



# CONTRACT WOLF

**Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits**

## **Security Assessment**

December 15, 2022



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# 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 decision 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

**Santa Baby** 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 **Santa Baby**.

## Description

**Santa baby** is the Christmas Moonshot coin that will bring the joy of christmas to your crypto portfolio. Earn passive income by holding \$SBABY and get a chance to be a winner of one of our massive jackpots!



# 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

- Math
- Strings
- IERC165
- Context
- ERC165
- IAccessControl
- AccessControl
- Charity
- Ownable
- Dev
- DividendPayingTokenInterface
- DividendPayingTokenOptionalInterface
- ReentrancyGuard
- GameReward
- IERC20
- IERC20Metadata
- IterableMapping
- IUniswapV2Factory
- IUniswapV2Pair

- 
- IUniswapV2Router01
  - IUniswapV2Router02
  - JackpotDistributor
  - ERC20
  - Migrations
  - ISpice
  - Presale
  - SafeMath
  - SafeMathUint
  - SafeMathInt
  - IPancakeFactory
  - InterfaceLP
  - ILiquidityManager
  - ERC20Burnable
  - Spice
  - IPancakeRouter01
  - IPancakeRouter02
  - SpiceLiquidityHandler
  - Treasury
  - DividendPayingToken
  - SANTABABY
  - SantaBabyDividendTracker



## Description

Optimization enabled: --

Decimal: 18

Symbol: SBABY

Max / Total Supply: --

## Capabilities

### Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	13	6	15	6

### Exposed Functions

Version	Public	Private	External	Internal
1.0	73	18	161	62

### State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	110	55

### Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions Observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	v0.8.13		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

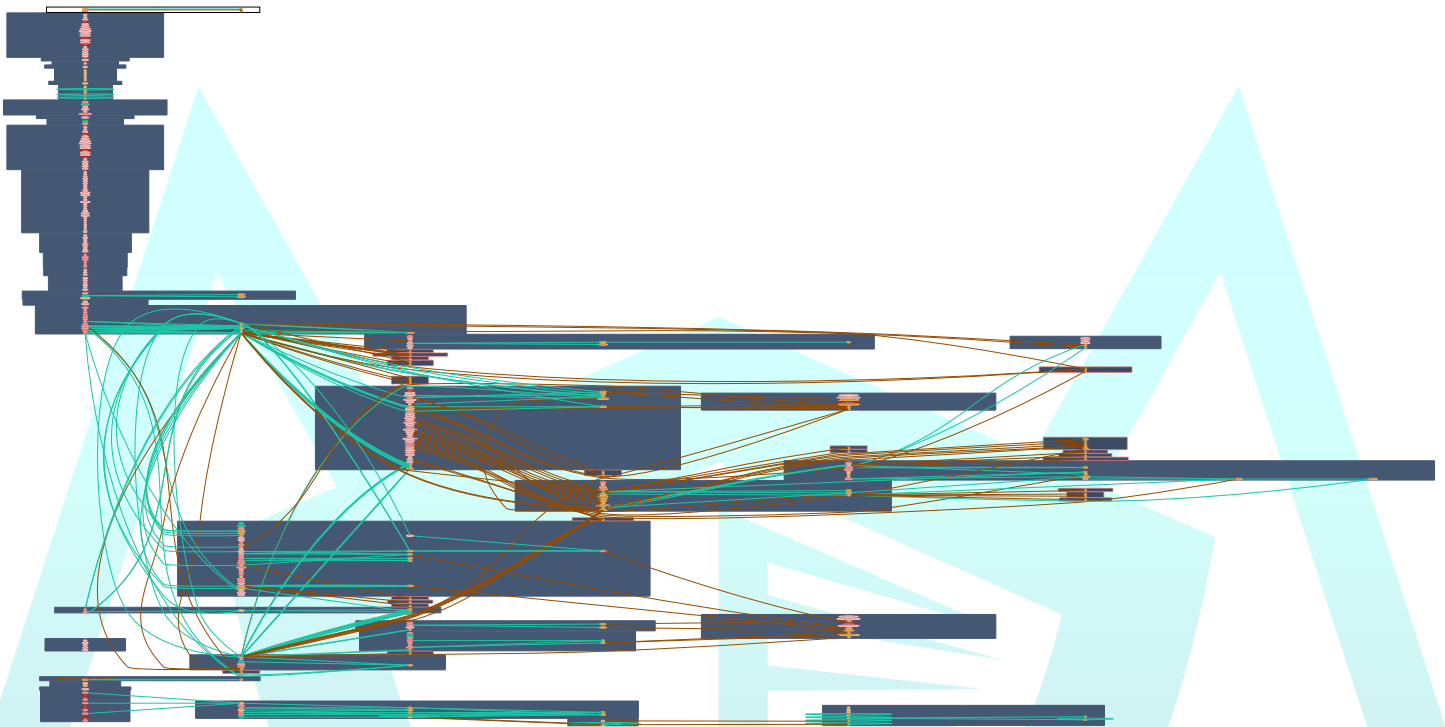
Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Can	✓
Verified / Cannot	✗
Unverified / Not checked	🚩
Not Available	—

# Write Functions of Contract

increaseAL...	address spender, uint256 addedValue
approve	address spender, uint256 amount
claim	
decreaseA...	address spender, uint256 subtractedValue
excludeFro...	address account
excludeFro...	address account, bool excluded
excludeMu...	address[] accounts, bool excluded
processDiv...	uint256 gas
renounce...	
setAutom...	address pair, bool value
setDailyJa...	address jackpotDistributor
setDailyJa...	bool enabled
setIsBurn...	bool enabled
setLiquidit...	uint256 value
setMainJac...	bool enabled
setMarketi...	uint256 value
setMarketi...	address wallet
setSwapT...	uint256 amount
setTokenR...	uint256 value

transfer	address recipient, uint256 amount
transferFr...	address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount
transferO...	address newOwner
updateClai...	uint256 claimWait
updateGas...	uint256 newValue
updateUni...	address newAddress

# Call Graph



# SWC Attacks

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

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



# THIS PROJECT WAS AUDITED VIA LOCAL FILE, AND IT IS NOT YET DEPLOYED ON LIVE NET

## Low Issues

State variable visibility is not set (SWC-108)	L: 1020, L: 1021, L: 1022, L: 1024, L: 1025, L: 1026, L: 1027, L: 1044, L: 1045, L: 1047, L: 1048, L: 1712, L: 1713, L: 1714, L: 2172, L: 2511, L: 2514, L: 2515, L: 2517, L: 2518, L: 2522, L: 2526, L: 2527, L: 2528, L: 2533, L: 2534, L: 2536, L: 2537, L: 2538, L: 2539, L: 2541, L: 2544, L: 2547, L: 2549, L: 1020, L: 3323, L: 3325, L: 3326, L: 3327, L: 3329
Use of "tx.origin" as part of authorization control (SWC-115)	L: 3963, L: 4102
Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness (SWC-120)	L: 1793

# Findings

## Description:

State variable visibility is not set (SWC-108)

## Suggestion:

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

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## Description:

Use of “tx.origin” as part of authorization control (SWC-115)

## Suggestion:

tx.origin should not be used for authorization. Use msg.sender instead.

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## 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.

# Audit Comments

- Public can burn tokens
- Owner can set fees up to 10%
- Owner can renounce ownership
- Owner can transfer ownership
- Owner can start jackpot
- Owner can set minimum hold time
- Owner can set minimum buy amount
- Owner can set token swap threshold
- Owner can set marketing wallet address
- Owner can set daily jackpot distributor address
- Owner can set automated market maker pair address and status
- Owner can update gas with an amount between 200,000 & 500,000
- Owner can update claim wait
- Owner can update router address
- Owner can exclude addresses from dividends
- Owner can include/exclude addresses from fees
- Owner can toggle daily jackpot status
- Owner can toggle burn on sell status
- Owner can toggle main Christmas jackpot status
- Owner cannot block user
- Owner cannot pause contract
- Owner cannot mint after initial deployment



# CONTRACTWOLF

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