



# Smart Contract Audit

FOR

**WE WANT NO WAR**

DATED : 28 Aug 24'



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Enabling Trades

**Severity:** High

**Function:** openTrading

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

The EnableTrading function permits only the contract owner to activate trading capabilities. Until this function is executed, no investors can buy, sell, or transfer their tokens. This places a high degree of control and centralization in the hands of the contract owner.

```
function openTrading() external {
    require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: Not an admin");
    require(!tradingOpen, "NOWAR: Trading is already open");

    swapEnabled = true;
    tradingOpen = true;
```

### Suggestion:

To reduce centralization and potential manipulation, consider one of the following approaches:

1. Automatically enable trading after a specified condition, such as the completion of a presale, is met.
2. If manual activation is still desired, consider transferring the ownership of the contract to a trustworthy, third-party entity like a certified "PinkSale Safu" developer. This can give investors more confidence in the eventual activation of trading capabilities, mitigating concerns of potential bad-faith actions by the original owner.



# MANUAL TESTING

**Centralization – Owner can blacklist wallets.**

**Severity: High**

**Function: addbot, delBots**

**Status: Open**

## **Overview:**

The owner can blacklist wallets from transferring of tokens for an indefinite period of time which is not recommended. Which can lock user's token.

```
function addBot(address botAddress_) public {
require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: Not a admin");
require(botAddress_ != address(0), "NOWAR: Invalid address");
    bots[botAddress_] = true;
emit BotAdded(botAddress_);
}
```

```
function delBots(address nobotAddress_) public {
require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: Not a admin");
require(nobotAddress_ != address(0), "NOWAR: Invalid address");
    bots[nobotAddress_] = false;
emit BotRemoved(nobotAddress_);
}
```

**Suggestion:** There should be a locking period so that the wallet cannot be locked for an indefinite. Period of time.



# AUDIT SUMMARY

**Project name - WE WANT NO WAR**

**Date:** 28 Aug, 2024

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

**Audit Status: High Risk Major Flag**

## Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	2	3	4	1
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0



# USED TOOLS

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## 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/0x3ee9eb85097a25874d9ef3ab901d073d00875fa8>

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# Token Information

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**Token Address:**

0xaE6D2712b1949314F81993b5965c0Ad7a44FF6e2

**Name:** WE WANT NO WAR

**Symbol:** NOWAR

**Decimals:** 18

**Network:** Ether Scan

**Token Type:** ERC-20

**Owner:** 0x522Dc688Fdcd93037C82AF7f74667705E71EF097

**Deployer:**

0x522Dc688Fdcd93037C82AF7f74667705E71EF097

**Token Supply:** 1,000,000,000

**Checksum:** b45f4a3f449246571a8b891ae4723d05

**Testnet:**

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x3ee9eb85097a25874d9ef3ab901d073d00875fa8>

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# TOKEN OVERVIEW

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**Buy Fee:** 0-2%

---

**Sell Fee:** 0-2%

---

**Transfer Fee:** 0-0%

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**Fee Privilege:** Owner

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**Ownership:** Owned

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**Minting:** None

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**Max Tx:** No

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**Blacklist:** Yes

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# AUDIT METHODOLOGY

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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 Limit and 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

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## POINTS TO NOTE

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- The owner can setFeeWallet.
- The owner can add/remove admin.
- The owner remove limits.
- The owner can open trading..
- The owner can add/delete bots.
- The owner can manual swap.
- The owner can rescueEth and rescue Nowar.



# STATIC ANALYSIS

```
INFO:Detectors:  
NoWarToken.openTrading() (NoWarToken.sol#390-418) ignores return value by uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH{value: address(this).balance}(address(this),balanceOf(address(this)),0,0,owner(),block.timestamp) (NoWarToken.sol#402-409)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
```

```
INFO:Detectors:  
NoWarToken.allowance(address,address).owner (NoWarToken.sol#253) shadows:  
- Ownable2Step.owner() (NoWarToken.sol#110-112) (function)  
NoWarToken._approve(address,address,uint256).owner (NoWarToken.sol#268) shadows:  
- Ownable2Step.owner() (NoWarToken.sol#110-112) (function)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing
```

```
INFO:Detectors:  
Version constraint ^0.8.0 contains known severe issues (https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/bugs.html)  
- FullInlinerNonExpressionSplitArgumentEvaluationOrder  
- MissingSideEffectsOnSelectorAccess  
- AbiReencodingHeadOverflowWithStaticArrayCleanup  
- DirtyBytesArrayToStorage  
- DataLocationChangeInInternalOverride  
- NestedCalldataArrayAbiReencodingSizeValidation  
- SignedImmutables  
- ABIDecodeTwoDimensionalArrayMemory  
- KeccakCaching.  
It is used by:  
- ^0.8.0 (NoWarToken.sol#3)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity  
INFO:Detectors:  
Low level call in NoWarToken.sendETHToFee(uint256) (NoWarToken.sol#464-469):  
- (success,None) = _feeWallet.call{value: amount}()  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls  
INFO:Detectors:  
Constant Ownable2Step.ownerDelayTime (NoWarToken.sol#96) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES  
Function IUniswapV2Router2.WETH() (NoWarToken.sol#164) is not in mixedCase  
Constant NoWarToken._decimals (NoWarToken.sol#187) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES  
Constant NoWarToken._tTotal (NoWarToken.sol#188) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES  
Constant NoWarToken._name (NoWarToken.sol#189) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES  
Constant NoWarToken._symbol (NoWarToken.sol#190) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES  
Variable NoWarToken._maxTxAmount (NoWarToken.sol#191) is not in mixedCase  
Variable NoWarToken._maxWalletSize (NoWarToken.sol#192) is not in mixedCase  
Variable NoWarToken._taxSwapThreshold (NoWarToken.sol#193) is not in mixedCase  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions  
INFO:Detectors:  
NoWarToken._taxSwapThreshold (NoWarToken.sol#193) should be constant  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-constant  
INFO:Slither:NoWarToken.sol analyzed (8 contracts with 94 detectors), 23 result(s) found  
ethsec#9857ff40f920:/share$ |
```

**Result => A static analysis of contract's source code has been performed using slither,  
No major issues were found in the output**



# FUNCTIONAL TESTING

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## 1- Approve (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xdd351b6edb3e5bed91e98a79a2cf20f0f7ac1920fc247ab603ce213fa04d506e>

## 2- Add Bot (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x03c7f6a327b7b25fc0b996bafdc3e7b60af720d887ac7cb9adf866be818e14b4>

## 3- Del Bots (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xd50264fc8d5ba08a4d801fc311312b2088a04e5904cf0e0a0d70237e86d59984>

## 4- Add Admin (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x34f2ddc868a930c7209d67ea9c5e4b7a569c6bbf7963cdfdd16fc36ac127279e>

## 5- Set Fee Wallet (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xa1ad61cbadec008547f1d505fe455733b4e3cee10ff28e5c28f154901373df91>

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# 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	2
◆ Medium-Risk	3
◆ Low-Risk	4
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions	1



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Enabling Trades

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### Suggestion:

To reduce centralization and potential manipulation, consider one of the following approaches:

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# MANUAL TESTING

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require(botAddress_ != address(0), "NOWAR: Invalid address");
    bots[botAddress_] = true;
emit BotAdded(botAddress_);
}
```

```
function delBots(address nobotAddress_) public {
require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: Not a admin");
require(nobotAddress_ != address(0), "NOWAR: Invalid address");
    bots[nobotAddress_] = false;
emit BotRemoved(nobotAddress_);
}
```

**Suggestion:** There should be a locking period so that the wallet cannot be locked for an indefinite. Period of time.



# MANUAL TESTING

**Centralization** – The owner can regain ownership.

**Severity:** Medium

**Function:** pendingOwner

**Status:** Open

## Overview:

The owner can regain ownership after transferring it with the following steps:

1. Call lock function to set previous owner to the own address
2. Call unlock function to get ownership back
3. Transfer/renounce ownership
4. Call unlock function to get ownership back

```
abstract contract Ownable2Step is Context, AccessControl {  
address private _owner;  
address private _newOwnerCandidate;  
uint private changeOwnershipTimestamp;  
uint256 private constant ownerDelayTime = 7 days;
```

```
event OwnershipTransferred(address indexed previousOwner, address indexed newOwner);  
event NewOwnerCandidateSet(address indexed previousCandidate, address indexed newCandidate);  
event OwnershipRecoveryInitiated(address indexed currentOwner, address indexed newOwnerCandidate);  
event OwnershipRecovered(address indexed previousOwner, address indexed newOwner);
```

```
constructor () {  
address msgSender = _msgSender();  
require(msgSender != address(0), "Invalid message sender address");  
_owner = msgSender;  
emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), msgSender);
```



# MANUAL TESTING

```
}
```

```
function owner() public view returns (address) {  
    return _owner;  
}
```

```
function newOwnerCandidate() public view returns (address) {  
    return _newOwnerCandidate;  
}
```

```
function transferOwnership(address newOwnerCandidate_) public {  
    require(msg.sender == _owner, "Caller not onwer");  
    require(newOwnerCandidate_ != address(0), "Invalid new owner candidate  
address");  
    require(newOwnerCandidate_ != _owner, "New onwer is the same as the  
current one");  
    _newOwnerCandidate = newOwnerCandidate_;  
    changeOwnershipTimestamp = block.timestamp + onwerDelayTime; // 7  
days delay for safety  
    emit NewOwnerCandidateSet(_newOwnerCandidate, newOwnerCandidate_);  
}
```

```
function acceptOwnership() public {  
    require(_newOwnerCandidate != address(0), "Invalid new owner candidate  
address");  
    require(msg.sender == _newOwnerCandidate, "Only new owner candidate can  
initiate recovery");  
    require(block.timestamp >= changeOwnershipTimestamp, "Ownership change  
period not elapsed");
```

```
    address previousOwner = _owner;  
    _owner = _newOwnerCandidate;  
    delete _newOwnerCandidate;
```

```
    emit OwnershipRecovered(previousOwner, _owner);  
    emit OwnershipTransferred(previousOwner, _owner);
```



# MANUAL TESTING

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```
_revokeRole(ADMIN_ROLE, previousOwner);
_grantRole(ADMIN_ROLE, _owner);
}

function cancelOwnershipRecovery() public {
require(msg.sender == _owner, "Caller not owner");
require(_newOwnerCandidate != address(0), "No ownership recovery in
progress");
delete _newOwnerCandidate;
emit NewOwnerCandidateSet(_newOwnerCandidate, address(0));
}
}
```

**Suggestion:** Make sure to set the previous ownership back to address zero after using the unlock function.



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Missing Require Check.

**Severity:** Medium

**Function:** setFeeWallet

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

The owner can set any arbitrary address excluding zero address as this is not recommended because if the owner will set the address to the contract address, then the Eth will not be sent to that address and the transaction will fail and this will lead to a potential honeypot in the contract.

```
function setFeeWallet(address newFeeWallet_) public {
require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: Not an admin");
require(newFeeWallet_ != address(0), "Invalid address: zero address");
require(newFeeWallet_ != _feeWallet, "New fee wallet address is the same as
the current one");

address payable previousFeeWallet_ = _feeWallet;
_isExcludedFromFee[previousFeeWallet_] = false;
_isExcludedFromFee[newFeeWallet_] = true;
_feeWallet = payable(newFeeWallet_);
emit FeeWalletUpdated(previousFeeWallet_, newFeeWallet_);
}
```

**Suggestion:** It is recommended that the address should not be able to set as a contract address.



# MANUAL TESTING

**Centralization – Liquidity is added to EOA.**

**Severity: Medium**

**function: addLiquidityETH**

**Status: Open**

**Overview:**

Liquidity is added to EOA. It may be drained by the owner.

```
IUniswapV2Router02 _uniswapV2Router =
IUniswapV2Router02(0xD99D1c33F9fC3444f8101754aBC46c52416550D1);
    uniswapV2Router = _uniswapV2Router;
    _approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), _tTotal);
    uniswapV2Pair =
IUniswapV2Factory(_uniswapV2Router.factory()).createPair(address(this),
    _uniswapV2Router.WETH());
    uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH{value: address(this).balance}(
address(this),
balanceOf(address(this)),
0,
0,
owner(),
block.timestamp
)
```

**Suggestion:**

It is suggested that the address should be a contract address or a dead address.



# MANUAL TESTING

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## Centralization – Missing Events

**Severity:** Low

**Subject:** Missing Events

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

They serve as a mechanism for emitting and recording data onto the blockchain, making it transparent and easily accessible.

```
function getFeeWallet() public view returns (address payable) {  
}
```

```
function addAdmin(address newAdmin) public {  
    require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: not an admin");  
    _grantRole(ADMIN_ROLE, newAdmin);  
}
```

```
function removeAdmin(address delAdmin) public {  
    require(hasRole(ADMIN_ROLE, msg.sender), "NOWAR: not an admin");  
    require(delAdmin != owner(), "NOWAR: can not remove owner");  
    _revokeRole(ADMIN_ROLE, delAdmin);  
}
```

**Suggestion:** Emit an event for critical changes.



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Local variable Shadowing

**Severity:** Low

**Subject:** Variable Shadowing

**Status:** Open

**Overview:**

```
function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount) private {
    require(owner != address(0), "NOWAR: approve from the zero address");
    require(spender != address(0), "NOWAR: approve to the zero address");
    _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
    emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
}

function allowance(address owner, address spender) public view override
returns (uint256) {
    return _allowances[owner][spender];
}
```

**Suggestion:**

*Rename the local variables that shadow another component.*

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**Subject:** Variable Shadowing

**Status:** Open

**Overview:**

```
function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount) private {
    require(owner != address(0), "NOWAR: approve from the zero address");
    require(spender != address(0), "NOWAR: approve to the zero address");
    _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
    emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
}
```



# MANUAL TESTING

---

```
function allowance(address owner, address spender) public view override  
returns (uint256) {  
return _allowances[owner][spender];  
}
```

**Suggestion:**

Rename the local variables that shadow another component.



# MANUAL TESTING

---

## Centralization – Missing Zero Address

**Severity:** Low

**Subject:** Zero Check

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

functions can take a zero address as a parameter (0x00000...). If a function parameter of address type is not properly validated by checking for zero addresses, there could be serious consequences for the contract's functionality.

```
function getFeeWallet() public view returns (address payable) {  
}
```

### Suggestion:

It is suggested that the address should not be zero or dead.



# MANUAL TESTING

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**Centralization – Remove the safe math library.**

**Severity:** Low

**Status:** Open

**Line Number:** 11-46

**Overview:**

The Safe Math library is no longer needed for Solidity version 0.8 and above. This is because Solidity 0.8 includes checked arithmetic operations by default. All of Safe Math's methods are now inherited into Solidity programming.



# MANUAL TESTING

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## Optimization

**Severity:** Informational

**Subject:** Floating Pragma.

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

It is considered best practice to pick one compiler version and stick with it. With a floating pragma, contracts may accidentally be deployed using an outdated.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

### Suggestion:

Adding the latest constant version of solidity is recommended, as this prevents the unintentional deployment of a contract with an outdated compiler that contains unresolved bugs.



# DISCLAIMER

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# ABOUT AUDITACE

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We specialize in providing thorough and reliable audits for Web3 projects. With a team of experienced professionals, we use cutting-edge technology and rigorous methodologies to evaluate the security and integrity of blockchain systems. We are committed to helping our clients ensure the safety and transparency of their digital assets and transactions.



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**<https://github.com/Audit-Ace>**

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