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Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

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DogeCoffee

Audit

Security Assessment

22. February, 2022

For



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Version	Date	Description
1.0	22. February 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary

Network

Ethereum (ERC20)

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

Website

<https://dogecoin.io/>

Telegram

<https://t.me/DogeCoffeeOfficial>

Twitter

https://twitter.com/DogeCoffee_IO

Instagram

https://www.instagram.com/dogecoin_io/

Github

<https://github.com/dogecoin>

Description

DogeCoffee is one of the first cryptocurrency projects with Dogecoin related to the physical and virtual concepts of coffee culture.

DogeCoffee is not just a meme token, our goal is to promote Dogecoin to coffee lovers all over the world and build a complete community of coffee culture.

DogeCoffee is about to become a valuable DApp token. Today, with severe inflation, we believe that one day, a deflationary DogeCoffe token will be worth more than a cup of espresso.

Project Engagement

During the 20th of February 2022, **Doge Coffee Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



Contract Link v1.0

- Ethereum
 - <https://etherscan.io/address/0x04ebcac833fba21121e8b56b8612407dc497fae9>
- Binance Smart Chain
 - <https://bscscan.com/address/0x3ebcead6211aefdd0d31b065de3ba5aa62fd4d6b#code>

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:

```
Context  
IERC20  
SafeMath  
Address  
Ownable  
IUniswapV2Factory  
IUniswapV2Pair  
IUniswapV2Router01  
IUniswapV2Router02
```


Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

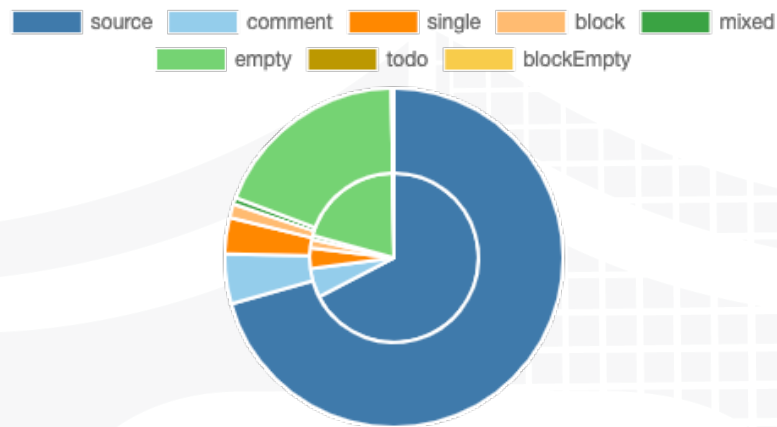
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

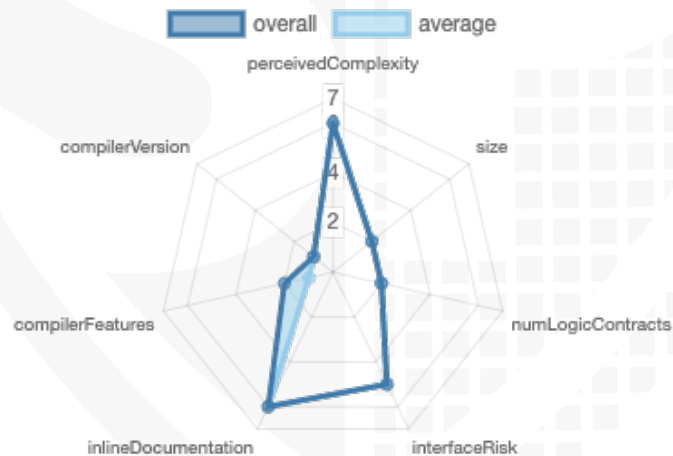
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/dogecoin.sol	6bc69954e54accea624291719d7500ebb33552cc

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	2	5	1

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Version	Public	Payable
1.0	120	5

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	86	107	27	19	50

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	45	25

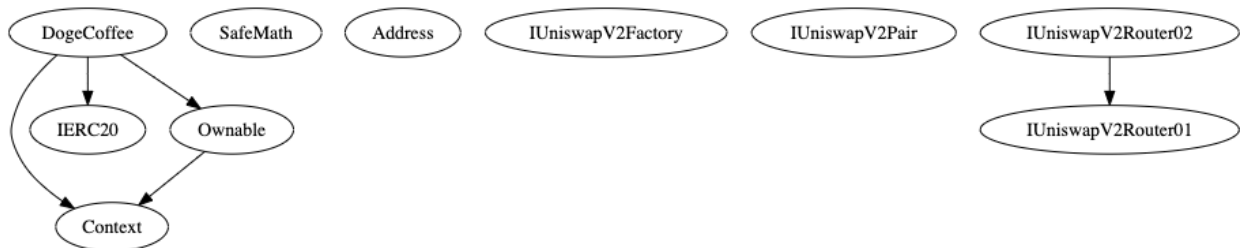
Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	^{0.8.1} 2		yes	yes (2 asm blocks)	

Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
---------	---------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------------	------------	--------------------

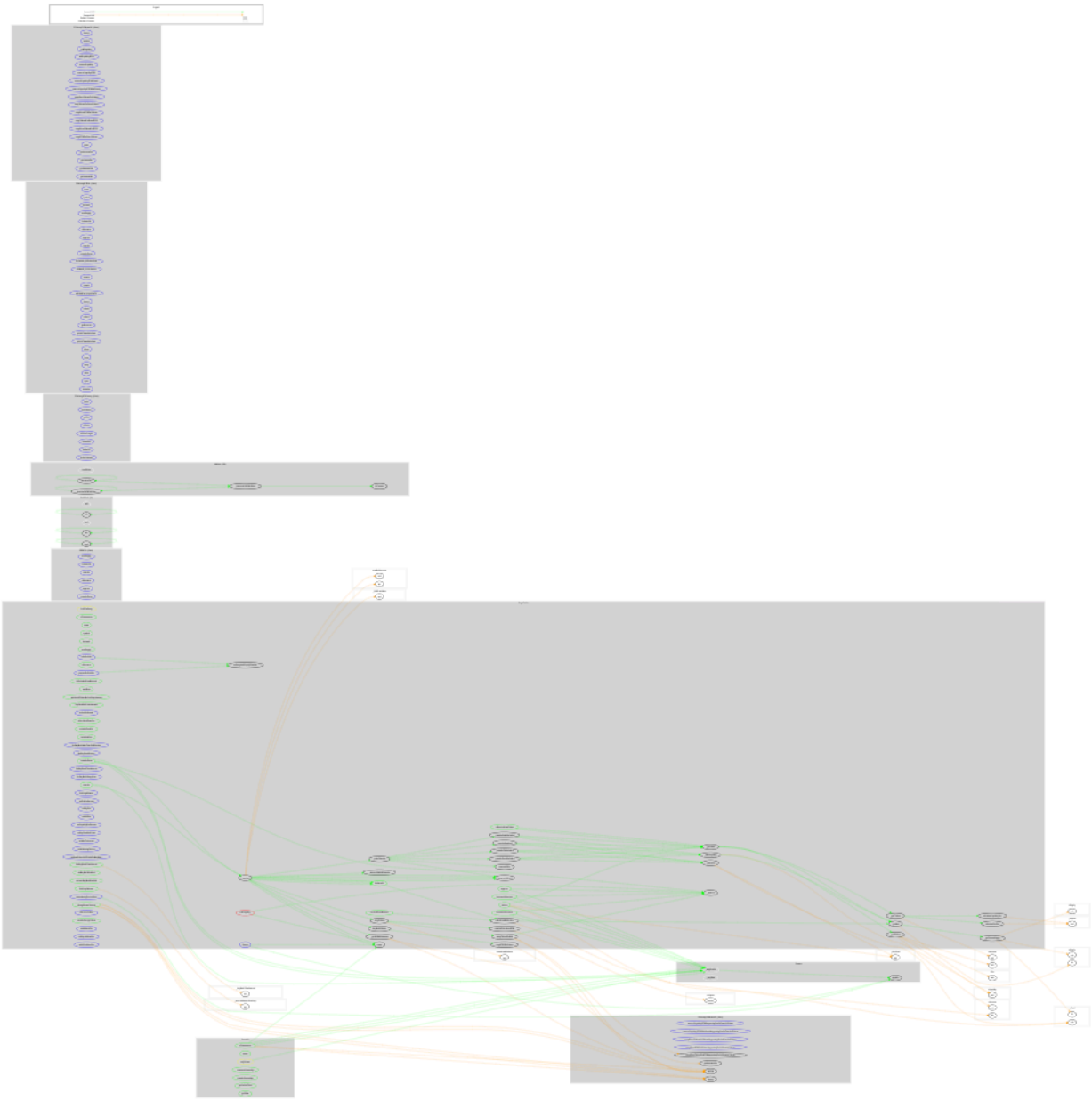
1.0	yes			yes		
-----	-----	--	--	-----	--	--

Inheritance Graph v1.0



CallGraph

v1.0



Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Correct implementation of Token standard
2. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
3. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
4. Deployer cannot pause the contract
5. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Correct implementation of Token standard

Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
TotalSupply	provides information about the total token supply	✓	✓	✓
BalanceOf	provides account balance of the owner's account	✓	✓	✓
Transfer	executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address	✓	✓	✓
TransferFrom	executes transfers of a specified number of tokens from a specified address	✓	✓	✓
Approve	allow a spender to withdraw a set number of tokens from a specified account	✓	✓	✓
Allowance	returns a set number of tokens from a spender to the owner	✓	✓	✓

Write functions of contract v1.0

1. SetBuyBackDivisor	21. setBuyAddressFee
2. SetBuyBackMaxTimeForHistories	22. setBuyBackEnabled
3. SetBuyBackRangeRate	23. setBuyBackSellLimit
4. SetBuyBackTimeInterval	24. setBuyFee
5. SetSwapMinutes	25. setLiquidityFeePercent
6. Sweep	26. setMarketingDivisor
7. afterPreSale	27. setMaxTxAmount
8. approve	28. setNumTokensSellToAddToBuyBack
9. changeRouterVersion	29. setSellAddressFee
10. decreaseAllowance	30. setSellFee
11. deliver	31. setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled
12. excludeFromFee	32. setTaxFeePercent
13. excludeFromReward	33. setmarketingDevAddress
14. includeInFee	34. transfer
15. includeInReward	35. transferForeignToken
16. increaseAllowance	36. transferFrom
17. prepareForPreSale	37. transferOwnership
18. renounceOwnership	
19. setAddressFee	
20. setAutoBuyBackEnabled	

Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	—	—	—
Max / Total Supply	1.000.000.000.000.000		



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	✓	✓	✗
Deployer cannot burn	-	-	-

Comments:

v1.0

- Deployer can lock user funds by
 - setting maxTxAmount to 0

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	-	-	-



Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Tested	Verified
✓	✓

Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	✓
Partly Verified	⚠
Unverified / Not checked	✗
Not available	—

Modifiers and public functions

v1.0

- transfer
- approve
- transferFrom
- increaseAllowance
- decreaseAllowance
- deliver
- excludeFromReward
 - onlyOwner
- includeInReward
 - onlyOwner
- excludeFromFee
 - onlyOwner
- includeInFee
 - onlyOwner
- SetBuyBackMaxTimeForHistories
 - onlyOwner
- SetBuyBackDivisor
 - onlyOwner
- SetBuyBackTimeInterval
 - onlyOwner
- SetBuyBackRangeRate
 - onlyOwner
- SetSwapMinutes
 - onlyOwner
- setTaxFeePercent
 - onlyOwner
- setBuyFee
 - onlyOwner
- setSellFee
 - onlyOwner
- setLiquidityFeePercent
 - onlyOwner
- setBuyBackSellLimit
 - onlyOwner
- setMaxTxAmount
 - onlyOwner
- setMarketingDivisor
 - onlyOwner
- setNumTokensSellToAddToBuyBack
 - onlyOwner
- setmarketingDevAddress
 - onlyOwner
- setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled
 - onlyOwner
- setBuyBackEnabled
 - onlyOwner
- setAutoBuyBackEnabled
 - onlyOwner
- prepareForPreSale
 - onlyOwner
- afterPreSale
 - onlyOwner

- changeRouterVersion
 - onlyOwner
- transferForeignToken
 - onlyOwner
- Sweep
 - onlyOwner
- setAddressFee
 - onlyOwner
- setBuyAddressFee
 - onlyOwner
- setSellAddressFee
 - onlyOwner





Comments

- Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - `_buyBackMaxTimeForHistories`
 - `_buyBackDivisor`
 - `_buyBackTimeInterval`
 - `_buyBackRangeRate`
 - `_intervalMinutesForSwap`
 - `_taxFee`
 - `_buyTaxFee`
 - `_buyLiquidityFee`
 - `_sellTaxFee`
 - `_sellLiquidityFee`
 - `_liquidityFee`
 - `buyBackSellLimit`
 - `_maxTxAmount`
 - `marketingDivisor`
 - `minimumTokensBeforeSwap`
 - `_addressFees[_address]._taxFee`
 - `_addressFees[_address]._liquidityFee`
 - `_addressFees[_address]._buyTaxFee`
 - `_addressFees[_address]._buyLiquidityFee`
 - `_addressFees[_address]._sellTaxFee`
 - `_addressFees[_address]._sellLiquidityFee`
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - `_isExcluded`
 - `_excluded`
 - `_isExcludedFromFee`
 - `swapAndLiquifyEnabled`
 - `buyBackEnabled`
 - `_isAutoBuyBack`
 - `_addressFees[_address].enable`
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - `marketingDevAddress`
 - `uniswapV2Router`
- Deployer can get all balance from contract with `sweep L1173` function
- Deployer can set special fees to certain addresses

Please check if an `OnlyOwner` or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.

Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	contracts/dogecoin.sol	5	5	1196	962	702	61	718	
	Totals	5	5	1196	962	702	61	718	

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalized source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
Comment Lines	lines containing single or block comments
Complexity Score	a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...)

Audit Results

AUDIT PASSED

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	Contract doesn't import npm packages from source (like OpenZeppelin etc.)	-	We recommend to import all packages from npm directly without flatten the contract. Functions could be modified or can be susceptible to vulnerabilities
#2	Main	A floating pragma is set	22	The current pragma Solidity directive is „^0.8.12”.
#3	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check)	1112	Check that the address is not zero
#4	Main	State variable visibility is not set	491	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#5	Main	Local variables shadowing	667, 576	Rename the local variables that shadow another component

#6	Main	Missing Events Arithmetic	1053, 1049, 1066, 1061, 1074, 1096, 1082, 1083, 1092, 1104, 1100, 1108, 1087, 1088, 1078	Emit an event for critical parameter changes
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Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)	438, 495, 436, 437, 432, 166, 165	Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change
#2	Main	Functions that are not used	849	Remove unused functions or use it in the source code - addLiquidity L849
#3	Main	Unused state variables	165	Remove unused state variables

Commented Code exist

There are some instances of code being commented out in the following files that should be removed:

Line	Comment
89	// assert(a == b * c + a % b); // There is no case in which this doesn't hold

Recommendation

Remove the commented code, or address them properly.

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.5.10/natspec-format.html>) for your contracts to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This helps investors to make clear what that variables, functions etc. do.

22. February 2022:

- Developer can
 - set maxTxAmount to zero to lock transfer function
 - set buy back upper limit
 - Enable/disable buy back
- Excluded addresses cannot call deliver function
- Read whole report for more information

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
SW C-1 36	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
SW C-1 35	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 34	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-1 33	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
SW C-1 32	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
SW C-1 31	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 30	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
SW C-1 29	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
SW C-1 28	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

SW C-1 27	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
SW C-1 24	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
SW C-1 23	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
SW C-1 22	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
SW C-1 21	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
SW C-11 9	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
SW C-11 8	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-11 7	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

SW C-11 6	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 5	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 4	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
SW C-11 3	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
SW C-11 2	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 1	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 0	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
SW C-1 08	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
SW C-1 06	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

SW C-1 05	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
SW C-1 04	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
SW C-1 03	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 02	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
SW C-1 01	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
SW C-1 00	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED

The logo features the words "SolidProof" in a white, handwritten-style script. The "P" is particularly large and stylized, with a long horizontal stroke that extends to the left. The background is a solid blue color with a faint, larger-scale grid pattern. Behind the text, there is a faint, semi-transparent shield-like shape that also contains a grid pattern.

SolidProof

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A small horizontal bar representing the German flag, with black, red, and gold stripes.

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