

SOLAR FARM

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT



Prepared by:
BlockAudit

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SUMMARY

This Audit Report mainly focuses on the extensive security of **SOLAR FARM** Smart Contracts. With this report, we attempt to ensure the reliability and correctness of the smart contract by complete and rigorous assessment of the system's architecture and the smart contract codebase.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- 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.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.



OVERVIEW

Project Summary

Project Name	SOLAR FARM
Logo	
Platform	BSC
Language	Solidity
Code Link	https://www.bscscan.com/ address/0x7fE8bb9D90Cd3e4Cf89B0e539cD0542b3B779c2c

File Summary

ID	File Name	Audit Status
SF	SolarFarm.sol	Failed

Audit Summary

Date of Delivery	16 Dec 2022
Audit Methodology	Code Analysis. Automatic Assesment, Manual Review
Audit Result	Failed ✗
Audit Team	BlockAudit Report Team



FINDINGS

■ Critical	0 0.0%
■ High	0 0.0%
■ Medium	0 0.0%
■ Low	1 33.3%
■ Informational	2 66.6%
■ Ownership	0 0.0%
■ Gas Optimization	0 0.0%



Vulnerability Findings Summary

ID	Type	Line	Severity	Status
SF01	Missing Zero Address Validation	325	■ Low	Reported
SF02	State variables that could be declared constant	303 / 304 / 306 / 307 / 310	■ Informational	Reported
SF03	Public Function That Could Be Declared External	328 / 355 / 367 / 373 / 395 / 403 / 407 / 424 / 430	■ Informational	Reported



SF01

Type	Missing zero address validation
Severity	■ Low
File	SolarFarm.sol
Line	325
Status	Reported

Description

Constructor(address) does not check if maintenance is zero address. So if Bob inputs zero address, funds can be lost.

Remediation

Check that the address is not zero.

Snapshot

```
constructor(address payable maintenance) {
    maintenanceFund = payable(maintenance);
}
```



SF02

Type	State variables that could be declared constant
Severity	■ Informational
File	SolarFarm.sol
Line	303 / 304 / 306 / 307 / 310
Status	Reported

Description

Constant state variables should be declared constant to save gas.

Remediation

Add the constant attributes to state variables that never change.

Snapshot

```
uint256 private maxRate = 1080000;
uint256 private minRate = 86400;

uint256 private PSN = 10000;
uint256 private PSNH = 5000;

uint256 private maxFee = 100;
```



SF03

Type	Public function that could be declared external
Severity	■ Informational
File	SolarFarm.sol
Line	328 / 355 / 367 / 373 / 395 / 403 / 407 / 424 / 430
Status	Reported

Description

public functions that are never called by the contract should be declared external to save gas

Remediation

Use the external attribute for functions never called from the contract

Snapshot

```
function sellEggs() public {
    require(initialized);
    uint256 hasEggs = getMyEggs(msg.sender);
    uint256 eggValue = calculateEggSell(hasEggs);
    uint256 fee = devFee(eggValue);
    claimedEggs[msg.sender] = 0;
    lastHatch[msg.sender] = block.timestamp;
    marketEggs = SafeMath.add(marketEggs,hasEggs);
    maintenanceFund.transfer(fee);
    payable (msg.sender).transfer(SafeMath.sub(eggValue,fee));
}

function beanRewards(address adr) public view returns(uint256) {
    uint256 hasEggs = getMyEggs(adr);
    uint256 eggValue = calculateEggSell(hasEggs);
    return eggvalue;
}

function buyEggs(address ref) public payable {
    require(initialized);
    uint256 eggsBought = calculateEggBuy(msg.value,SafeMath.sub(address(this).balance,msg.value));
    eggsBought = SafeMath.sub(eggsBought,devFee(eggsBought));
    uint256 fee = devFee(msg.value);
    maintenanceFund.transfer(fee);
    claimedEggs[msg.sender] = SafeMath.add(claimedEggs[msg.sender],eggsBought);
    hatchEggs(ref);
}
```



```
function seedMarket() public payable onlyOwner {
    require(marketEggs == 0);
    initialized = true;
    marketEggs = 108000000000;
}

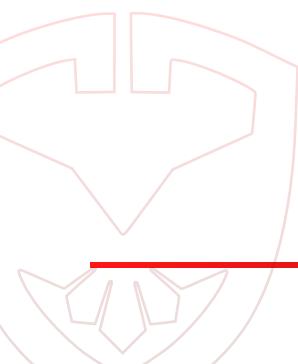
function calculateEggBuySimple(uint256 eth) public view returns(uint256) {
    return calculateEggBuy(eth,address(this).balance);
}

function getBalance() public view returns(uint256) {
    return address(this).balance;
}

function getMyMiners(address adr) public view returns(uint256) {
    return hatcheryMiners[adr];
}

function setFee(uint256 fee) public onlyOwner {
    require(fee <= maxFee, "Fee provided is above max fee");
    maintenanceFee = fee;
    emit FeeChanged(fee, block.timestamp);
}

function setRate(uint256 rate) public onlyOwner {
    require(rate >= minRate, "Rate provided is beneath min rate");
    require(rate <= maxRate, "Rate provided is above max rate");
    hatchRate = rate;
    emit RateChanged(rate, block.timestamp);
}
```





APPENDIX

Auditing Approach and Methodologies applied

The Block Audit Report team has performed rigorous testing of the project including the analysis of the code design patterns where we reviewed the smart contract architecture to ensure it is structured along with the safe use of standard inherited contracts and libraries. Our team also conducted a formal line by line inspection of the Smart Contract i.e., a manual review, to find potential issues including but not limited to

- Race conditions
- Zero race conditions approval attacks
- Re-entrancy
- Transaction-ordering dependence
- Timestamp dependence
- Check-effects-interaction pattern (optimistic accounting)
- Decentralized denial-of-service attacks
- Secure ether transfer pattern
- Guard check pattern
- Fail-safe mode
- Gas-limits and infinite loops
- Call Stack depth

In the Unit testing Phase, we coded/conducted custom unit tests written against each function in the contract to verify the claimed functionality from our client. In Automated Testing, we tested the Smart Contract with our standard set of multifunctional tools to identify vulnerabilities and security flaws. The code was tested in collaboration of our multiple team members and this included but not limited to;

- Testing the functionality of the Smart Contract to determine proper logic has been followed throughout the whole process.
- Analyzing the complexity of the code in depth and in detail line-by-line manual review of the code.
- Deploying the code on testnet using multiple clients to run live tests.
- Analyzing failure preparations to check how the Smart Contract performs in case of any bugs and vulnerabilities.
- Checking whether all the libraries used in the code are on the latest version.
- Analyzing the security of the on-chain data.



Issue Categories:

Every issue in this report was assigned a severity level from the following:

Critical Severity Issues

Issues of Critical Severity leaves smart contracts vulnerable to major exploits and can lead to asset loss and data loss. These can have significant impact on the functionality/performance of the smart contract.

We recommend these issues must be fixed before proceeding to MainNet..

High Severity Issues

Issues of High Severity are not as easy to exploit but they might endanger the execution of the smart contract and potentially create crucial problems.

Fixing these issues is highly recommended before proceeding to MainNet.

Medium Severity Issues

Issues on this level are not a major cause of vulnerability to the smart contract, they cannot lead to data-manipulations or asset loss but may affect functionality.

It is important to fix these issues before proceeding to MainNet.

Low Severity Issues

Issues at this level are very low in their impact on the overall functionality and execution of the smart contract. These are mostly code-level violations or improper formatting.

These issues can be remain unfixed or can be fixed at a later date if the code is redeployed or forked.

Informational Findings

These are finding that our team comes accross when manually reviewing a smart contract which are important to know for the owners as well as users of a contract.

These issues must be acknowledged by the owners before we publish our report.

Ownership Privileges

Owner of a smart contract can include certain rights and privileges while deploying a smart contract that might be hidden deep inside the codebase and may make the project vulnerable to rug-pulls or other types of scams.

We at BlockAudit believe in transparency and hence we showcase Ownership privileges separately so the owner as well as the investors can get a better understanding about the project.

Gas Optimization

Solidity gas optimization is the process of lowering the cost of operating your Solidity smart code. The term "gas" refers to the level of processing power required to perform specific tasks on the Ethereum network.

Each Ethereum transaction costs a fee since it requires the use of computer resources. It will deduct a fee anytime any function in the smart contract is invoked by the contract's owner or users.

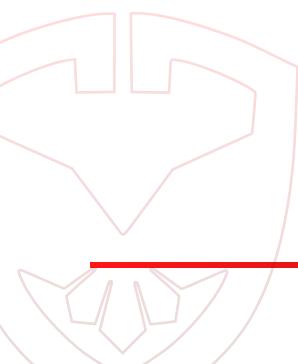


DISCLAIMER

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for the client to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that the client should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for the client to conduct the client's own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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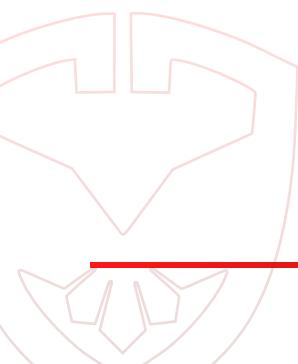




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The analysis of the security is purely based on the received smart contracts alone. No related/third-party smart contracts, applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

Note: The statements made in this document should not be interpreted as investment or legal advice, nor should its authors be held accountable for decisions made based on them. Securing smart contracts is a multistep process. One audit cannot be considered enough. We recommend that the **SOLAR FARM** team put a bug bounty program in place to encourage further analysis of the smart contracts by other third parties





About BlockAudit

BlockAudit is an industry leading security organisation that helps web3 blockchain based projects with their security and correctness of their smart-contracts. With years of experience we have a dedicated team that is capable of performing audits in a wide variety of languages including HTML, PHP, JS, Node, React, Native, Solidity, Rust and other Web3 frameworks for DApps, DeFi, GameFi and Metaverse platforms.

With a mission to make web3 a safe and secure place BlockAudit is committed to provide it's partners with a budget and investor friendly security Audit Report that will increase the value of their projects significantly.



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