)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#reentrancy-vulnerabilities-2
```

```
INFO:Detectors:
Context._msgData() (GHCCrowdFund.sol#102-104) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
INFO:Detectors:
Pragma version^0.8.7 (GHCCrowdFund.sol#6) allows old versions
solc-0.8.22 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
INFO:Detectors:
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256)._softCap (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234) is not in mixedCase
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256)._hardCap (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234) is not in mixedCase
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256)._startAt (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234) is not in mixedCase
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256)._endAt (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234) is not in mixedCase
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256)._minAmount (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234) is not in mixedCase
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.launch(uint256,uint256,uint32,uint32,uint256,uint256)._maxAmount (GHCCrowdFund.sol#234) is not in mixedCase
Parameter GHCCrowdFund.pledge(uint256)._amount (GHCCrowdFund.sol#265) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions
INFO:Slither:GHCCrowdFund.sol analyzed (4 contracts with 93 detectors), 26 result(s) found
```



FUNCTIONAL TESTING

1-Launch (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x552a86facdfa557e90a7f76b105a7719cf1b83cf0770fd44517c779187a3eaa>

2- Cancel (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x7ad02e931e879a3f3316225aa80676d0a320a9002a0044a436b6b3b1ae758b56>

POINTS TO NOTE

- **The owner can transfer ownership.**
 - **The owner can renounce ownership.**
 - **The owner can launch.**
 - **The owner can cancel.**
 - **The owner can claim.**
 - **The owner can refundTo.**
-



CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity

Description

◆ Critical	These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
◆ High-Risk	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.
◆ Medium-Risk	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.
◆ Low-Risk	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestion	A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

Findings

Severity

Found

◆ Critical	0
◆ High-Risk	0
◆ Medium-Risk	0
◆ Low-Risk	0
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions	1



MANUAL TESTING

Optimization

Severity: **Informational**

Function: Remove unused code.

Status: Open

Overview:

Unused variables are allowed in Solidity, and they do not pose a direct security issue. It is the best practice, though, to avoid them.

```
function _msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes calldata) {  
    return msg.data;  
}
```



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