



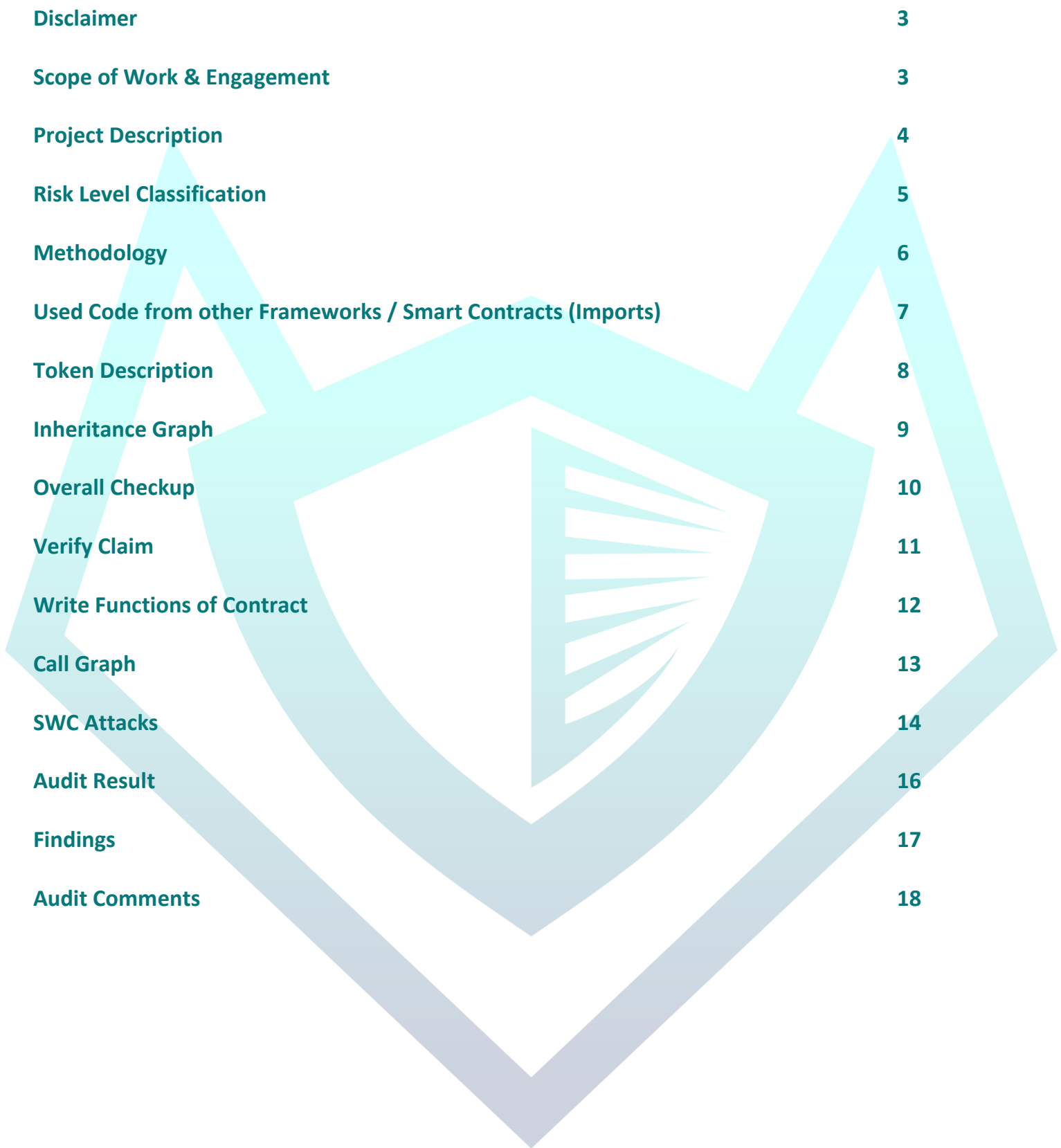
CONTRACT WOLF

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits

Security Assessment

January 13, 2022





Disclaimer

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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
- SafeERC20
- Address
- ReentrancyGuard
- Ownable
- LinkList
- ISUGAR
- IStake
- IMasterChef
- IMasterChefCallback
- IReferral
- IERC20
- SafeMath
- MasterChef

Description

Optimization enabled: Yes

Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	1	4	6	3

Exposed Functions

Version	Public	Private	External	Internal
1.0	6	3	69	44

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	23	19

Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions Observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	v0.6.12		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	✓	✓	✓

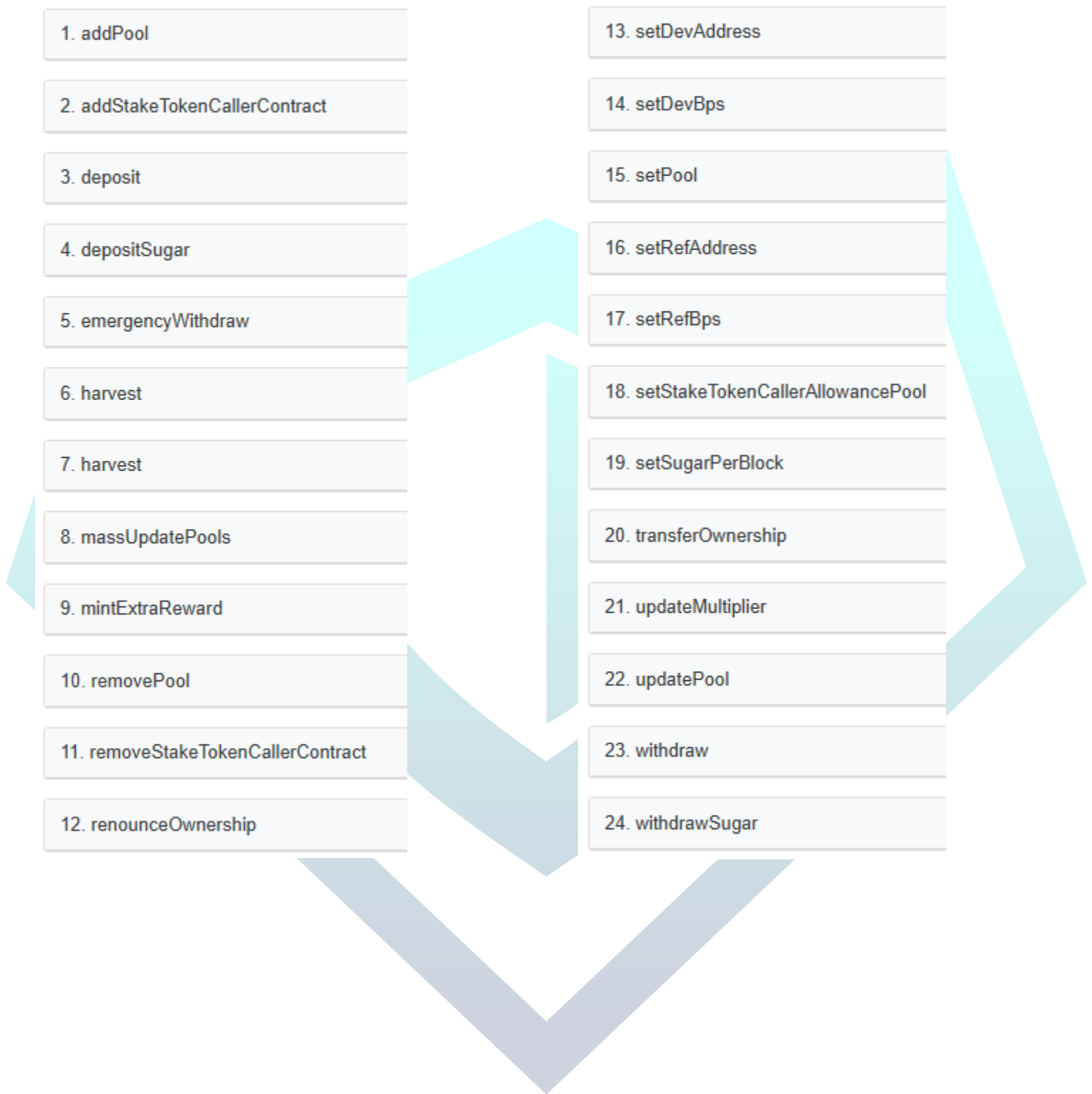
Verify Claims

Statement	Exist	Tested	Owner
Renounce Ownership	✓	✓	✓
Mint	✓	✓	✓
Burn	—	—	—
Block	—	—	—
Pause	—	—	—

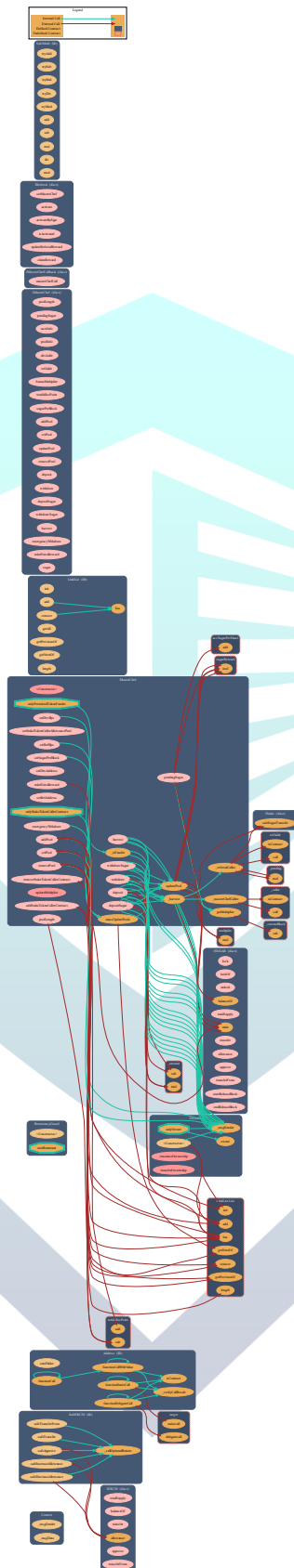
Legend

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

Write Functions of Contract



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	PASSED
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

<u>SWC-110</u>	Assert Violation	PASSED
<u>SWC-109</u>	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	PASSED
<u>SWC-108</u>	State Variable Default Visibility	PASSED
<u>SWC-107</u>	Reentrancy	PASSED
<u>SWC-106</u>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	PASSED
<u>SWC-105</u>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	PASSED
<u>SWC-104</u>	Unchecked Call Return Value	PASSED
<u>SWC-103</u>	Floating Pragma	LOW ISSUE
<u>SWC-102</u>	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: 7, 29, 99, 287, 348, 650, 726
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Findings

Description

A floating pragma is set (SWC-103)

Suggestion:

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

Stakers can mint after initial deployment

```
1456  function mintExtraReward(  
1457      address _stakeToken↑,  
1458      address _to↑,  
1459      uint256 _amount↑  
1460  ) external override onlyStakeTokenCallerContract(_stakeToken↑) {  
1461      sugar.mint(_to↑, _amount↑);  
1462  }  
1463 }
```

Owner can update dev BPS up to 1000 and ref BPS up to 100

```
1107  function setDevBps(uint256 _devBps↑) external onlyOwner {  
1108      require(_devBps↑ <= 1000, "setDevBps::bad devBps");  
1109      massUpdatePools();  
1110      devBps = _devBps↑;  
1111      emit SetDevBps(_devBps↑);  
1112  }
```

```
1123  function setRefBps(uint256 _refBps↑) external onlyOwner {  
1124      require(_refBps↑ <= 100, "setRefBps::bad refBps");  
1125      massUpdatePools();  
1126      refBps = _refBps↑;  
1127      emit SetRefBps(_refBps↑);  
1128  }
```

Audit Comments

- Stakers can mint sugar tokens after initial deployment
- Owner can renounce ownership
- Owner can transfer ownership
- Owner can include/exclude addresses from StateTokenCallerAllowancePool
- Owner can include/exclude addresses from StateTokenCallerContract
- Owner can change dev address receiver
- Owner can update dev BPS up to 1000
- Owner can change ref address receiver
- Owner can update ref BPS up to 100
- Owner can change sugar per block time
- Owner can add/remove pool
- Owner can update pool settings
- Owner can update bonus multiplier with an indefinite amount
- OnlyPermittedTokenFunder can deposit tokens to contract
- Users can get rewards through staking
- Users can take withdraw tokens anytime using emergency withdraw without claiming the rewards
- Owner cannot burn token
- Owner cannot block users
- Owner cannot pause contract



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