

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits

Security Assessment

July 31, 2022



Disclaimer	3
Scope of Work & Engagement	3
Project Description	4
Risk Level Classification	5
Methodology	6
Used Code from other Frameworks / Smart Contracts (Imports)	7
Token Description	8
Inheritance Graph	9
Overall Checkup	10
Verify Claim	11
Write Functions of Contract	12
Call Graph	13
SWC Attacks	14
Audit Result	16
Audit Comments	17

Disclaimer

ContractWolf.io audits and reports should not be considered as a form of project's "advertisement" and does not cover any interaction and assessment from "project's contract" to "external contracts" such as Pancakeswap or similar.

ContractWolf does not provide any warranty on its released reports.

ContractWolf should not be used as a <u>decision</u> to invest into an audited project and is not affiliated nor partners to its audited contract projects.

ContractWolf provides transparent report to all its "clients" and to its "clients participants" and will not claim any guarantee of bug-free code within its **SMART CONTRACT**.

ContractWolf presence is to analyze, audit and assess the client's smart contract's code.

Each company or projects should be liable to its security flaws and functionalities.

Scope of Work

Hip Hop Doge team agreed and provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract.

The goal of this engagement was to identify if there is a possibility of security flaws in the implementation of the contract or system.

ContractWolf will be focusing on contract issues and functionalities along with the projects claims from smart contract to their website, whitepaper and repository which has been provided by **Hip Hop Doge.**

Description

Hip Hop Doge, we gonna explode, get it on the low & Hold the floor.

Welcome to the community of Hip Hop Doge. How far do you think the Metaverse is imprinted in our daily lives?

Communication from sound wave, morse code, telegraph, cell phones to internet and social media happens within the last 10 years of 19th Century, it has been brilliant evolution since.

Risk Level Classification

Risk Level represents the classification or the probability that a certain function or threat that can exploit vulnerability and have an impact within the system or contract.

Risk Level is computed based on CVSS Version 3.0

Level	Value	Vulnerability
Critical	9 - 10	An Exposure that can affect the contract functions in several events that can risk and disrupt the contract
High	7 - 8.9	An Exposure that can affect the outcome when using the contract that can serve as an opening in manipulating the contract in an unwanted manner
Medium	4 - 6.9	An opening that could affect the outcome in executing the contract in a specific situation
Low	0.1 - 3.9	An opening but doesn't have an impact on the functionality of the contract
Informational	0	An opening that consists of information's but will not risk or affect the contract

Auditing Approach

Every line of code along with its functionalities will undergo manual review to check its security issues, quality, and contract scope of inheritance. The manual review will be done by our team that will document any issues that there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

- 1. Code review that includes the following:
 - Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to ContractWolf to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - Manual review of code, our team will have a process of reading the code line-by-line with the intention of identifying potential vulnerabilities and security flaws.
- 2. Testing and automated analysis that includes:
 - Testing the smart contract functions with common test cases and scenarios, to ensure that it returns the expected results.
- 3. Best practices review, the team will review the contract with the aim to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarifications, maintainability, security, and control within the smart contract.
- 4. Recommendations to help the project take steps to secure the smart contract.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (Direct Imports)

Imported Packages

- IBEP20
- PancakeSwapFactory
- PancakeSwapRouter
- SafeMath
- Context
- Ownable
- HDOGE

Description

Optimization enabled: No

Decimal: 18

Symbol: HDOGE

Max / Total supply: 100,000,000,000

Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	1	3	1

Exposed Functions

Version	Public	Private	Exte	rnal	Internal
1.0	16	0		38	15

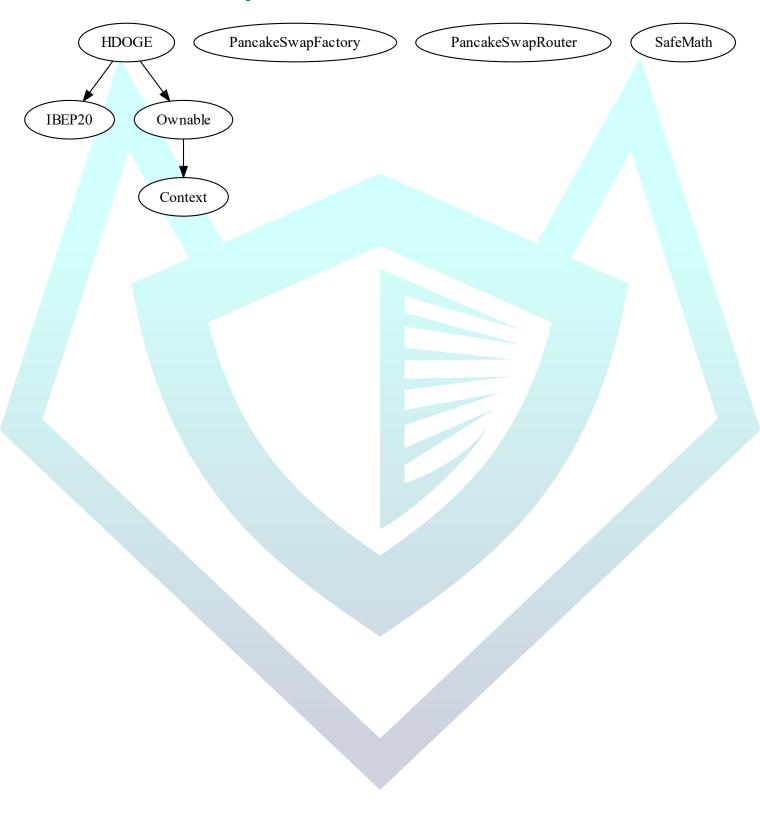
State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	32	24

Capabilities

Version	Solidity	Experimental	Can	Uses	Has
	Versions	Features	Receive	Assembly	Destroyable
	Observed		Funds		Contracts
1.0	v0.8.4		Yes	No	No

Inheritance Graph



Correct implementation of Token Standard

Tested	Verified
✓	✓

Overall Checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Tested	Verified
√	√

Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
TotalSupply	Information about the total coin or token supply	√	√	√
BalanceOf	Details on the account balance from a specified address	√	√	√
Transfer	An action that transfers a specified amount of coin or token to a specified address	√	√	✓
TransferFrom	An action that transfers a specified amount of coin or token from a specified address	√	√	✓
Approve	Provides permission to withdraw specified number of coin or token from a specified address	√	✓	√

Verify Claims

Statement	Exist	Tested	Deployer
Renounce Ownership	√	✓	✓
Mint	_	_	_
Burn	_	_	_
Block	√	✓	√
Pause	_	_	_

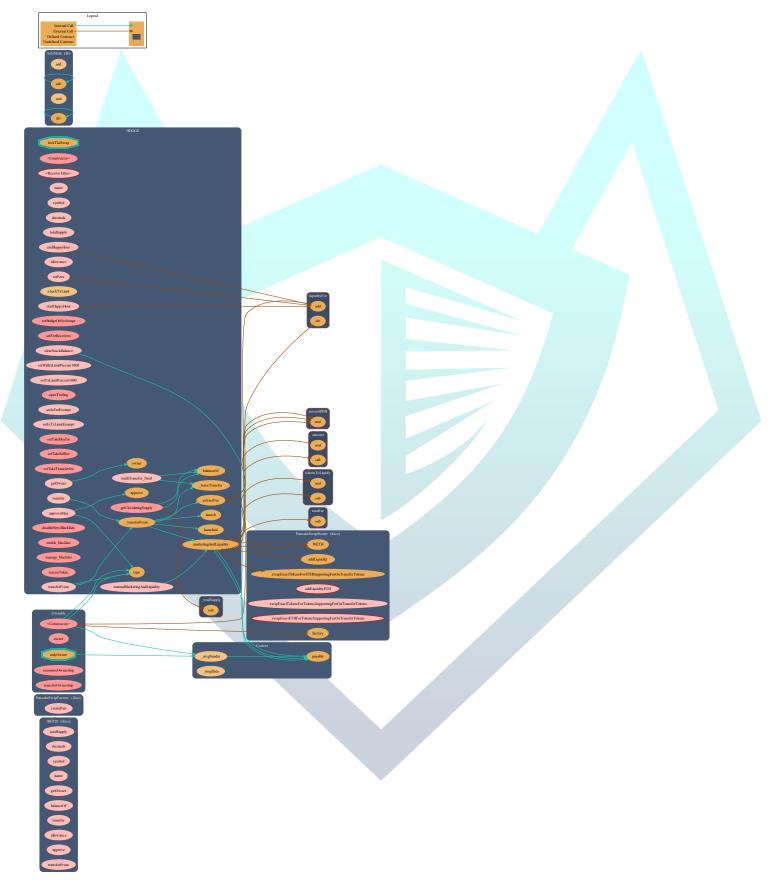
Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Can	✓
Verified / Cannot	X
Unverified / Not checked	
Not Available	_

Write Functions of Contract

1. approve	14. setFeeReceivers
2. approveMax	15. setFees
3. clearStuckBalance	16. setIsFeeExempt
4. disableNewBlacklists	17. setIsTxLimitExempt
5. enable_blacklist	18. setTakeBuyfee
6. endHappyHour	19. setTakeSellfee
7. manage_blacklist	20. setTakeTransferfee
8. manualMarketingAndLiquidity	21. setTxLimitPercent1000
9. multiTransfer_fixed	22. setWalletLimitPercent1000
10. openTrading	23. startHappyHour
11. renounceOwnership	24. transfer
12. rescueToken	25. transferFrom
13. setBridgeOrExchange	26. transferOwnership

Call Graph



SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Status
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	PASSED
<u>SWC-135</u>	Code With No Effects	PASSED
<u>SWC-134</u>	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	PASSED
<u>SWC-133</u>	Hash Collisions with Multiple Variable Length Arguments	PASSED
<u>SWC-132</u>	Unexpected Ether balance	PASSED
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	PASSED
SWC-130	Right-To Left Override control character (U+202E)	PASSED
SWC-129	Typographical Error	PASSED
<u>SWC-128</u>	DoS With Block Gas Limit	PASSED
<u>SWC-127</u>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	PASSED
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	PASSED
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	PASSED
<u>SWC-124</u>	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	PASSED
<u>SWC-123</u>	Requirement Violation	PASSED
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	PASSED
<u>SWC-121</u>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	PASSED
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes LOW ISSUE	
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	PASSED
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	PASSED
<u>SWC-117</u>	Signature Malleability	PASSED
<u>SWC-116</u>	Block values as a proxy for time	PASSED
<u>SWC-115</u>	Authorization through tx.origin	PASSED
<u>SWC-114</u>	Transaction Order Dependence	PASSED
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	PASSED
SWC-112	Delegate call to Untrusted Callee	PASSED
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	PASSED

SWC-110	Assert Violation	PASSED
<u>SWC-109</u>	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	PASSED
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	LOW ISSUE
SWC-107	Reentrancy	PASSED
<u>SWC-106</u>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	PASSED
<u>SWC-105</u>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	PASSED
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	PASSED
<u>SWC-103</u>	Floating Pragma	PASSED
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	PASSED
<u>SWC-101</u>	Integer Overflow and Underflow	PASSED
<u>SWC-100</u>	Function Default Visibility	PASSED

AUDIT PASSED

Low Issues

State variable visibility is not set (SWC-108)	L: 175, L: 179, L: 180, L: 182, L: 189, L: 190, L: 220
Potential use of "block.number" as	L: 299
source of randomness (SWC-120)	

Audit Comments

- Deployer can renounce ownership
- Deployer can transfer ownership
- Deployer can set and exclude WT address from fees and max transaction limit
- Deployer can set new marketing, dev, and LP wallet addresses
- Deployer can set wallet limit with an amount greater than 1%
- Deployer can set wallet limit with an amount greater than 5%
- Deployer can enable trading
- Deployer can include/exclude addresses from fees
- Deployer can include/exclude addresses from max transaction limit
- Deployer can toggle take buy fee status
- Deployer can toggle take sell fee status
- Deployer can toggle take transfer fee status
- Deployer can set fees up to 14%
- Deployer can enable/disable happy hour
- Deployer can enable/disable blacklist
- Deployer can block/unblock user when blacklist is enabled
- Deployer can collect BNB from contract
- Deployer can collect tokens from contract
- Deployer can send tokens to multiple address
- Deployer cannot burn tokens
- Deployer cannot pause contract
- Deployer cannot mint after initial deployment



CONTRACTWOLF

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits