



SECURITY ASSESSMENT DBTCoin TOKEN

September 21, 2024

Audit Status: Pass














RISK ANALYSIS | DBTCoin.

■ Classifications of Manual Risk Results

| Classification | Description |
|---|----------------------------------|
|  Critical | Danger or Potential Problems. |
|  High | Be Careful or Fail test. |
|  Medium | Improve is needed. |
|  Low | Pass, Not-Detected or Safe Item. |
|  Informational | Function Detected |

■ Manual Code Review Risk Results

| Contract Security | Description |
|--|--------------|
|  Buy Tax | 3% |
|  Sale Tax | 10% |
|  Cannot Buy | Pass |
|  Cannot Sale | Pass |
|  Max Tax | 10% |
|  Modify Tax | Yes |
|  Fee Check | Pass |
|  Is Honeypot? | Not Detected |
|  Trading Cooldown | Not Detected |
|  Enable Trade? | False |
|  Pause Transfer? | Not-Detected |

| Contract Security | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| ● Max Tx? | Pass |
| ● Is Anti Whale? | Not-Detected |
| ● Is Anti Bot? | Not-Detected |
| ● Is Blacklist? | Not-Detected |
| ● Blacklist Check | Pass |
| ● is Whitelist? | Detected |
| ● Can Mint? | Pass |
| ● Is Proxy? | Not Detected |
| ● Can Take Ownership? | Not Detected |
| ● Hidden Owner? | Not-Detected |
| ● Owner | 0xF2E8c0eA9F3527D424F52206347F7127f6aa0C0f |
| ● Self Destruct? | Not Detected |
| ● External Call? | Detected |
| ● Other? | Not Detected |
| ● Holders | 8 |
| ● Audit Confidence | Medium |
| ● Authority Check | Pass |
| ● Freeze Check | Pass |

The summary section reveals the strengths and weaknesses identified during the assessment, including any vulnerabilities or potential risks that may exist. It serves as a valuable snapshot of the overall security status of the audited project. However, it is highly recommended to read the entire security assessment report for a comprehensive understanding of the findings. The full report provides detailed insights into the assessment process, methodology, and specific recommendations for addressing the identified issues.



DBTCoin

Executive Summary

TYPES

DeFi

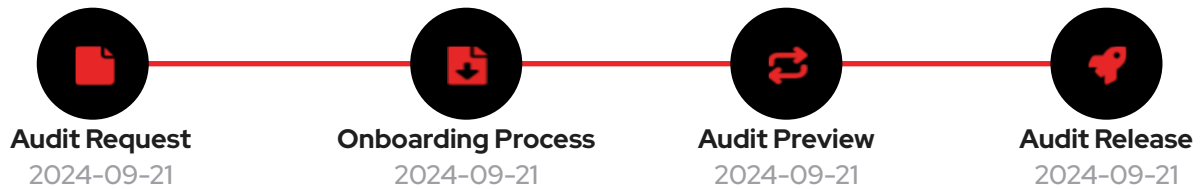
ECOSYSTEM

BNBCHAIN

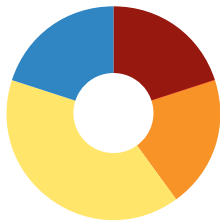
LANGUAGE

Solidity

Timeline



Vulnerability Summary



5

Total Findings

0

Resolved

5

Pending

5

Unresolved

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 Critical | 0 Resolved, 1 Pending | Critical risks are the most severe and can have a significant impact on the smart contracts functionality, security, or the entire system. These vulnerabilities can lead to the loss of user funds, unauthorized access, or complete system compromise. |
| 0 High | | High-risk vulnerabilities have the potential to cause significant harm to the smart contract or the system. While not as severe as critical risks, they can still result in financial losses, data breaches, or denial of service attacks. |
| 1 Medium | 0 Resolved, 1 Pending | Medium-risk vulnerabilities pose a moderate level of risk to the smart contracts security and functionality. They may not have an immediate and severe impact but can still lead to potential issues if exploited. These risks should be addressed to ensure the contracts overall security. |
| 2 Low | 0 Resolved, 2 Pending | Low-risk vulnerabilities have a minimal impact on the smart contracts security and functionality. They may not pose a significant threat, but it is still advisable to address them to maintain a robust security posture. |
| 1 Informational | 0 Resolved, 1 Pending | Informational risks are not actual vulnerabilities but provide useful information about potential improvements or best practices. These findings may include suggestions for code optimizations, documentation enhancements, or other non-critical areas for improvement. |

PROJECT OVERVIEW | DBTCoin.

Token Summary

| Parameter | Result |
|---------------|--|
| Address | 0x9643C079291f36bAf1d4B2C9FB4657D4307A198a |
| Name | DBTCoin |
| Token Tracker | DBTCoin (DBTC) |
| Decimals | 18 |
| Supply | 84,000 |
| Platform | BNBCHAIN |
| Compiler | v0.8.24+commit.e11b9ed9 |
| Contract Name | DBTCoinNew |
| Optimization | Yes with 200 runs |
| LicenseType | MIT |
| Language | Solidity |
| Codebase | https://bscscan.com/ address/0x9643C079291f36bAf1d4B2C9FB4657D4307A198a#code |

■ MainNet Contract was Not Assessed

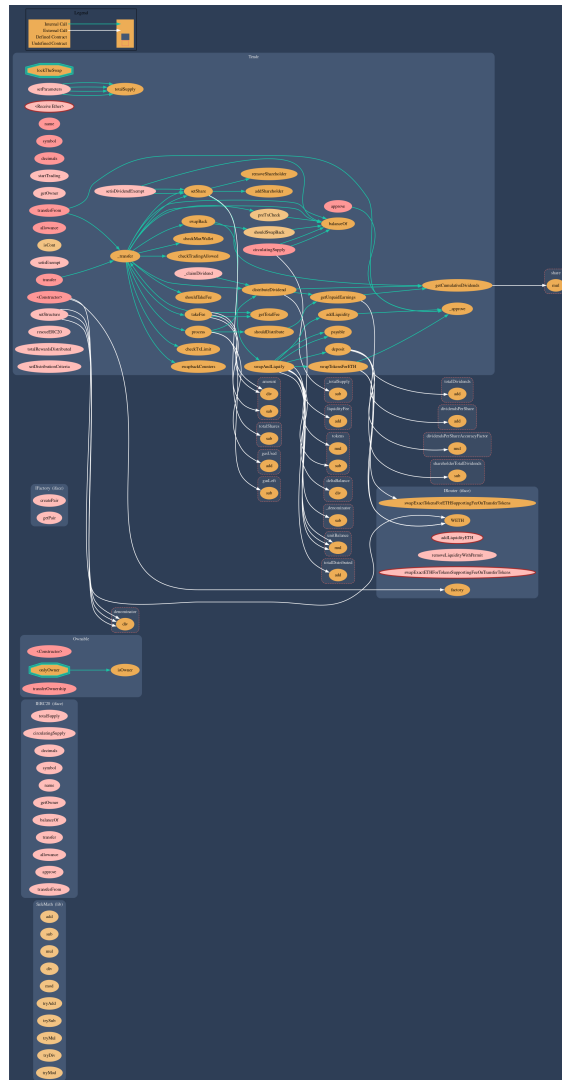
■ TestNet Contract Was Not Assessed

■ Solidity Code Provided

| SolID | File Sha-1 | FileName |
|------------|--|----------------|
| DBTCoinNew | b8785fa7400c7640162d382c3a84b00af5eb08fc | DBTCoinNew.sol |

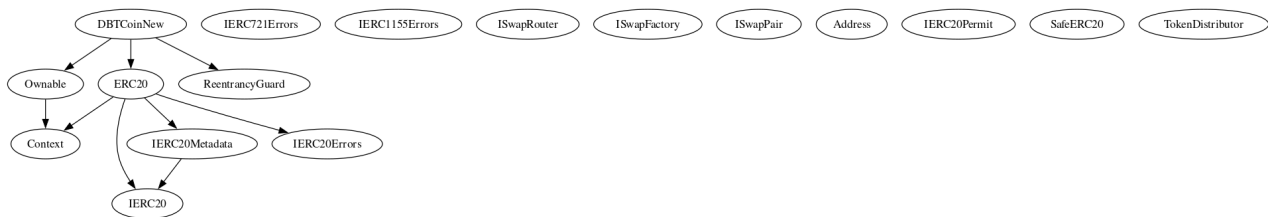
Call Graph

The Smart Contract Graph is a visual representation of the interconnectedness and relationships between smart contracts within a blockchain network. It provides a comprehensive view of the interactions and dependencies between different smart contracts, allowing developers and users to analyze and understand the flow of data and transactions within the network. The Smart Contract Graph enables better transparency, security, and efficiency in decentralized applications by facilitating the identification of potential vulnerabilities, optimizing contract execution, and enhancing overall network performance.



Inheritance Check

Smart contract inheritance is a concept in blockchain programming where one smart contract can inherit properties and functionalities from another existing smart contract. This allows for code reuse and modularity, making the development process more efficient and scalable. Inheritance enables the child contract to access and utilize the variables, functions, and modifiers defined in the parent contract, thereby inheriting its behavior and characteristics. This feature is particularly useful in complex decentralized applications (dApps) where multiple contracts need to interact and share common functionalities. By leveraging smart contract inheritance, developers can create more organized and maintainable code structures, promoting code reusability and reducing redundancy.



TECHNICAL FINDINGS | DBTCoin.



Smart contract security audits classify risks into several categories: Critical, High, Medium, Low, and Informational. These classifications help assess the severity and potential impact of vulnerabilities found in smart contracts.

Classification of Risk

| Severity | Description |
|---|--|
|  Critical | Critical risks are the most severe and can have a significant impact on the smart contracts functionality, security, or the entire system. These vulnerabilities can lead to the loss of user funds, unauthorized access, or complete system compromise. |
|  High | High-risk vulnerabilities have the potential to cause significant harm to the smart contract or the system. While not as severe as critical risks, they can still result in financial losses, data breaches, or denial of service attacks. |
|  Medium | Medium-risk vulnerabilities pose a moderate level of risk to the smart contracts security and functionality. They may not have an immediate and severe impact but can still lead to potential issues if exploited. These risks should be addressed to ensure the contracts overall security. |
|  Low | Low-risk vulnerabilities have a minimal impact on the smart contracts security and functionality. They may not pose a significant threat, but it is still advisable to address them to maintain a robust security posture. |
|  Informational | Informational risks are not actual vulnerabilities but provide useful information about potential improvements or best practices. These findings may include suggestions for code optimizations, documentation enhancements, or other non-critical areas for improvement. |

By categorizing risks into these classifications, smart contract security audits can prioritize the resolution of critical and high-risk vulnerabilities to ensure the contract's overall security and protect user funds and data.

DBTC-03 | Lack of Input Validation.

| Category | Severity | Location | Status |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| Volatile Code |  Low | DBTCoinNew.sol: L: 87 C: 12, L: 291 C: 12, L: 301 C: 12, L: 307 C: 12, L: 317 C: 12 |  Detected |

Description

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

The given input is missing the check for the onlyOwners need to be revisited for require..

Recommendation

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");  
...  
...  
require(value X limitation, "Your not able to do this function");  
...
```



We also recommend customer to review the following function that is missing a required validation. onlyOwners need to be revisited for require..

Mitigation

References:

Zero Address check. The danger!!!

DBTC-05 | Missing Event Emission.

| Category | Severity | Location | Status |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| Volatile Code |  Low | DBTCoinNew.sol: L: 301 C: 12, L: 307 C: 12, L: 317 C: 12 |  Detected |

Description

Detected missing events for critical arithmetic parameters. There are functions that have no event emitted, so it is difficult to track off-chain changes. The linked code does not create an event for the transfer.

Recommendation



Emit an event for critical parameter changes. It is recommended emitting events for the sensitive functions that are controlled by centralization roles.

Mitigation

References:

Understanding Events in Smart Contracts

DBTC-13 | Extra Gas Cost For User.

| Category | Severity | Location | Status |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Logical Issue |  Informational | DBTCoinNew.sol: L: 14 C: 14 |  Detected |

Description

The user may trigger a tax distribution during the transfer process, which will cost a lot of gas and it is unfair to let a single user bear it.

Recommendation



We advise the client to make the owner responsible for the gas costs of the tax distribution.

Mitigation

References:

Writing Clean Code for Solidity: Best Practices for Solidity Development

DBTC-18 | Stop Transactions by using Enable Trade.

| Category | Severity | Location | Status |
|---------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Logical Issue |  Critical | DBTCoinNew.sol: L: 393 C: 14 |  Detected |

Description

Enable Trade is present on the following contract and when combined with Exclude from fees it can be considered a whitelist process, this will allow anyone to trade before others and can represent and issue for the holders.

Recommendation



We recommend the project owner to carefully review this function and avoid problems when performing both actions.

Mitigation

References:

Writing Clean Code for Solidity: Best Practices for Solidity Development

DBTC-19 | Centralization Privileges of DBTC.

| Category | Severity | Location | Status |
|--------------|--|---|--|
| Coding Style |  Medium | DBTCoinNew.sol: L: 393 C: 14,L: 385 C: 14,L: 341 C: 14,L: 306 C: 14,L: 299 C: 14,L: 269 C: 14 |  Detected |

Description

In a smart contract, the concept of "onlyOwner" functions refers to certain functions that can only be executed by the owner or creator of the contract. These functions are typically designed to perform critical actions or modify sensitive data within the contract. By restricting access to these functions, the contract owner maintains control and ensures the integrity and security of the contract.

| Function Name | Parameters | Visibility |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| renounceOwnership | | Public |
| transferOwnership | | Public |
| Claims | | External |
| burnLiquidityPairTokens | | External |
| launch | | External |
| setFeeWhiteList | | External |
| setSwapPairList | | External |
| setBuyFees | | External |
| setSellFees | | External |
| setLastLpBurnTime | | External |

| Function Name | Parameters | Visibility |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| setLpBurnRate | | External |
| setLpBurnFrequency | | External |
| setTradeFee | | External |
| setEnableOffTrade | | External |
| setFundAddress | | External |
| setBurnLiquidityAddress | | External |
| setDailyDropPercentage | | External |
| setOpeningPrice | | External |
| setLastUpdateTimestamp | | External |

Recommendation

Inheriting from Ownable and calling its constructor on yours ensures that the address deploying your contract is registered as the owner. The onlyOwner modifier makes a function revert if not called by the address registered as the owner. It is important that deployer or owner secure the credentials that has owner privilege to ensure the security of the project.

Mitigation

References:

Guide to Ownership and Access Control in Solidity

Writing Clean Code for Solidity: Best Practices for Solidity Development

FINDINGS

In this document, we present the findings and results of the smart contract security audit. The identified vulnerabilities, weaknesses, and potential risks are outlined, along with recommendations for mitigating these issues. It is crucial for the team to address these findings promptly to enhance the security and trustworthiness of the smart contract code.

| Severity | Found | Pending | Resolved |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| ● Critical | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| ● High | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ● Medium | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| ● Low | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| i Informational | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 5 | 0 |

In a smart contract, a technical finding summary refers to a compilation of identified issues or vulnerabilities discovered during a security audit. These findings can range from coding errors and logical flaws to potential security risks. It is crucial for the project owner to thoroughly review each identified item and take necessary actions to resolve them. By carefully examining the technical finding summary, the project owner can gain insights into the weaknesses or potential threats present in the smart contract. They should prioritize addressing these issues promptly to mitigate any risks associated with the contract's security. Neglecting to address any identified item in the security audit can expose the smart contract to significant risks. Unresolved vulnerabilities can be exploited by malicious actors, potentially leading to financial losses, data breaches, or other detrimental consequences. To ensure the integrity and security of the smart contract, the project owner should engage in a comprehensive review process. This involves understanding the nature and severity of each identified item, consulting with experts if needed, and implementing appropriate fixes or enhancements. Regularly updating and maintaining the smart contract's codebase is also essential to address any emerging security concerns. By diligently reviewing and resolving all identified items in the technical finding summary, the project owner can significantly reduce the risks associated with the smart contract and enhance its overall security posture.

SOCIAL MEDIA CHECKS | DBTCoin.

| Social Media | | URL | Result |
|--------------|-----|---|---------|
| Website | | https://dogpet.world/ | Pass |
| Telegram | | https://t.me/PetWorld8 | Pass |
| Twitter | | https://twitter.com/bingbingcutn?s=11 | Pass |
| Facebook | | | N/A |
| Reddit | | | N/A |
| Instagram | N/A | | Pass |
| CoinGecko | N/A | | N/A |
| Github | | | N/A |
| CMC | N/A | | N/A |
| Email | | | Contact |
| Other | | | N/A |

From a security assessment standpoint, inspecting a project's social media presence is essential. It enables the evaluation of the project's reputation, credibility, and trustworthiness within the community. By analyzing the content shared, engagement levels, and the response to any security-related incidents, one can assess the project's commitment to security practices and its ability to handle potential threats.

Social Media Information Notes:

Auditor Notes:

Project Owner Notes:

ASSESSMENT RESULTS | DBTCoin.

Score Results

| Review | Score |
|---------------|--------|
| Overall Score | 80/100 |
| Auditor Score | 80/100 |

| Review by Section | Score |
|---------------------|-------|
| Manual Scan Score | 39 |
| SWC Scan Score | 37 |
| Advance Check Score | 4 |

Our security assessment or audit score system for the smart contract and project follows a comprehensive evaluation process to ensure the highest level of security. The system assigns a score based on various security parameters and benchmarks, with a passing score set at 80 out of a total attainable score of 100. The assessment process includes a thorough review of the smart contracts codebase, architecture, and design principles. It examines potential vulnerabilities, such as code bugs, logical flaws, and potential attack vectors. The evaluation also considers the adherence to best practices and industry standards for secure coding. Additionally, the system assesses the projects overall security measures, including infrastructure security, data protection, and access controls. It evaluates the implementation of encryption, authentication mechanisms, and secure communication protocols. To achieve a passing score, the smart contract and project must attain a minimum of 80 points out of the total attainable score of 100. This ensures that the system has undergone a rigorous security assessment and meets the required standards for secure operation.



Important Notes for DBTC

- **Code Structure & Readability:** Well-organized using OpenZeppelin libraries. Consistent naming conventions and comments enhance readability.■
- **Security:** Reentrancy guarded by nonReentrant. Access control via onlyOwner and onlyFunder modifiers. Use of custom errors improves gas efficiency.■
- **Fee Management:** Fees are adjustable by the owner, which requires careful monitoring. Ensure fee percentages are within reasonable limits to prevent abuse.■
- **Liquidity Management:** Automatic liquidity burning and reflow are innovative but require regular checks. Ensure _reflowAmount is managed correctly to prevent excessive liquidity removal.■
- **External Interactions:** Interactions with ISwapRouter and ISwapPair are critical; ensure these contracts are trusted. Handle potential failures in token swaps and liquidity additions gracefully.■
- **Tokenomics:** Initial token distribution is predefined; verify all addresses are correct. Monitor the impact of fees on token supply and liquidity.■

- Upgradeability: No upgrade mechanism; ensure the contract logic is future-proof.■
- Testing & Deployment: Conduct thorough testing, especially around fee calculations and liquidity functions. Validate deployment parameters, especially addresses and initial balances.

Auditor Score =80
Audit Passed



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

The purpose of this disclaimer is to outline the responsibilities and limitations of the security assessment and smart contract audit conducted by Bladepool/CFG NINJA. By engaging our services, the project owner acknowledges and agrees to the following terms:

1. Limitation of Liability: Bladepool/CFG NINJA shall not be held liable for any damages, losses, or expenses incurred as a result of any contract malfunctions, vulnerabilities, or exploits discovered during the security assessment and smart contract audit. The project owner assumes full responsibility for any consequences arising from the use or implementation of the audited smart contract. 2. No Guarantee of Absolute Security: While Bladepool/CFG NINJA employs industry-standard practices and methodologies to identify potential security risks, it is important to note that no security assessment or smart contract audit can provide an absolute guarantee of security. The project owner acknowledges that there may still be unknown vulnerabilities or risks that are beyond the scope of our assessment. 3. Transfer of Responsibility: By engaging our services, the project owner agrees to assume full responsibility for addressing and mitigating any identified vulnerabilities or risks discovered during the security assessment and smart contract audit. It is the project owner's sole responsibility to ensure the proper implementation of necessary security measures and to address any identified issues promptly. 4. Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations: The project owner acknowledges and agrees to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and industry standards related to the use and implementation of smart contracts. Bladepool/CFG NINJA shall not be held responsible for any non-compliance by the project owner. 5. Third-Party Services: The security assessment and smart contract audit conducted by Bladepool/CFG NINJA may involve the use of third-party tools, services, or technologies. While we exercise due diligence in selecting and utilizing these resources, we cannot be held liable for any issues or damages arising from the use of such third-party services. 6. Confidentiality: Bladepool/CFG NINJA maintains strict confidentiality regarding all information and data obtained during the security assessment and smart contract audit. However, we cannot guarantee the security of data transmitted over the internet or through any other means. 7. Not a Financial Advice: Bladepool/CFG NINJA please note that the information provided in the security assessment or audit should not be considered as financial advice. It is always recommended to consult with a financial professional or do thorough research before making any investment decisions.

By engaging our services, the project owner acknowledges and accepts these terms and releases Bladepool/CFG NINJA from any liability, claims, or damages arising from the security assessment and smart contract audit. It is recommended that the project owner consult legal counsel before entering into any agreement or contract.

