



SOLIDProof
Bring trust into your projects

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

MADE IN GERMANY

PlayZap

Audit

Security Assessment

30. May, 2022

For



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

Network

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

Website

<https://www.playzap.games/>

Telegram

<https://t.me/playzap>

Twitter

<https://twitter.com/PlayZapGames>

Discord

<https://discord.gg/YYPAYJpyqm>

LinkedIn

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/playzap-games/?viewAsMember=true>

Description

Enter the PlayZap Metaverse, win PVP battles, collect NFTs, interact with other users, earn valuable rewards and generate income for yourself.

Project Engagement

During the 27th of May 2022, **PlayZap 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

- Vesting
 - <https://gist.github.com/SunnyNavani/4442ab41b3e2bce22f710e1ce09400d0>
- Escrow
 - <https://gist.github.com/SunnyNavani/42122b652d7a489a4de2fa2b472d3476>
- PZP_Token
 - <https://gist.github.com/SunnyNavani/4916c31c89350acbd7632349d5d323e4>
- PZPIncentivePool
 - <https://gist.github.com/SunnyNavani/3e60f7b6874f557e8df3f97e06076bbd>

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

Ownable

IERC20

IERC20Metadata

ERC20

 SafeMath

Context

IERC20

IERC20Metadata

ERC20

 SafeMath

IERC20

IERC20Metadata

Context

ERC20

Ownable

Context

Ownable

IERC20

IERC20Metadata

ERC20

Tested Contract Files

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

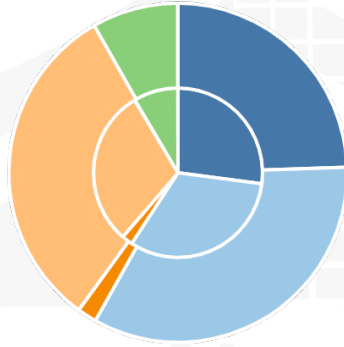
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

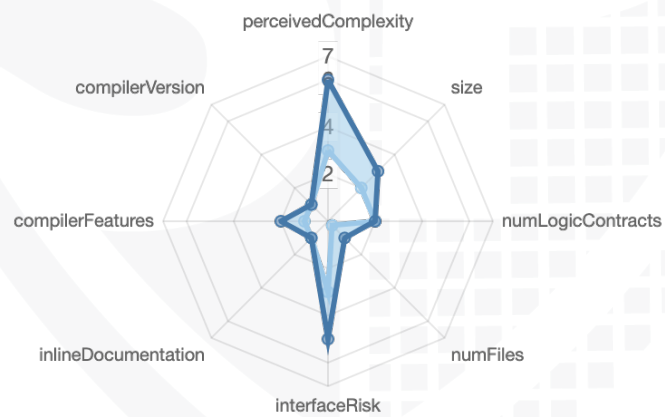
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/Vesting.sol	67f33a5ccd5baf7118a8f47cf5e0267563526b31
contracts/Escrow.sol	a86beeb6969ecec5024f9e18c398cb58358d072a
contracts/PZP_Token.sol	e03b0403de2b8f14a0ad1957bf5f98000d5252fb
contracts/PZPIncentivePool.sol	c2f13d743c276893da191f30c76e42add64b6339

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	8	2	8	7

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	105	0

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	45	160	0	26	63

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	45	11

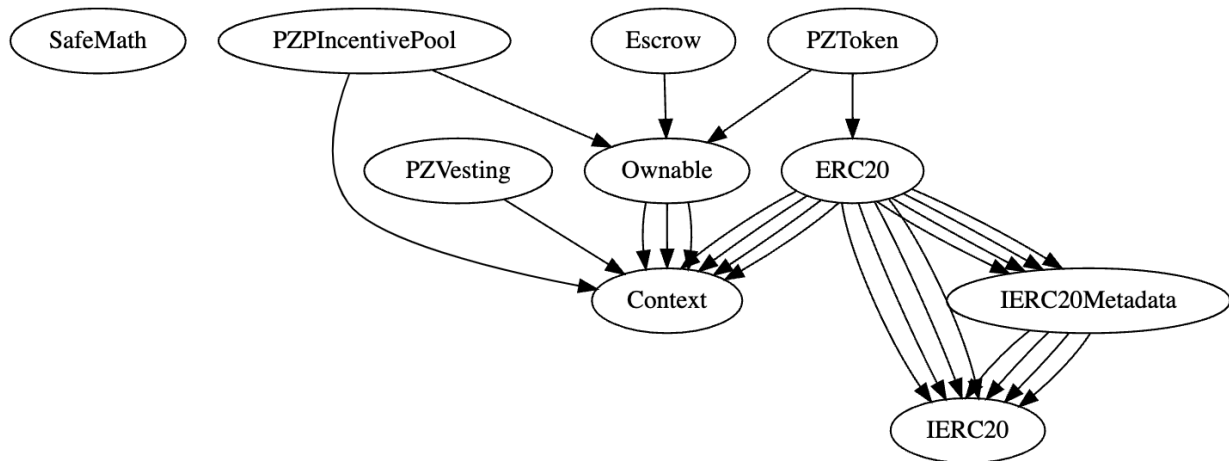
Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	^0.8.0				

Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
1.0	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. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)



Write functions of contract v1.0

releaseMyTokens

PZTokens

setOwner

mint

transferERC20

burn

burnFrom

renounceOwnership

transferOwnership

transfer

approve

transferFrom

increaseAllowance

decreaseAllowance

setOwnership

PurchaseTickets

CollectPrize

PrizeTokenDistribution

setBlacklist

renounceOwnership

transferOwnership

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







- ✓  setOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  PurchaseTickets
- ✓  CollectPrize
- ✓  PrizeTokenDistribution
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  setBlacklist
 - |  onlyOwner



- ✓  renounceOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  transferOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner

- ✓  setOwner
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  mint
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  transferERC20
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  burn
- ✓  burnFrom

- ✓  transfer
- ✓  approve
- ✓  transferFrom
- ✓  increaseAllowance
- ✓  decreaseAllowance

- ✓  renounceOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  transferOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner

- ✓  PZTokens
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  renounceOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner
- ✓  transferOwnership
 - |  onlyOwner

- ✓  releaseMyTokens
 - |  onlyBeneficiaries











Comments

- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - blacklist
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - _owner
- Existing Modifiers
 - onlyOwner
 - onlyBeneficiaries
- Owner can
 - mint new tokens to a specific address
 - Transfer address tokens to specific address
 - Blacklist addresses
- Anyone can burn own tokens

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/Vesting.sol	4	2	997	864	386	464	198	
	contracts/Escrow.sol	4	2	661	566	235	334	173	
	contracts/PZP_Token.sol	5	2	878	757	263	468	175	
	contracts/PZPIncentivePool.sol	4	2	621	522	200	335	143	
	Totals	17	8	3157	2709	1084	1601	689	

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

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Escrow	Uninitialized state variable	595	<p>The contract does not work as supposed to be because token cannot be set and is not set.</p> <p>Token state variable was used in the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- PurchaseTickets- CollectPrize

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	All	A floating pragma is set	At the top of source files	The current pragma Solidity directive is „^0.8.0”.

#3	Escrow	State variable visibility is not set	595	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#4	PZP_Token	State variables shadowing	831	Rename the state variables that shadow another component

Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Escrow	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)	504	Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change
#2	Vesting	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)	762-771	Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change
#3	Main	NatSpec documentation missing	-	If you started to comment your code, also comment all other functions, variables etc.
#4	Escrow	Wrong multiplication	644	Function multiplicands address length with 10^{18} which is not correct. For loop is only iteration through addresses length
#5	Escrow	Wrong math operation	644	If you want to iterate through addresses array you don't have to multiply the length of addresses with 10^{18} .
#6	All	Unnecessary Safemath library	See description	Since pragma version 0.8.x solidity implements overflow/underflow protection by default.
#7	Escrow	Todo comment in constructor	See description	Add token into the constructor to set it

Commented Code exist

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

File	Line	Comment
------	------	---------

PZP_Token	855	////require(msg.value == amount,"Amount should be equal");
PZPIncentivePool	611	////require(msg.value == amount,"Amount should be equal");

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.

30. May 2022:

- Read whole report and modifiers section 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	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	NOT 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 word "SolidProofed" 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, large shield emblem. The shield has a grid-like pattern on its right side and a solid blue area on its left side.

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

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