

Blockchain Security - Smart Contract Audits

Security Assessment

April 1, 2022



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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.

Network

Binance Smart Chain

Website

https://hexaprotocol.net

Telegram

https://t.me/hexaprotocol

Twitter

https://twitter.com/hexaprotocol

KYC

https://github.com/ContractWolf/KYC-certificates/blob/main/KYC_HexaProtocol.jpg

Whitepaper

https://hexa-protocol.gitbook.io/hexa-protocol-docs/

Description

Next-Gen DeFi Mechanism With Auto-Staking Protocol & Auto Compound Mechansm!

ContractWolf Engagement

1st of April 2022, **Hexa Protocol** engaged and agrees to audit their smart contract's code by ContractWolf. 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 have been provided by **Hexa Protocol**.

Logo



Contract link

https://bscscan.com/address/0xe196f324021098fd5c2f21cf17613c3ce17 7d6c2

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
- SafeMath
- SafeMathInt
- IPancakeSwapPair
- IPancakeSwapRouter
- IPancakeSwapFactory
- IDividendDistributor
- Ownable
- ERC20Detailed
- HexaProtocol

Description

Optimization enabled: Yes

Version: v0.7.6

Decimal: 5

Symbol: HEXA

Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	2	5	1

Exposed Functions

Version	Public	Private
1.0	14	0

Version	External	Internal
1.0	70	23

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	44	29

Capabilities

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

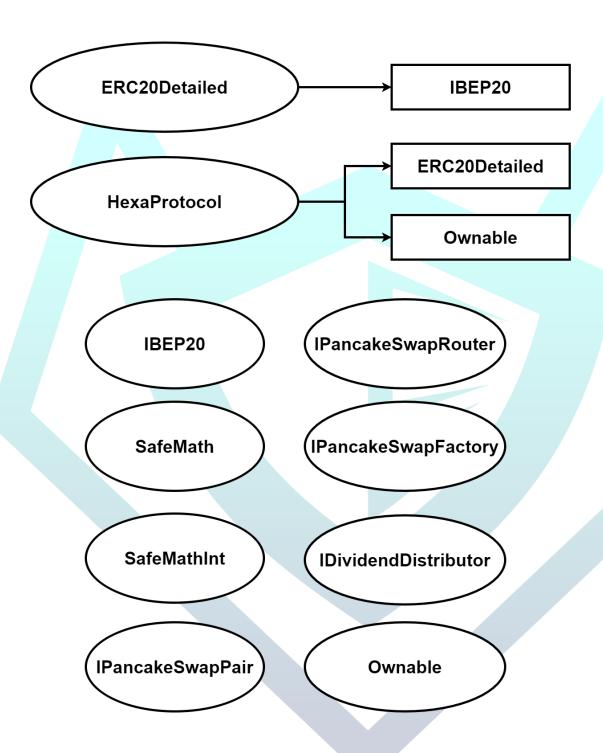


Scope of Work

Hexa Protocol team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract.



Inheritance Graph



Verify Claims

Correct implementation of Token Standard

Tested	Verified
✓	X

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	√	√	√

Optional implementation

Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
renounceOwnership	Owner renounce ownership for more trust	√	√	√



Deployer cannot mint after initial deployment

Statement	Exist	Tested	Verified	File
Deployer cannot mint	✓	√	√	Main

Max / Total supply: 325,000 HEXA

Deployer can block user

Statement	Exist	Tested	Verified
Deployer can block user	√	√	√

Deployer cannot burn

Statement	Exist	Tested	Verified
Deployer cannot burn	√	√	√

Deployer cannot pause contract

Statement	Exist	Tested	Verified
Deployer cannot pause	_	_	_

Overall Checkup (Smart Contract Security)



Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	√
Partly Verified	X
Unverified / Not checked	P
Not Available	_

Write Functions of Contract

13. setBotBlacklist
14. setFeeReceivers
15. setLP
16. setPairAddress
17. setWhitelist
18. transfer
19. transferFrom
20. transferOwnership
21. unauthorize
22. withdrawAllToTreasury

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
<u>SWC-136</u>	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
<u>SWC-135</u>	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SWC-133</u>	Hash Collisions with Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
<u>SWC-132</u>	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SWC-130	Right-To Left Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
SWC-129	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	CWE-691: Insufficient Control Flow Management	PASSED
<u>SWC-125</u>	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
<u>SWC-122</u>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	NOT PASSED
<u>SWC-119</u>	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
<u>SWC-118</u>	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED

SWC-117	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SWC-116	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
SWC-112	Delegate call to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SWC-110	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always- Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED

State Variable		CWE-710: Improper	
<u>SWC-108</u>	Default	Adherence to Coding	NOT PASSED
Visibility		<u>Standards</u>	
	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper	
SWC-107		Enforcement of Behavioral	PASSED
		Workflow	
	Unprotected	CWE-284: Improper	
SWC-106	SELFDESTRUCT	Access Control	PASSED
	Instruction		
	Unprotected	CWE-284: Improper	
SWC-105	Ether	Access Control	PASSED
	Withdrawal		
CMC 104	Unchecked Call	CWE-252: Unchecked	DACCED
SWC-104	Return Value	Return Value	PASSED
	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper	
SWC-103		Control of a Resource	NOT PASSED
		Through its Lifetime	
	Outdated	CWE-937: Using	
SWC-102	Compiler Version	Components with Known	PASSED
		<u>Vulnerabilities</u>	
CMC 101	Integer Overflow	CWE-682: Incorrect	DACCED
SWC-101	and Underflow	Calculation	PASSED
	Function Default	CWE-710: Improper	
<u>SWC-100</u>	Visibility	Adherence to Coding	PASSED
		<u>Standards</u>	

AUDIT PASSED

Low Issues

A floating pragma is set (SWC-103)	L: 18
State variable visibility is not set (SWC-108)	L: 432 C: 29, L: 456 C: 12, L: 457 C: 12, L: 471 C: 9
Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness (SWC-120)	L: 940 C: 21

Audit Comments

- Deployer cannot mint after initial deployment
- Deployer cannot burn
- Deployer can block user
- Deployer cannot pause contract
- Deployer can renounce ownership
- Deployer can transfer ownership
- Deployer can withdraw tokens from contract
- Deployer cannot set/update taxes and fees
- Contract has a rebase



CONTRACTWOLF

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