

HEXNINJA AUDITS



Security Assessment

World Cup Sports Token

November 7, 2022



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Assessment Summary

This report has been prepared for World Cup Sports 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.
- 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.








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 recommended to improve the code's style 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	2	0	2
 Medium	1	0	1
 Minor	2	0	2
 Informational	1	0	1
Total	6	0	6



Project Overview

Token Summary

Parameter	Result
Address	0xB52bd57CabDdb378fdFe114B693b83bee08a8C77
Name	World Cup Sports
Token Tracker	World Cup Sports (WCS)
Decimals	9
Supply	1,000,000,000
Platform	Binance Smart Chain
compiler	v0.8.17+commit.08df45f5f
Contract Name	WCS
Optimization	Yes with 200 runs
LicenseType	MIT
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://bscscan.com/address/#code
Payment Tx	0xed09ab51daa01287fa1c3b63ef2482e54531e8d3d98b3bf8b3e3963094c84107



Main Contract Assessed Contract Name

Name	Contract	Live
World Cup Sports	0xB52bd57CabDdb378fdFe114B693b83bee08a8C77	No

TestNet Contract Assessed Contract Name

Name	Contract	Live
World Cup Sports	00x9178CEb635e3C76992ba68d29F536FcC71a65Fa3	No

Solidity Code Provided

SolID	File Sha-1	FileName
WCS	55d8581633c2e8aa42226b0e7a768e5f7af25589	WCS3.sol



Mint Check

The project owners of World Cup Sports do not have a mint function in the contract, owner cannot mint tokens after initial deploy.

The Project has a Total Supply of 1,000,000,000 and cannot mint any more than the Max Supply.

Mint Notes:

Auditor Notes:

Project Owner Notes:



Fees Check

The project owners of World Cup Sports do not have the ability to set fees higher than 25% .

The team May have fees defined; however, they can't set those fees higher than 25% or may not be able to configure the same.

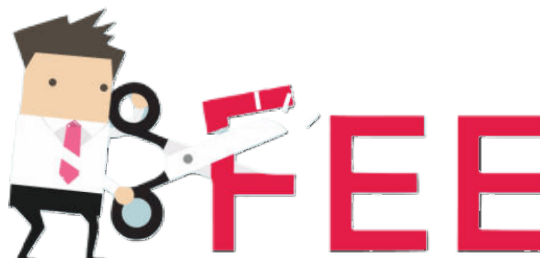
Tax Fee Notes:

Auditor Notes: The contract currently has 5% buy and 5% sale taxes, and cannot be set higher than 5%

Project Owner Notes:



Fees can be changed up to a maximum of 25%



Blacklist Check

The project owners of World Cup Sports do 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: undefined



MaxTx Check

**The Project Owners of World Cup Sports cannot set
max tx amount**

**The Team allows any investors to swap, transfer or sell
their total amount if needed.**

MaxTX Notes:

Auditor Notes:

Project Owner Notes:

Project Has No MaxTX



Pause Trade Check

The Project Owners of World Cup Sports 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: .

Project Owner Notes:



Owner can't pause trading



Contract Ownership

The contract ownership of World Cup Sports 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 0x4F473B692a048D21dCa6EbFDE2894FE557A3A190 which can be viewed: [HERE](#)

The owner wallet has the power to call the functions displayed on the privileged functions chart below, if the owner's wallet is compromised, they could exploit these privileges.

We recommend the team renounce ownership at the right time, if possible, or gradually migrate to a timelock with governing functionalities regarding transparency and safety considerations.

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



Liquidity Ownership

The token does not have liquidity at the moment of the audit, block 22858069

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 Owners of World Cup Sports is not KYC.

KYC Information Notes:

Auditor Notes: KYC is Pending as customer dont have passports from China.

Project Owner Notes:



Smart Contract Vulnerability Checks

ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-100	Pass	Function Default Visibility	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-101	Pass	Integer Overflow and Underflow.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-102	Pass	Outdated Compiler Version file.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-103	Pass	A floating pragma is set.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-104	Pass	Unchecked Call Return Value.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-105	Pass	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-106	Pass	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-107	Pass	Read of persistent state following external call.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-108	Pass	State variable visibility is not set..	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-109	Pass	Uninitialized Storage Pointer.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-110	Pass	Assert Violation.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-111	Pass	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-112	Pass	Delegate Call to Untrusted Callee.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0



ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-113	Pass	Multiple calls are executed in the same transaction.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-114	Pass	Transaction Order Dependence.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-115	Low	Authorization through tx.origin.	WCS3.sol	L: 1225 C: 1, L: 1342 C: 1023
SWC-116	Pass	A control flow decision is made based on The block.timestamp environment variable.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-117	Pass	Signature Malleability.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-118	Pass	Incorrect Constructor Name.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-119	Pass	Shadowing State Variables.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-120	Pass	Potential use of block.number as source of randomness.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-121	Pass	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-122	Pass	Lack of Proper Signature Verification.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-123	Pass	Requirement Violation.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-124	Pass	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-125	Pass	Incorrect Inheritance Order.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-126	Pass	Insufficient Gas Griefing.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0



ID	Severity	Name	File	location
SWC-127	Pass	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-128	Pass	DoS With Block Gas Limit.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-129	Pass	Typographical Error.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-130	Pass	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U +202E).	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-131	Pass	Presence of unused variables.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-132	Pass	Unexpected Ether balance.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-133	Pass	Hash Collisions with Multiple Variable Length Arguments.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-134	Pass	Message call with hardcoded gas amount.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-135	Pass	Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code).	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0
SWC-136	Pass	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain.	WCS3.sol	L: 0 C: 0

We scan the contract for additional security issues using MYTHX and industry-standard security scanning tools.



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

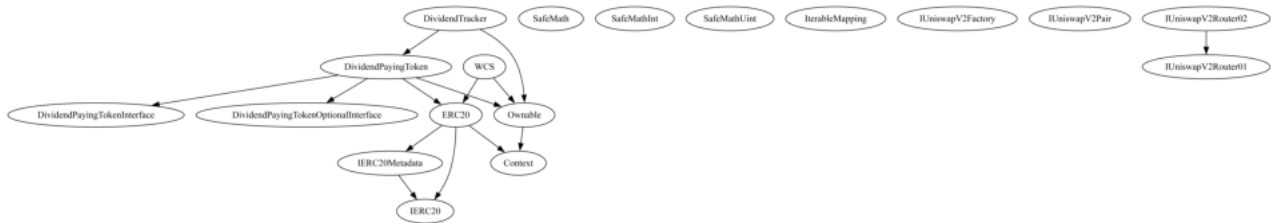
Ethereum Smart Contract Best Practices - Avoid using tx.origin

SigmaPrime - Visibility.



Inheritance

The contract for World Cup Sports has the following inheritance structure.



Privileged Functions (onlyOwner)

Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
renounceOwnership		public
transferOwnership	newOwner (address)	public
excludeFromDividends	account (address)	external
setLastProcessedIndex	index (uint256)	external
setBalance	address payable account, uint256 newBalance	external
processAccount	address payable account, bool automatic	public
claimStuckTokens	address token	external
updateBuyFees	uint256 _liquidityFeeOnBuy, uint256 _marketingFeeOnBuy, uint256 _rewardsFeeOnBuy	external



Function Name	Parameters	Visibility
updateSellFees	uint256 _liquidityFeeOnSell, uint256 _marketingFeeOnSell, uint256 _rewardsFeeOnSell	external
changemarketingWallet	address _marketingWallet	external
setSwapTokensAtAmount	uint256 newAmount	external
updateDividendTracker	address newAddress	external
updateGasForProcessing	uint256 newValue	external
updateMinimumBalanceForDividends	uint256 newMinimumBalance	external
updateClaimWait	uint256 newClaimWait	external
claimAddress	address claimer	external



Assessment Results

- The Following is a SAFU contract developed by Coinsult, the contract has been peer-reviewed by Bladepool.
- We made some recommendations to the team to improve the contract.
- Contract Taxes cannot be higher than 5%.
- The Customer chooses to do a standard audit instead of the advanced method.
- Security Vulnerabilities have not been found and no major issues during the advance check and testing of the contract.
- No high-risk Exploits/Vulnerabilities Were Found in the Source Code.



Social Media Checks

Social Media	URL	Result
Twitter	https://www.twitter.com/WorldCupSportss	Pass
Other		Fail
Website	https://worldcupsports.io	Fail
Telegram	https://t.me/WorldCupSportss	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:



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 security assessment to verify the integrity of and highlight any vulnerabilities or errors, intentional or unintentional, that may be present in the reviewed code for the scope of this assessment. This report does not constitute agreement, acceptance, or advocacy for the Project, and users relying on this 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 the Project in question may pursue, and 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 entirely free of exploits, bugs, vulnerabilities or deprecation of technologies.

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