

CHENINJA AUDITS



Security Assessment

REWARDS COIN Token

December 23, 2022



Table of Contents

1 Audit Summary

2 Project Overview

2.1 Token Summary

2.2 Risk Analysis Summary

2.3 Main Contract Assessed

3 Smart Contract Risk Checks

3.1 Mint Check

3.2 Fees Check

3.3 Blacklist Check

3.4 MaxTx Check

3.5 Pause Trade Check

4 Contract Ownership

5 Liquidity Ownership

6 KYC Check

7 Smart Contract Vulnerability Checks

7.1 Smart Contract Vulnerability Details

7.2 Smart Contract Inheritance Details

7.3 Smart Contract Privileged Functions

8 Assessment Results and Notes(Important)

9 Social Media Check(Informational)

10 Technical Findings Summary

11 Disclaimer



Audit Summary

This report has been prepared for REWARDS COIN Token on the Binance Smart Chain network. CFGNINJA 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.



Project Overview

Token Summary

Parameter	Result
Address	0x434d9BA4A56469c90C0EBd0BE56cd46Dc8cf75d5
Name	REWARDS COIN
Token Tracker	REWARDS COIN (1RC)
Decimals	18
Supply	100,000,000
Platform	Binance Smart Chain
compiler	v0.8.9+commit.e5eed63a
Contract Name	RewardsCoin
Optimization	Yes with 200 runs
LicenseType	MIT
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://bscscan.com/address/0x434d9BA4A56469c90C0EBd0BE56cd46Dc8cf75d5#code
Payment Tx	0x32898554bdd6e3fa10f69e05e2f4021c1dedfc27649df095054a00c2eee4ec8f



Project Overview

Risk Analysis Summary

Parameter	Result
Buy Tax	8%
Sale Tax	8%
Is honeypot?	Clean
Can edit tax?	Yes
Is anti whale?	No
Is blacklisted?	No
Is whitelisted?	Yes
Holders	Clean
Security Score	90/100
Auditor Score	90/100
Confidence Level	Pass

The following quick summary has been added to the project overview, however there are more details about the audit and their results please read every details.



Main Contract Assessed Contract Name

Name	Contract	Live
REWARDS COIN	0x434d9BA4A56469c90C0EBd0BE56cd46Dc8cf75d5	Yes

TestNet Contract Assessed Contract Name

Name	Contract	Live
REWARDS COIN	0x3fecbd94de356d92480caa2e01523ebb9dbdce57	Yes

Solidity Code Provided

SolID	File Sha-1	FileName
RewardsToken	802621558048b8978ab3ff79431954fba8246ae7	RewardsToken.sol



Mint Check

The Project Owners of REWARDS COIN does not have a mint function in the contract, owner cannot mint tokens after initial deploy

..

The Project has a Total Supply of 100,000,000 and cannot mint any more than the Max Supply.

.

Mint Notes:

Auditor Notes: No Mint Function was found during the code review

Project Owner Notes:



Owner can't mint new coins



Fees Check

The Project Owners of REWARDS COIN does not have the ability to set fees higher than 25% .

Team May have fees defined, however they dont have the ability to set those fees higher than 25%.

Tax Fee Notes:

Auditor Notes: Contract currently have 8% buy tax and 8% sell tax and can't be modified

Project Owner Notes: .



Fees can be changed up to a maximum of 25%



Blacklist Check

The Project Owners of REWARDS COIN does not have a blacklist function their contract.

The Project allow owners to transfer their tokens without any restrictions.

Token owner cannot blacklist the contract: Malicious or compromised owners can trap contracts relying on tokens with a blacklist.

Blacklist Notes:

Auditor Notes:

Project Owner Notes: .



MaxTx Check

The Project Owners of REWARDS COIN can set max tx amount.

The ability to set MaxTx can be used as bad actor, this can limit the ability of investors to sale their tokens at any given time if is set too low..

We recommend the project to set MaxTx to Total Supply or simiar to avoid swap or transfer from failures

MaxTX Notes:

Auditor Notes: Owner has Max buy and Max sell up to .

Project Owner Notes:



Pause Trade Check

The Project Owners of REWARDS COIN don't have the ability to stop or pause trading.

The Team has done a great job to avoid stop trading, and investors has the ability to trade at any given time without any problems

Pause Trade Notes:

Auditor Notes: Not found a value to stop, however there is a start trade.

Project Owner Notes:



Owner can't pause trading



Contract Ownership

The contract ownership of REWARDS COIN is not currently renounced. The ownership of the contract grants special powers to the protocol creators, making them the sole addresses that can call sensible ownable functions that may alter the state of the protocol.

The current owner is the address
0x78e53aea7c78c994b1831f6257487649aea785f1
which can be viewed from:
[HERE](#)

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.

We recommend the team to use a Multisignature Wallet if contract is not going to be renounced, this will give the ability to the team to have more control over the contract.



Liquidity Ownership

The token does not have liquidity at the moment of the audit, block 25683408

If liquidity is unlocked, then the token developers can do what is infamously known as 'rugpull'. Once investors start buying token from the exchange, the liquidity pool will accumulate more and more coins of established value (e.g., ETH or BNB or Tether). This is because investors are basically sending these tokens of value to the exchange, to get the new token. Developers can withdraw this liquidity from the exchange, cash in all the value and run off with it. Liquidity is locked by renouncing the ownership of liquidity pool (LP) tokens for a fixed time period, by sending them to a time-lock smart contract. Without ownership of LP tokens, developers cannot get liquidity pool funds back. This provides confidence to the investors that the token developers will not run away with the liquidity money. It is now a standard practice that all token developers follow, and this is what really differentiates a scam coin from a real one.

[Read More](#)



KYC Information

The Project Onwers of REWARDS COIN has provided
KYC Documentation.

KYC Certificated can be found on the Following:
KYC Data

KYC Information Notes:

Auditor Notes: Asked project owner about KYC, Project owner passed KYC with PinkSale.

Project Owner Notes:



Smart Contract Vulnerability Checks

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



ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-113	Pass	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-114	Pass	Transaction Order Dependence.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-115	Low	Authorization through tx.origin.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 1410 C: 84, L: 1501 C: 88
SWC-116	Pass	A control flow decision is made based on The block.timestamp environment variable.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-117	Pass	Signature Malleability.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-118	Pass	Incorrect Constructor Name.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-119	Pass	Shadowing State Variables.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-120	Low	Potential use of block.number as source of randomness.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 1300 C: 29
SWC-121	Pass	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-122	Pass	Lack of Proper Signature Verification.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-123	Pass	Requirement Violation.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-124	Pass	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-125	Pass	Incorrect Inheritance Order.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-126	Pass	Insufficient Gas Griefing.	RewardsToken.sol	L: 0 C: 0



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

We scan the contract for additional security issues using MYTHX and industry standard security scanning tool



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.



Smart Contract Vulnerability Details

SWC-115 - Authorization through tx.origin

CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function

Description:

tx.origin is a global variable in Solidity which returns the address of the account that sent the transaction. Using the variable for authorization could make a contract vulnerable if an authorized account calls into a malicious contract. A call could be made to the vulnerable contract that passes the authorization check since tx.origin returns the original sender of the transaction which in this case is the authorized account.

Remediation:

tx.origin should not be used for authorization. Use msg.sender instead.

References:

Solidity Documentation - tx.origin

Ethereum Smart Contract Best Practices - Avoid using tx.origin

SigmaPrime - Visibility.



Smart Contract Vulnerability Details

SWC-120 – Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes

CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values

Description:

Solidity allows for ambiguous naming of state variables when inheritance is used. Contract A with a variable x could inherit contract B that also has a state variable x defined. This would result in two separate versions of x, one of them being accessed from contract A and the other one from contract B. In more complex contract systems this condition could go unnoticed and subsequently lead to security issues.

Shadowing state variables can also occur within a single contract when there are multiple definitions on the contract and function level.

Remediation:

Using commitment scheme, e.g. RANDAO. Using external sources of randomness via oracles, e.g. Oraclize. Note that this approach requires trusting in oracle, thus it may be reasonable to use multiple oracles. Using Bitcoin block hashes, as they are more expensive to mine.

References:

How can I securely generate a random number in my smart contract?)

When can BLOCKHASH be safely used for a random number? When would it be unsafe?

The Run smart contract.



The contract for REWARDS COIN has the following call graph structure



Privileged Functions (onlyOwner)

Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
renounceOwnership		public
transferOwnership	account (address)	external
distributeTokenDividends		external
setSwapEnabled		external
addPresaleAddressForExclusions		external
emergencyPresaleAddressUpdate		external
excludeFromDividends		external
includeInDividends		external
enableTrading		external
updateBuyFees		external
updateSellFees		external
excludeFromFees		external



Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
setBlacklisted		external
excludeMultipleAccountsFromFees		external
setAutomatedMarketMakerPair		external
setMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends		external
updateGasForProcessing		external
updateClaimWait		external
buyBackTokens		external
setMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends		external
excludeFromDividends		external
includeInDividends		external
updateClaimWait		external
setBalance		external



Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
processAccount		external



Assessment Results

- Contract has taxes up to 8%.
- Owner can't set max tx amount.
- Owner can't pause trading.
- No high-risk Exploits/Vulnerabilities Were Found in the Source Code.

Audit Passed



Social Media Checks

Social Media	URL	Result
Twitter	@1REWARDScoin	Pass
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/1rewardscoin	Pass
Website	REWARDScoin.tech	Pass
Telegram	t.me/1REWARDScoin	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: Projects owners have no other socials








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 recommendations to improve the style of the code 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	0	0	0
 Major	0	0	0
 Medium	0	0	0
 Minor	0	0	0
 Informational	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0



1RC-04 | Centralized Risk In addLiquidity.

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	 Major	RewardsToken.sol: 720,12	 Pending

Description

`uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH{value: ethAmount}(address(this), tokenAmount, 0, 0, owner(), block.timestamp);`

The `addLiquidity` function calls the `uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH` function with the `to` address specified as `owner()` for acquiring the generated LP tokens from the 1RC-WBNB pool.

As a result, over time the `_owner` address will accumulate a significant portion of LP tokens. If the `_owner` is an EOA (Externally Owned Account), mishandling of its private key can have devastating consequences to the project as a whole.

Remediation



We advise the `to` address of the `uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH` function call to be replaced by the contract itself, i.e. `address(this)`, and to restrict the management of the LP tokens within the scope of the contract's business logic. This will also protect the LP tokens from being stolen if the `_owner` account is compromised. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol to be improved via a decentralized mechanism or via smart-contract based accounts with enhanced security practices, f.e. Multisignature wallets.

1. Indicatively, here are some feasible solutions that would also mitigate the potential risk:
2. Time-lock with reasonable latency, i.e. 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
3. Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent single point of failure due to the private key;

Introduction of a DAO / governance / voting module to increase transparency and user involvement



1RC-11 | .

Category	Severity	Location	Status
	 Major	RewardsToken.sol: 0,0	 Pending

Description

Remediation



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

CFGNINJA has conducted an independent audit to verify the integrity of and highlight any vulnerabilities or errors, intentional or unintentional, that may be present in the codes that were provided for the scope of this audit. This audit report does not constitute agreement, acceptance or advocacy for the Project that was audited, and users relying on this audit 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 may be pursued by the Project in question, and that 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 completely free of exploits, bugs, vulnerabilities or deprecation of technologies.

All information provided in this report does not constitute financial or investment advice, nor should it be used to signal that any persons reading this report should invest their funds without sufficient individual due diligence regardless of the findings presented in this report. Information is provided 'as is', and CFGNINJA is under no covenant to the completeness, accuracy or solidity of the contracts audited. In no event will CFGNINJA or its partners, employees, agents or parties related to the provision of this audit report be liable to any parties for, or lack thereof, decisions and/or actions with regards to the information provided in this audit report.

The assessment services provided by CFGNINJA is subject to dependencies and under continuing development. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies and carry with them high levels of technical risk and uncertainty. The assessment reports could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results. The services may access, and depend upon, multiple layers of third-parties.

