



Smart Contract Audits | KYC



**PALLADIUM**

Security Assessment

**Day of Defeat Governance**

December 19, 2022

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# Assessment Summary

This report has been prepared for Day of Defeat Governance on the BNB Chain network. AegisX provides both client-centered and user-centered examination of the smart contracts and their current status when applicable. This report represents the security assessment made to find issues and vulnerabilities on the source code along with the current liquidity and token holder statistics of the protocol.

A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Cross Referencing, Static Analysis, In-House Security Tools, and line-by-line Manual Review.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Inspecting liquidity and holders statistics to inform the current status to both users and client when applicable.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Verifying contract functions that allow trusted and/or untrusted actors to mint, lock, pause, and transfer assets.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

# Technical Findings Summary

## Classification of Risk

Severity	Description
● Critical	Risks are those that impact the safe functioning of a platform and must be addressed before launch. Users should not invest in any project with outstanding critical risks.
● Major	Risks can include centralization issues and logical errors. Under specific circumstances, these major risks can lead to loss of funds and/or control of the project.
● Medium	Risks may not pose a direct risk to users' funds, but they can affect the overall functioning of a platform
● Minor	Risks can be any of the above but on a smaller scale. They generally do not compromise the overall integrity of the Project, but they may be less efficient than other solutions.
● Informational	Errors are often recommended to improve the code's style or certain operations to fall within industry best practices. They usually do not affect the overall functioning of the code.

## Findings

Severity	Found	Pending	Resolved
● Critical	1	0	1
● Major	2	0	2
● Medium	2	2	0
● Minor	2	0	2
● Informational	1	1	0
Total	5	3	5

# Project Overview

## Contract Summary

Parameter	Result
Address	
Name	Day of Defeat
Token Tracker	Day of Defeat ()
Decimals	
Supply	
Platform	BNB Chain
compiler	v0.8.0^
Contract Name	DODGovernor
Optimization	
LicenseType	MIT
Language	Solidity
Codebase	Solidity file provided by the project team.
Payment Tx	



## Main Contract Assessed Contract Name

Name	Contract	Live
Day of Defeat		No

## TestNet Contract Assessed Contract Name

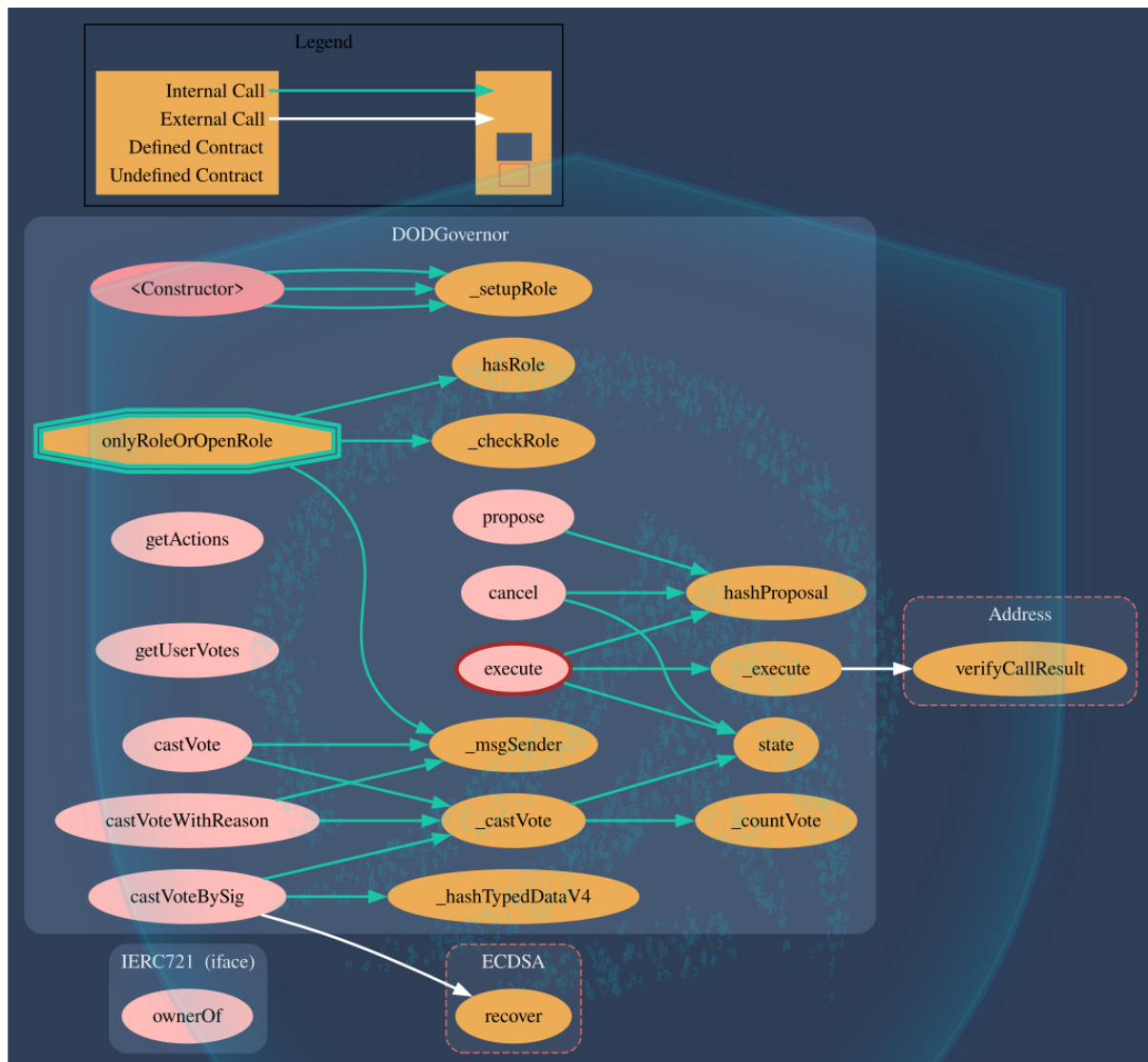
Name	Contract	Live
Day of Defeat	0xb3Db42ea4F225cF41d103BF19ECfe6881860eAc7	No

## Solidity Code Provided

SolID	File Sha-1	FileName
DODGovernor	a17d740cbc39be22fee29c33ec9fd9fbf4c749cf	DODGovernor.sol

# Call Graph

The contract for Day of Defeat has the following call graph structure.



# KYC Information

**The Project Owners of Day of Defeat are not KYC'd. .**

**The owner wallet has the power to call the functions displayed on the privileged functions chart below, if the owner wallet is compromised this privileges could be exploited.**

**We recommend the team to renounce ownership at the right timing if possible, or gradually migrate to a timelock with governing functionalities in respect of transparency and safety considerations.**

KYC Information Notes:

Auditor Notes:

Project Owner Notes:





# Smart Contract Vulnerability Checks

ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-100	Pass	Function Default Visibility	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-101	Pass	Integer Overflow and Underflow.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-102	Pass	Outdated Compiler Version file.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-103	Low	A floating pragma is set.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 2 C: 3
SWC-104	Pass	Unchecked Call Return Value.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-105	Pass	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-106	Pass	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-107	Pass	Read of persistent state following external call.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-108	Pass	State variable visibility is not set..	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-109	Pass	Uninitialized Storage Pointer.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-110	Pass	Assert Violation.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-111	Pass	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-112	Pass	Delegate Call to Untrusted Callee.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0

ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-113	Pass	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-114	Pass	Transaction Order Dependence.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-115	Pass	Authorization through tx.origin.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-116	Pass	A control flow decision is made based on The block.timestamp environment variable.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-117	Pass	Signature Malleability.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-118	Pass	Incorrect Constructor Name.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-119	Pass	Shadowing State Variables.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-120	Pass	Potential use of block.number as source of randomness.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-121	Pass	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-122	Pass	Lack of Proper Signature Verification.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-123	Pass	Requirement Violation.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-124	Pass	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-125	Pass	Incorrect Inheritance Order.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-126	Pass	Insufficient Gas Griefing.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0

ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-127	Pass	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-128	Pass	DoS With Block Gas Limit.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-129	Pass	Typographical Error.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-130	Pass	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E).	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-131	Pass	Presence of unused variables.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-132	Pass	Unexpected Ether balance.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-133	Pass	Hash Collisions with Multiple Variable Length Arguments.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-134	Pass	Message call with hardcoded gas amount.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-135	Pass	Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code).	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-136	Pass	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain.	DODGovernor.sol	L: 0 C: 0

We scan the contract for additional security issues using MYTHX and industry-standard security scanning tools.

# Smart Contract Vulnerability Details

## SWC-103 - Floating Pragma.

### CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime.

#### References:

#### Description:

Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested with thoroughly. Locking the pragma helps to ensure that contracts do not accidentally get deployed using, for example, an outdated compiler version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively.

#### Remediation:

Lock the pragma version and also consider known bugs (<https://github.com/ethereum/solidity/releases>) for the compiler version that is chosen.

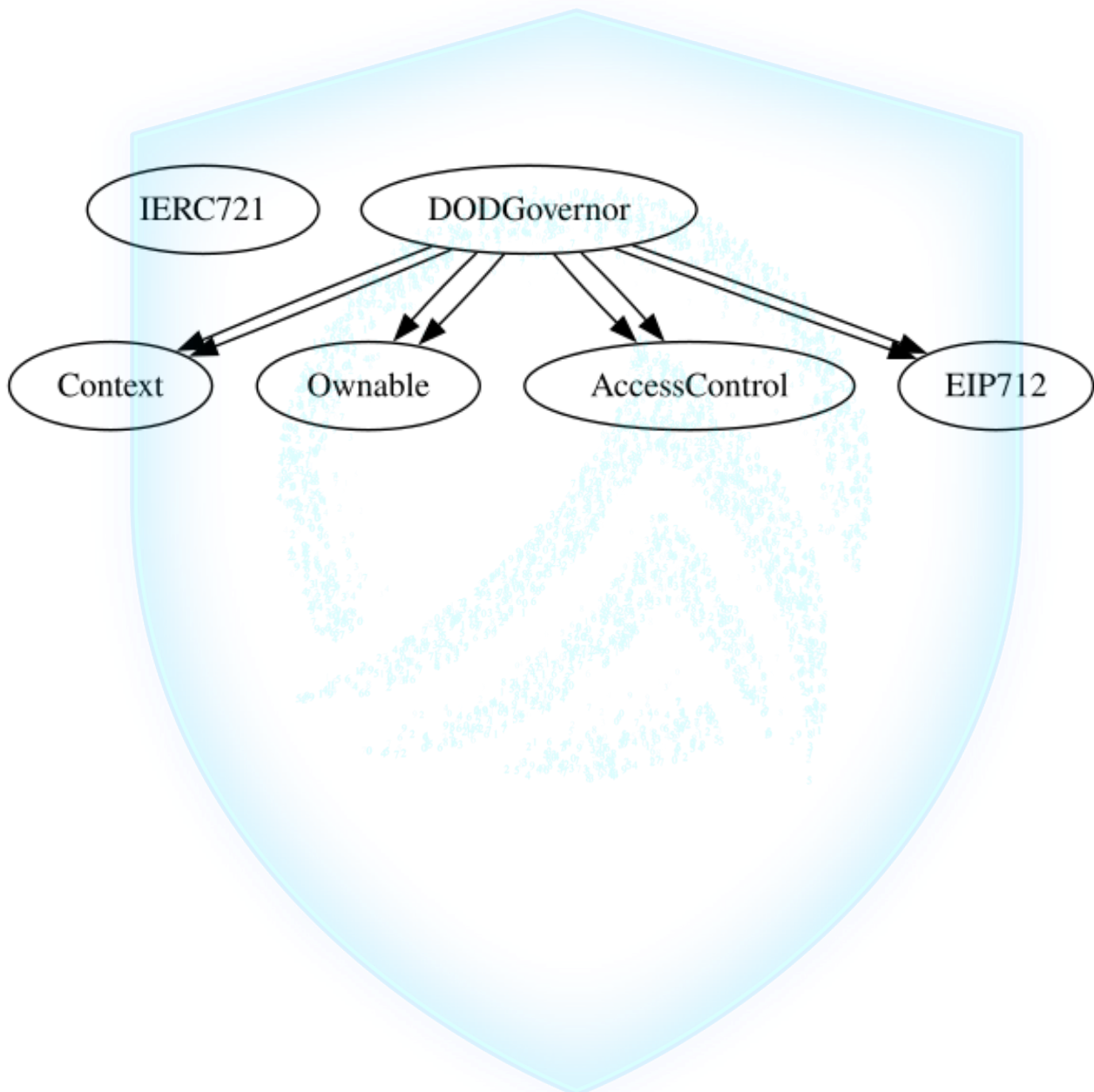
Pragma statements can be allowed to float when a contract is intended for consumption by other developers, as in the case with contracts in a library or EthPM package. Otherwise, the developer would need to manually update the pragma in order to compile locally.

#### References:

Ethereum Smart Contract Best Practices - Lock pragmas to specific compiler version.

# Inheritance

The contract for Day of Defeat has the following inheritance structure.






# Privileged Functions (onlyOwner)

Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
---------------	------------	------------





## -02 | Function Visibility Optimization.

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Gas Optimization	<span style="color: green;">●</span> Minor	DODGovernor.sol:	 Resolved

### Description

The following functions are declared as public and are not invoked in any of the contracts contained within the projects scope:

Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
hashProposal		public
state		public

The functions that are never called internally within the contract should have external visibility

### Remediation

We advise that the function's visibility specifiers are set to external, and the array-based arguments change their data location from memory to calldata, optimizing the gas cost of the function.

### Project Action



Previous: Review public functions and change those that can be changed to external.

Follow-up: Most of functions' visibility have been updated to External.

### References:

external vs public best practices.

## -03 | Lack of Input Validation.

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	 Informational	DODGovernor.sol: 494,5, 506,5, 519,5	 Pending

### Description

The given input is missing the check for the non-zero address.

### Remediation



We advise the client to add the check for the passed-in values to prevent unexpected errors as below:

```
...  
    require(receiver != address(0), "Receiver is the zero address");  
...
```

### Project Action

It's the best practice to utilize require to ensure the data is valid and not waste gas.

## -11 | If Statements.

Category	Severity	Location	Status
voteType == VoteTyp e.For	 Critical	DODGovernor.sol: 303,13, 305,13, 307,13	 Resolved

### Description

Three IF statements are all validating the same.



### Remediation

Please review what this function is to accomplish. Perhaps two For's are supposed to be Against and Abstain.

### Project Action

IF statement has been updated.

## -12 | Centralization Risks In The ADMIN\_ROLE Role(s)

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	 Medium	DODGovernor.sol: 145,9, 146,9, 147,9, 148,9	 Pending

### Description

In the contract DODGovernor, the role ADMIN\_ROLE has authority over the functions that lead to centralization risks.

Any compromise to the ADMIN\_ROLE account(s) may allow the hacker to take advantage of this authority.

### Remediation

The risk describes the current project design and potentially makes iterations to improve in the security operation and level of decentralization, which in most cases cannot be resolved entirely at the present stage.

We advise the client to carefully manage the privileged account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked.

In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol be improved via a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts with enhanced security practices, e.g., multisignature wallets.

Furthermore, as the two functions, `setVotePass()` & `voteForTakeOutToken()` on DODTokenV2 contract, are called by a DOD Governor contract, this centralization risk can potentially lead to calling those two functions simply by ADMIN\_ROLE account(s).

### Project Action



Previous: Considering that this is a DAO governance contract, giving a power to add/remove/edit other roles by the ADMIN\_ROLE is NOT recommended. Recommend the admin rights of the other roles to be given to the DAO, and implementing a function for DAO to vote on add/remove/edit of roles. Also clearly coding in how the four functions, `adjustmentFee()`, `setVotePass()`, `setGovernor()`, and `recoverTokens()`, on DODTokenV2/MarketingPool/FundPool contracts, gets called by other roles other than ADMIN\_ROLE is strongly recommended.

FOLLOW-UP: Codes have been updated to construct admin role of PROPOSER\_ROLE, CANCELLER\_ROLE, and EXECUTOR\_ROLE to be itself. While this may resolve centralization risk, it leaves a potential problem if the owners of the addresses assigned to those roles do not know how to self-administrate using the smart contract when

necessary. Setting the admin role address to be the Governance contract and implementing logic to vote to administrate on addresses assigned to these roles is recommended. Also, codes that clearly show how four functions, `adjustmentFee()`, `setVotePass()`, `setGovernor()`, and `recoverTokens()`, on `DODTokenV2/MarketingPool/FundPool` contracts are called rather than depending on EIP712 have been recommended as there are only four functions that Governance contract calls on the project's smart contract, but was not done. Refer to the Important Notes from the Auditor for more details.



## -15 | setGovernor.

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization Risk	 Medium	DODGovernor.sol: DODTokenV2 - 313,5	 Pending

### Description

On DODTokenV2 contract, the Governor address gets set by the owner of DODTokenV2 contract, leaving a potential centralization risk of DODGovernor address getting switched by the owner at any time.

### Remediation

Governor address should only be able to be set once by the deployer of DODTokenV2 contract and the right to change the address should be assigned to the DODGovernor contract.

### Project Action

Previous: It is strongly recommended to set the Governor address in the constructor. And the governor address should be validated whether it's a smart contract or a regular wallet. The `setGovernor` function should have the modifier `onlyGovernor`. And DODGovernor contract should have a function to vote on changing the Governor address on DODTokenV2 by its DAO votes, clearly coded in on how the `setGovernor` function on DODTokenV2 contract gets called.

FOLLOW-UP: Everything has been updated as per recommendation, except for possibly a missing line of code setting governor address of the DODTokenV2 in the constructor.  
'governor = \_governor;'



# Social Media Checks

Social Media	URL	Result
Website	<a href="https://www.dayofdefeat.app/">https://www.dayofdefeat.app/</a>	Pass
Telegram	<a href="https://t.me/DayOfDefeatBSC">https://t.me/DayOfDefeatBSC</a>	Pass
Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/dayofdefeatBSC">https://twitter.com/dayofdefeatBSC</a>	Pass
OtherSocial	<a href="https://titanservice.cn/dayofdefeatCN">https://titanservice.cn/dayofdefeatCN</a>	Pass

We recommend to have 3 or more social media sources including a completed working websites.

**Social Media Information Notes:**

**Auditor Notes:** undefined

**Project Owner Notes:**

# Assessment Results

## Score Results

Review	Score
Overall Score	89/100
Auditor Score	74/100
Review by Section	Score
Manual Scan Score	15/18
SWC Scan Score	36 /37
Advance Check Score	38 /45

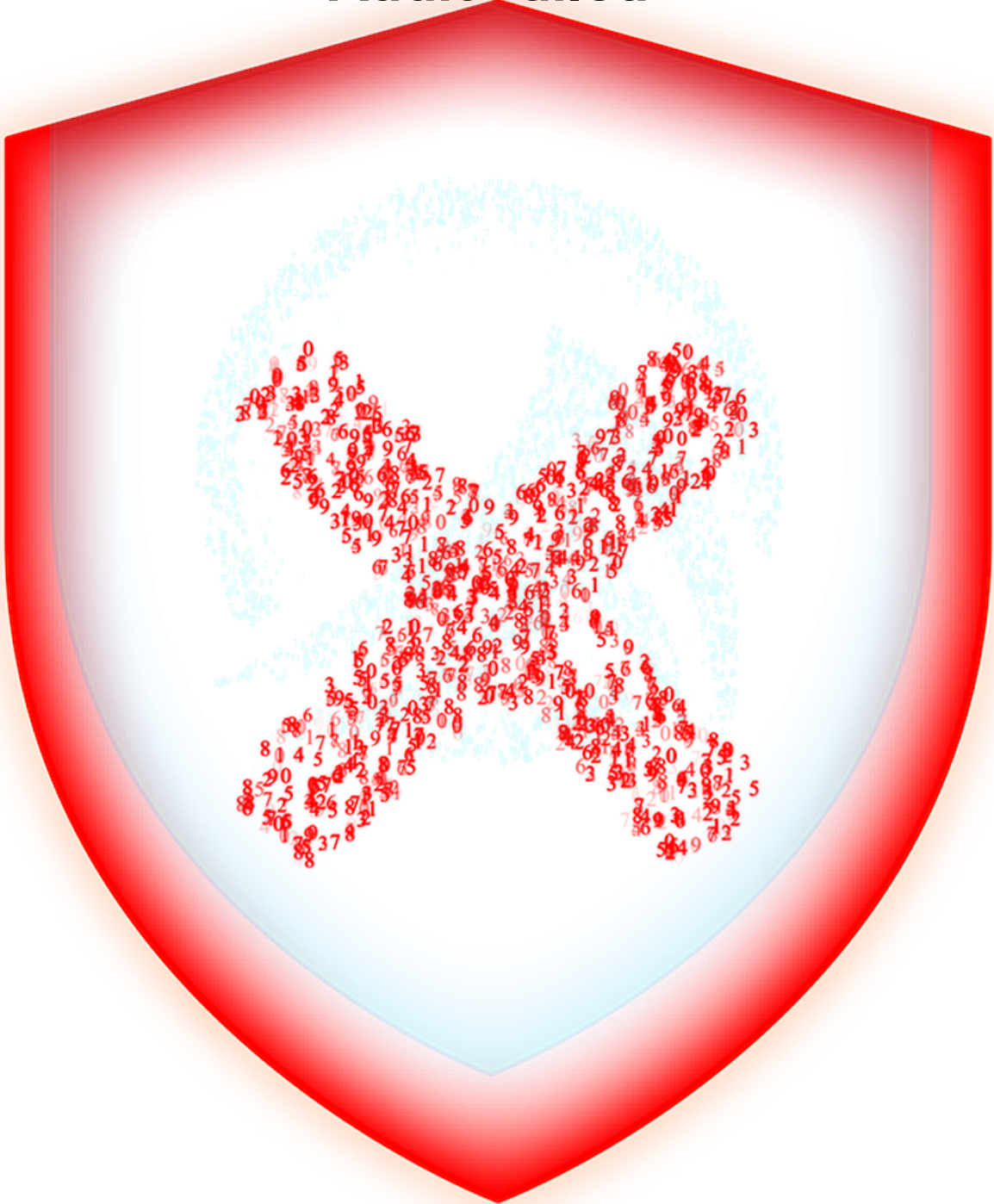
The maximum score is 100, however to attain that value the project must pass the reviews and provide all the data needed for the assessment. Minimum score to pass is 80 points. If a project fails to attain 80 and/or has unresolved critical and/or major and/or medium finding(s) in the Palladium tier assessments, an automatic failure is given. Read our notes and final assessment below.

**Audit Fail**



## Assessment Results

**Auditor Score = 74**  
**Audit Failed**



## Important Notes from the Auditor:

- Considering that this is a DAO Governance contract, any potential centralization risks were carefully reviewed.
- 2nd: The way ADMIN\_ROLE is set as an admin role for the other roles declared left a concern of a centralization risk, defeating the purpose of the DAO governance.
- 3rd: Codes have been updated to construct admin role of PROPOSER\_ROLE, CANCELLER\_ROLE, and EXECUTOR\_ROLE to be itself. While this may resolve centralization risk, it leaves a potential problem if the owners of the addresses assigned to those roles do not know how to self-administrate using the smart contract when necessary. Setting the admin role address to be the Governance contract and implementing logic to vote to administrate on addresses assigned to these roles is recommended.
- 2nd: Also, how the Governor address gets set in the DODTokenV2 contract left another concern of a centralization risk, defeating the purpose of the DAO governance.
- 3rd: Everything has been updated as per

recommendation, except for possibly a missing line of code setting governor address of the DODTokenV2 in the constructor. 'governor = \_governor;'

- 2nd: The logic of how the two functions that are currently set to be called by the Governor contract isn't clearly coded on the contract. This, combined with the centralization risk of ADMIN\_ROLE, left another concern of a centralization risk.
- 3rd: While the centralization risk concern from the ADMIN\_ROLE has been resolved, a logic that clearly shows how four functions, adjustmentFee(), setVotePass(), setGovernor(), and recoverTokens(), on DODTokenV2/MarketingPool/FundPool contracts have not been coded in yet. If there were numerous functions to be called, then this would not have been advised. However, since there are only four functions that Governance contract calls on the project's smart contracts, rather than depending on EIP712 protocol to call on those specific functions, clearly coding in the logic of how the mentioned functions get called using interfaces is recommended to minimize the dependence on the proposer having to submit all of the parameters accurately to the teeth for even these fixed functions. EIP712 may still be utilized for other functions that DAO



may want to vote to call on that are not part of the project's smart contract.

- Overall, the coding quality is commendable, following the recommended solidity coding principles to save gas and properly emitting events to be transparent.





# Appendix

## Finding Categories

### Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

### Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization findings do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.

### Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how block.timestamp works.

### Control Flow

Control Flow findings concern the access control imposed on functions, such as owner-only functions being invoke-able by anyone under certain circumstances.

### Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

### Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated byte-code but rather comment on how to make the codebase more legible and, as a result, easily maintainable.

### Inconsistency

Inconsistency findings refer to functions that should seemingly behave similarly yet contain different code, such as a constructor assignment imposing different requirements on the input variables than a setter function.

### Coding Best Practices

ERC 20 Coding Standards are a set of rules that each developer should follow to ensure the code meets a set of criteria and is readable by all the developers.

# Disclaimer

AegisX has conducted an independent security assessment to verify the integrity of and highlight any vulnerabilities or errors, intentional or unintentional, that may be present in the reviewed code for the scope of this assessment. This report does not constitute agreement, acceptance, or advocacy for the Project, and users relying on this report should not consider this as having any merit for financial advice in any shape, form, or nature. The contracts audited do not account for any economic developments that the Project in question may pursue, and the veracity of the findings thus presented in this report relate solely to the proficiency, competence, aptitude, and discretion of our independent auditors, who make no guarantees nor assurance that the contracts are entirely free of exploits, bugs, vulnerabilities or deprecation of technologies.

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