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CONTRACT WOLF

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits

Security Assessment

February 26, 2023

Disclaimer

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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

Arbi Chill Inu 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 **Arbi Chill Inu**.

Description

💙Made with love by the community for the community💙

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

- IUniswapV2Router01
- IUniswapV2Router02
- IUniswapV2Factory
- Context
- Ownable
- Address
- SafeMath
- IERC20
- ARBICHILLINU

Description

Optimization enabled: Yes

Decimal: 9

Symbol: CHILL

Max / Total Supply: 100,000,000

Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	1	2	4	2

Exposed Functions

Version	Public	Private	External	Internal
1.0	23	29	54	26

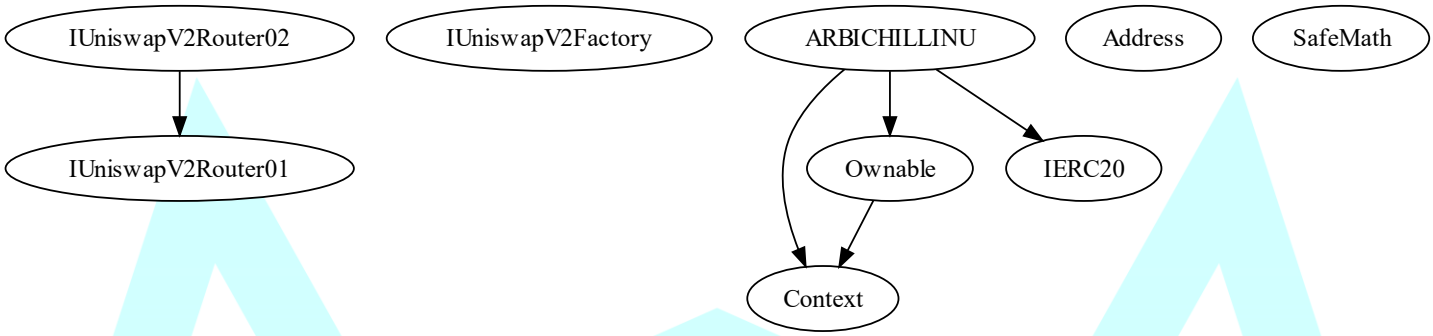
State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	33	13

Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions Observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	v0.8.10		Yes	Yes	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	–	–	–

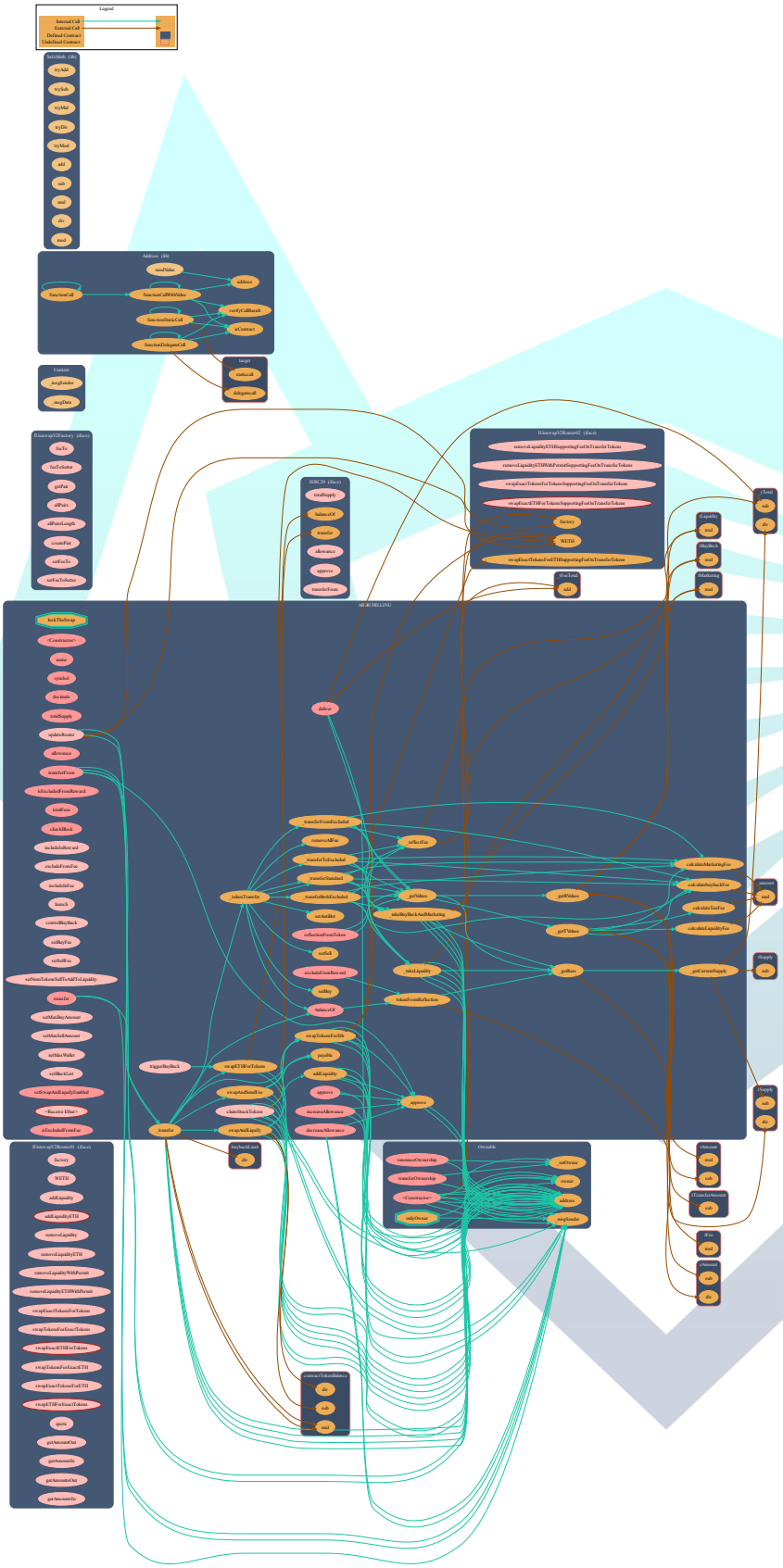
Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Can	✓
Verified / Cannot	✗
Unverified / Not checked	⚑
Not Available	–

Write Functions of Contract

1. approve
2. claimStuckTokens
3. controlBuyBack
4. decreaseAllowance
5. deliver
6. excludeFromFee
7. excludeFromReward
8. includeInFee
9. includeInReward
10. increaseAllowance
11. launch
12. renounceOwnership
13. setBlackList
14. setBuyFee
15. setMaxBuyAmount
16. setMaxSellAmount
17. setMaxWallet
18. setNumTokensSellToAddToLiquidity
19. setSellFee
20. setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled
21. transfer
22. transferFrom
23. transferOwnership
24. triggerBuyBack
25. updateRouter

Call Graph



SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Status
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	PASSED
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	PASSED
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	PASSED
SWC-133	Hash Collisions with Multiple Variable Length Arguments	PASSED
SWC-132	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
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	PASSED
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	PASSED
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	PASSED
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	PASSED
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	PASSED
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	PASSED
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	PASSED
SWC-121	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
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	PASSED
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	PASSED
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	PASSED
SWC-114	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**
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	**PASSED**
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	**LOW ISSUE**
SWC-107	Reentrancy	**PASSED**
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	**PASSED**
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	**PASSED**
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	**PASSED**
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	**LOW ISSUE**
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	**PASSED**
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	**PASSED**
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	**PASSED**

AUDIT PASSED

Low Issues

A floating pragma is set (SWC-103)	L: 5, L: 103, L: 149, L: 171, L: 197, L: 271, L: 490, L: 719, L: 800
State variable visibility is not set (SWC-108)	L: 828, L: 857
Potential use of “block.number” as source of randomness (SWC-120)	L: 1038, L: 1118, L: 1589

Findings

Description:

A floating pragma is set (SWC-103)

Suggestion:

Specific version to ensure that the bytecode does not vary between builds.

Description:

State variable visibility is not set (SWC-108)

Suggestion:

Specify variables as **public, internal, or private.**

Description:

Potential use of “block.number” as source of randomness (SWC-120)

Suggestion:

- 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 of Bitcoin block hashes, as they are more expensive to mine.

Description:

Owner can set buy/sell fees up to 100% **(L: 1127, L:1134)**

```
function setBuyFee(uint16 liq↑, uint16 market↑, uint16 reward↑, uint16 tax↑) external onlyOwner {
    buyFee.liquidityFee = liq↑;
    buyFee.marketingandDAO = market↑;
    buyFee.buybackFee = reward↑;
    buyFee.taxFee = tax↑;
}
```

```
function setSellFee(uint16 liq↑, uint16 market↑, uint16 reward↑, uint16 tax↑) external onlyOwner {
    sellFee.liquidityFee = liq↑;
    sellFee.marketingandDAO = market↑;
    sellFee.buybackFee = reward↑;
    sellFee.taxFee = tax↑;
}
```

Suggestion:

We recommend adding a limiter to set total fees to a maximum value of 25%

Audit Comments

- Owner can set buy/sell fees up to 100%
- Owner can renounce ownership
- Owner can transfer ownership
- Owner can include/exclude addresses from rewards
- Owner can include/exclude addresses from fees
- Owner can enable trading
- Owner can toggle buyback status and set buyback limit amount
- Owner can set tokens sold to add to LP
- Owner can update router address
- Owner can set max buy/sell amount up to 100%
- Owner can set max wallet limit up to 100%
- Owner can block/unblock user
- Owner can toggle swap and liquify status
- Owner can trigger buyback manually
- Owner can take tokens/BNB from contract
- Owner cannot burn tokens
- Owner cannot pause contract
- Owner cannot mint after initial deployment

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