

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits

Security Assessment

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Disclaimer

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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

SugarSwap 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 **SugarSwap**.

Description

SugarSwap is a DeFi platform that provides both AMM and Farming on Arbitrum blockchain network



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

- Context
- IERC20
- SafeMath
- ERC20
- ERC20Burnable
- Ownable
- IUniswapV2Router01
- IUniswapV2Router02
- IUniswapV2Factory
- SUGAR

Description

Optimization enabled: Yes

Decimal: 18

Symbol: SUGAR

Max / Total Supply: 332,994.247974

Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	1	4	3

Exposed Functions

Version	Public	Private	External	Internal
1.0	18	0	17	24

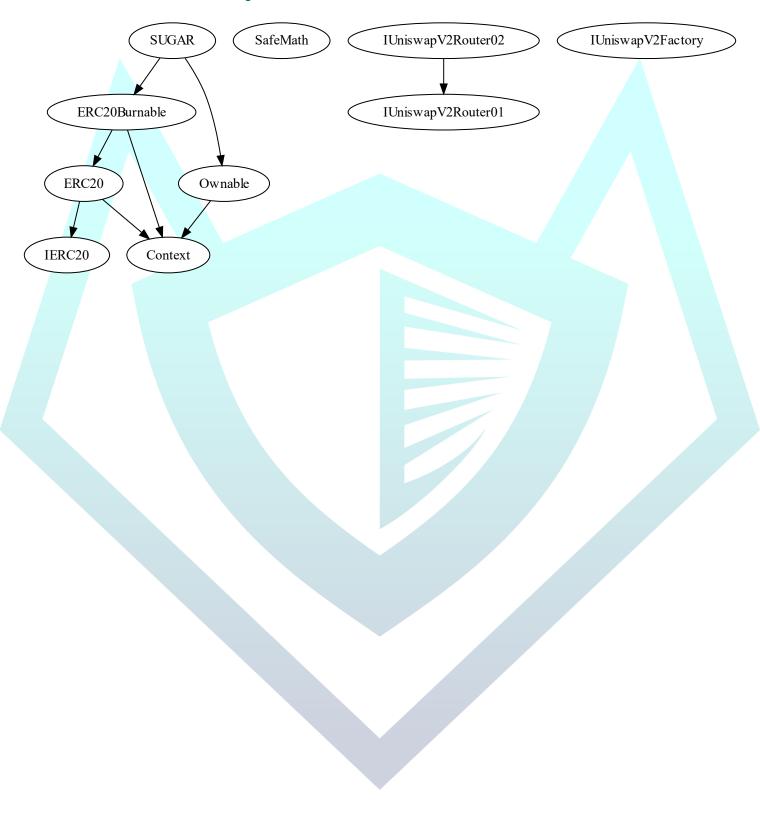
State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	21	11

Capabilities

Version	Solidity	Experimental	Can	Uses	Has
	Versions	Features	Receive	Assembly	Destroyable
	Observed		Funda		Combracta
	Observed		Funds		Contracts

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	√	✓	√

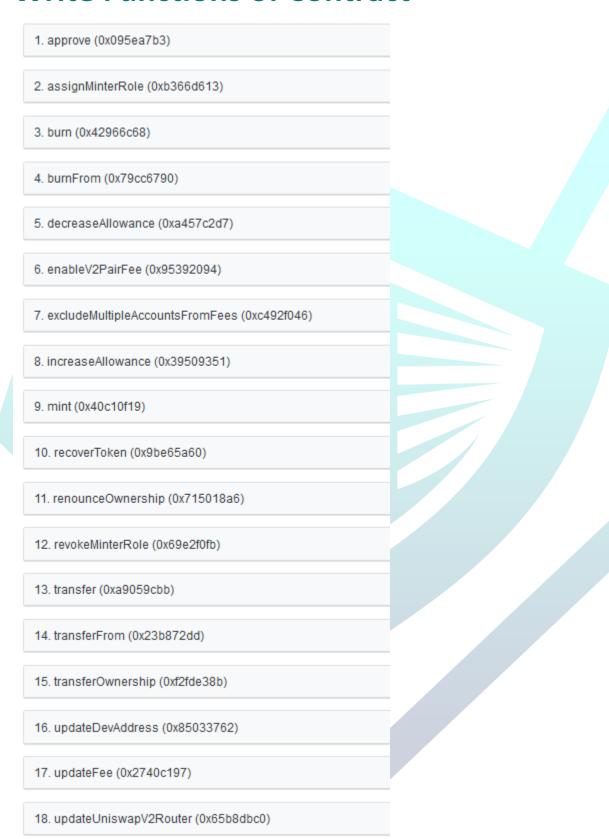
Verify Claims

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

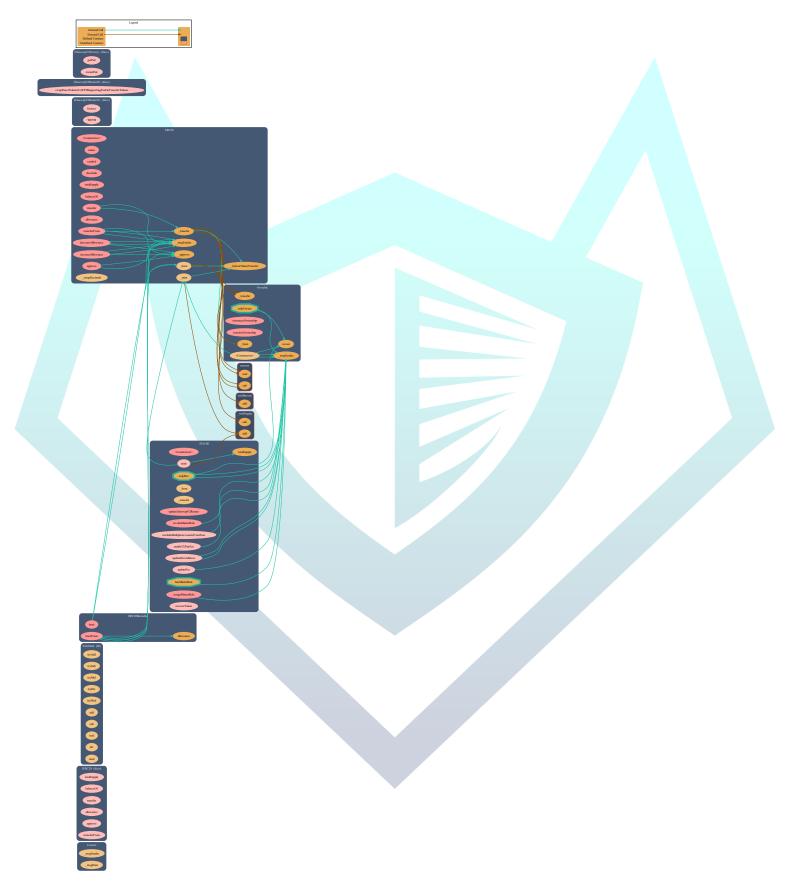
Legend

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

Write Functions of Contract



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
SWC-128	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
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	PASSED
<u>SWC-120</u>	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	PASSED
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	PASSED
<u>SWC-118</u>	Incorrect Constructor Name	PASSED
<u>SWC-117</u>	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
<u>SWC-111</u>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	PASSED

SWC-110	Assert Violation	PASSED
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	PASSED
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	PASSED
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	LOW ISSUE
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	PASSED
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	PASSED
<u>SWC-100</u>	Function Default Visibility	PASSED

AUDIT PASSED

Low Issues

A floating pragma is set (SWC-103) L: 7, L: 30, L: 106, L: 319, L: 620, L: 658

Findings

Description:

A floating pragma is set (SWC-103)

Suggestion:

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

Contract fees can be set up to 9%

```
function updateFee(uint256 feeType, uint256 fee) external onlyDev {
    require(fee <= 900, "SUGAR: The tax Fee cannot exceed 9%");

// 1 = BUY FEE, 2 = SELL FEE, 3 = TREASURY FEE

if (feeType == 1) {
    BUY_FEE = fee;
} else if (feeType == 2) {
    SELL_FEE = fee;
} else if (feeType == 3) {
    TREASURY_FEE = fee;
} emit FeeUpdated(_msgSender(), feeType, fee);
}</pre>
```

Audit Comments

- Public can burn tokens
- Dev can set fees up to 9%
- Owner can renounce ownership
- Owner can transfer ownership
- Owner can set/unset address as minter
- Minter can mint tokens not more than maximum total supply
- Dev can update router address
- Dev can include/exclude addresses from fees
- Dev can update dev address
- Dev can take tokens from contract
- Owner cannot block user
- Owner cannot pause contract



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