



SOLIDProof
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Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

MADE IN GERMANY

BLOCKDEED

Audit

Security Assessment

26. July, 2022

For



BLOCKDEED



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

Disclaimer	3
Description	5
Project Engagement	5
Logo	5
Contract Link	5
Methodology	7
Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)	8
Tested Contract Files	9
Source Lines	10
Risk Level	10
Capabilities	11
Inheritance Graph	12
CallGraph	13
Scope of Work/Verify Claims	14
Modifiers and public functions	22
Source Units in Scope	24
Critical issues	25
High issues	25
Medium issues	25
Low issues	25
Informational issues	25
Audit Comments	26
SWC Attacks	27

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Version	Date	Description
1.0	11. July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary
1.0	26. July 2022	Reaudit

Network

Ethereum (ERC20)

Website

<https://www.blockdeed.xyz/>

Twitter

<https://twitter.com/blockdeed>

Instagram

<https://www.instagram.com/blockdeed/>

Discord

<https://discord.gg/Y4ECrdvbZB>

LinkedIn

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/blockdeed>

Description

TBA

Project Engagement

During the 7th of July 2022, **BLOCKDEED Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



BLOCKDEED

Contract Link

v1.0

- Testnet
 - <https://rinkeby.etherscan.io/address/0xD5faAb307ee91BD56feC7CC3d1A39e08d5626801#code>

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:

```
IERC165
IERC721
IERC721Receiver
IERC721Metadata
📖 Address
Context
📖 Strings
ERC165
ERC721
ERC721URIStorage
Pausable
Ownable
ERC721Burnable
📖 Counters
IERC20
```


Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

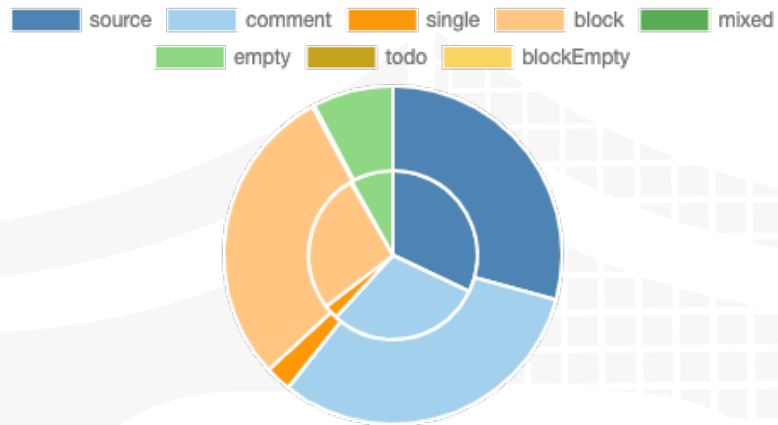
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

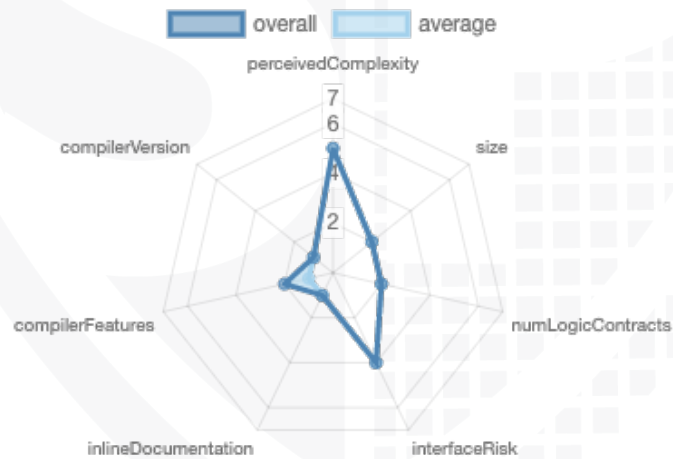
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/blockdeed.sol	3214fbc41fd3054838be61a7ce28e7b370e52c5a

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	3	5	6

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Version	Public	Payable
1.0	53	1

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	16	107	1	6	38

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	23	10

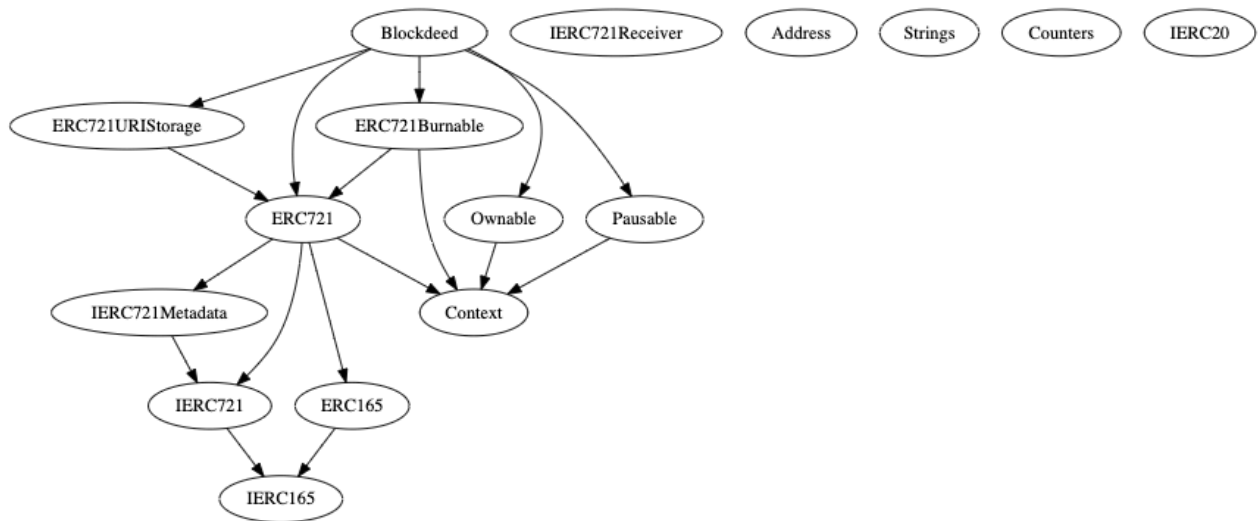
Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	00:08:11		yes	yes (2 asm blocks)	

Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
1.0	yes		yes			

Inheritance Graph

v1.0



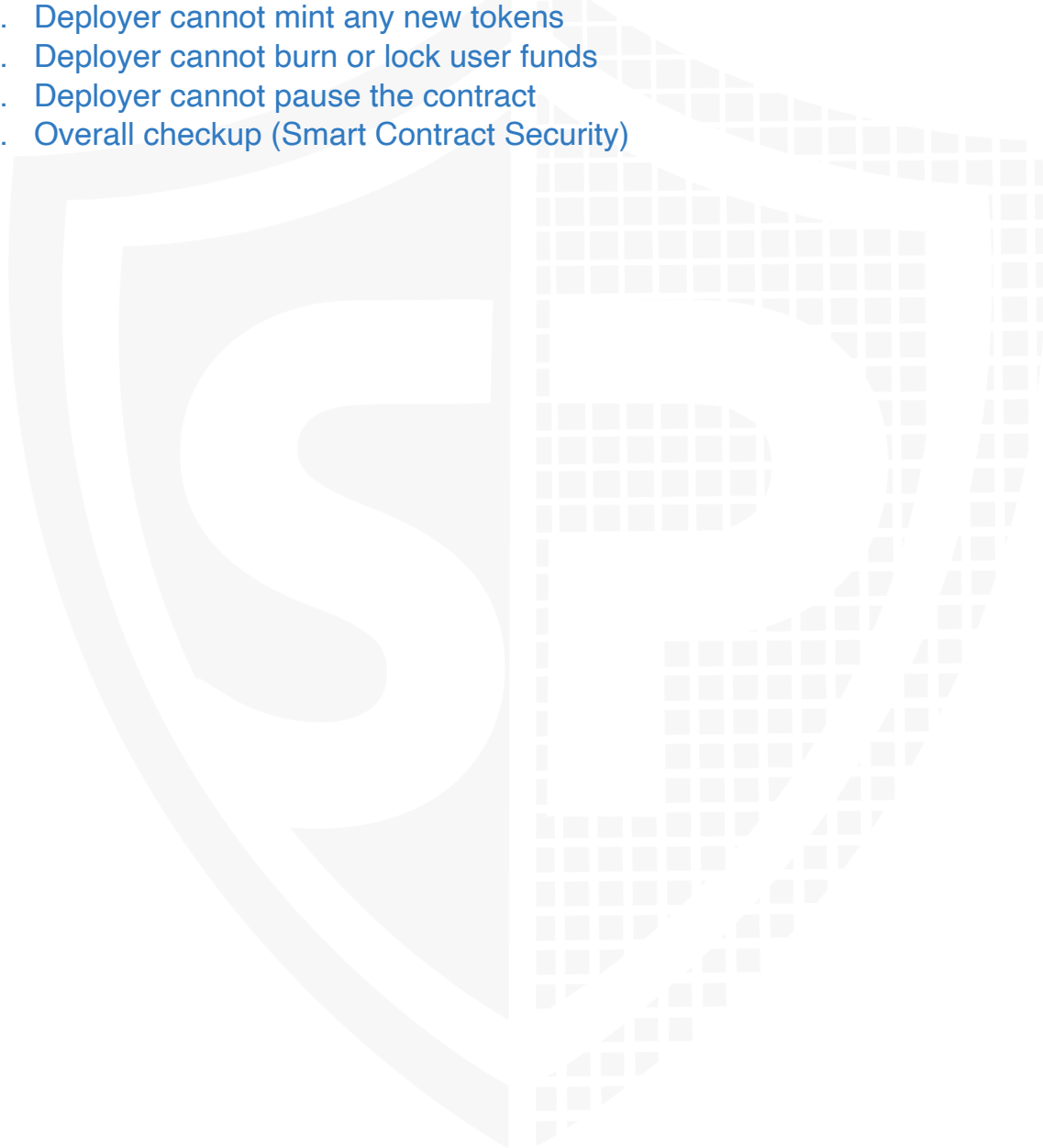


Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token 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 (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Is contract an upgradeable
2. Correct implementation of Token standard
3. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
4. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
5. Deployer cannot pause the contract
6. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)



Is contract an upgradeable

Name	
Is contract an upgradeable?	No



Correct implementation of Token standard

ERC721				
Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
BalanceOf	Count all NFTs assigned to an owner	✓	✓	✓
OwnerOf	Find the owner of an NFT	✓	✓	✓
SafeTransferFrom	Transfers the ownership of an NFT from one address to another address	✓	✓	✓
SafeTransferFrom	See above - Difference is that this function has an extra data parameter	✓	✓	✓
TransferFrom	Transfer ownership of an NFT	✓	✓	✓
Approve	Change or reaffirm the approved address for an NFT	✓	✓	✓
SetApprovalForAll	Enable or disable approval for a third party ("operator") to manage all of `msg.sender`'s assets	✓	✓	✓
GetApproved	Get the approved address for a single NFT	✓	✓	✓
IsApprovedForAll	Query if an address is an authorized operator for another address	✓	✓	✓
SupportsInterface	Query if a contract implements an interface	✓	✓	✓
Name	Provides information about the name	✓	✓	✓
Symbol	Provides information about the symbol	✓	✓	✓
TokenURI	Provides information about the TokenUri	✓	✓	✓

Write functions of contract v1.0

1. approve

2. burn

3. changeOwner

4. mint

5. pause

6. putOnStake

7. removeWhitelist

8. renounceOwnership

9. safeTransferFrom

10. safeTransferFrom

11. setApprovalForAll

12. setBKDPrice

13. setNftPrice

14. setWINftPrice

15. setstakingPrice

16. transferFrom

17. transferOwnership

18. unpause

19. unstake

20. whitelis

21. withdrawETH

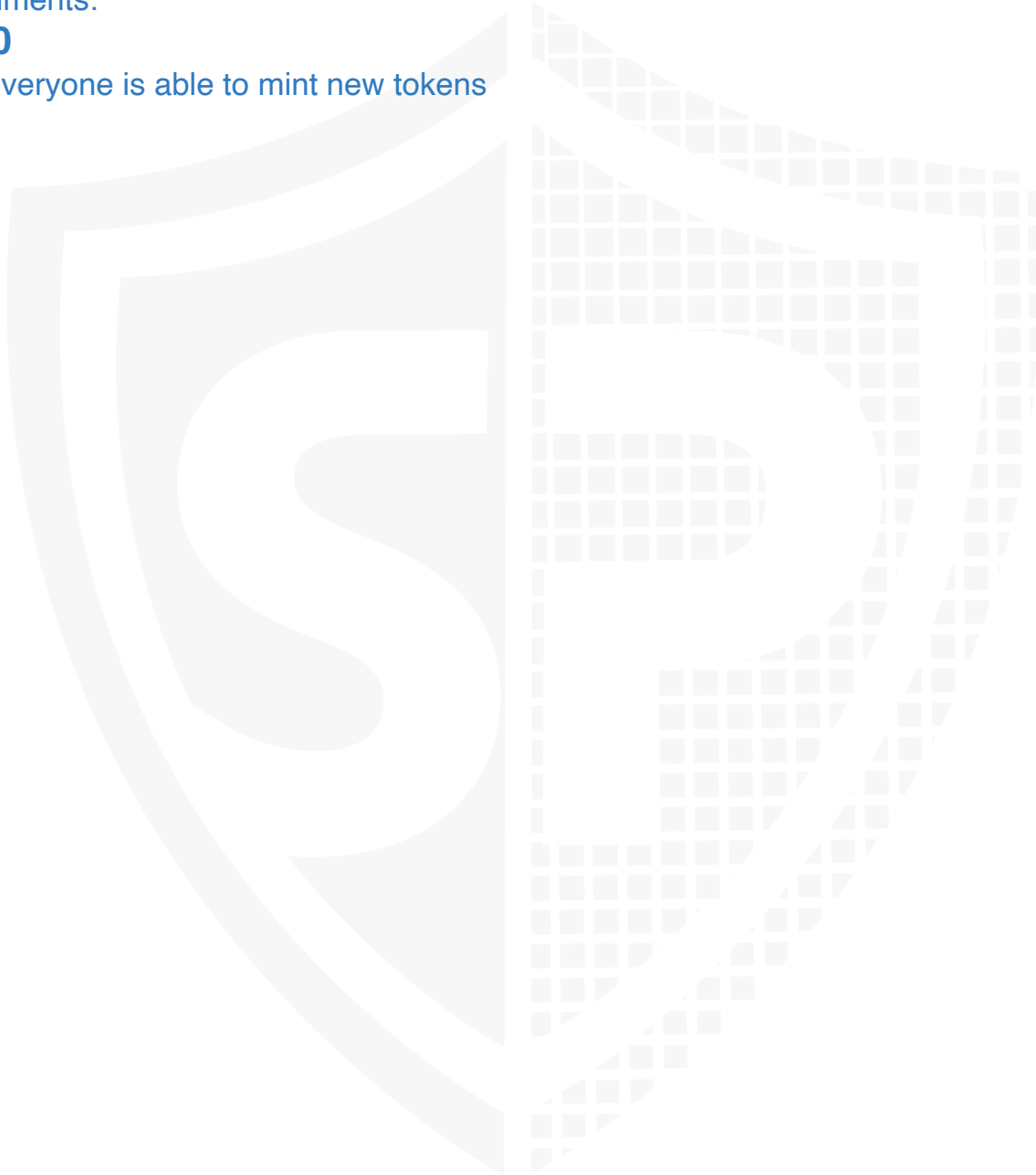
Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	✓	✓	✓

Comments:

v1.0

- Everyone is able to mint new tokens



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	✓	✓	✗
Deployer cannot burn	✓	✓	✓

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can lock user funds by
 - Pausing contract
- Tokens
 - can be burned by msg.sender

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can pause contract



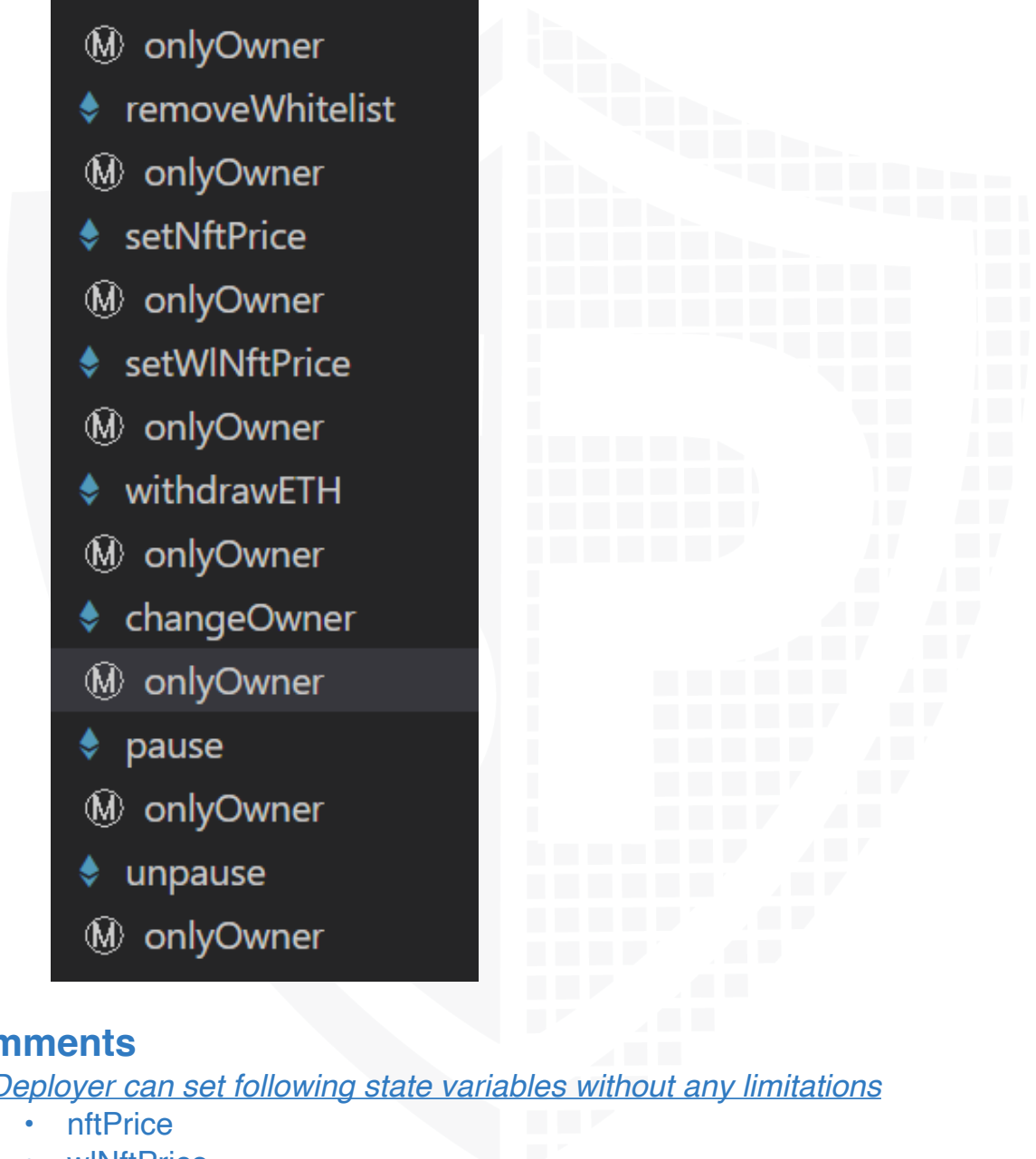
Overall checkpoint (Smart Contract Security)

Tested	Verified
✓	✓

Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	✓
Partly Verified	⚠
Unverified / Not checked	✗
Not available	-

Modifiers and public functions v1.0



◆	<Constructor>
◆	mint 💰
◆	whitelist
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	removeWhitelist
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	setNftPrice
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	setWlNftPrice
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	withdrawETH
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	changeOwner
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	pause
Ⓜ	onlyOwner
◆	unpause
Ⓜ	onlyOwner

Comments





- Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - nftPrice
 - wlNftPrice
 - BKDPrice
 - Must not be 0, it causes reverting in “putOnStake” function L1421 because it is not allowed to divide by zero
 - stakingPrice
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - _paused

- whitelisted
- Existing Modifiers
 - onlyOwner
 - whenPaused
 - whenNotPaused
- Owner can withdraw contract eth balance
- Use Ownable functions instead of implementing ownable functionalities by yourself or remove Ownable contract and implement everything by yourself

Please check if an OnlyOwner or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.

Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	contracts/blockdeed.sol	11	5	1455	1236	569	671	462	
	Totals	11	5	1455	1236	569	671	462	

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalized source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
Comment Lines	lines containing single or block comments
Complexity Score	a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...)

Audit Results

AUDIT PASSED

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	Contract doesn't import npm packages from source (like OpenZeppelin etc.)	-	We recommend to import all packages from npm directly without flatten the contract. Functions could be modified or can be susceptible to vulnerabilities
#3	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check)	1307	Check that the address is not zero
#4	Main	State variables shadowing	1297	Rename the state variables that shadow another component

Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#4	Main	NatSpec documentation missing	-	If you started to comment your code, also comment all other functions, variables etc.

#5	Main	Remove owner functionality	1378-1382	If you are using “Ownable” contract for the ownership logic, use its transfer/renounce ownership function to set another admin for this contract instead of writing it by yourself.
#6	Main	No difference between wNftPrice and nftPrice	See description	To make sure that there is a difference between those variables make sure that the wNftPrice will not become more than nftPrice
#7	Main	Readability	See description	We recommend you to reorder functions state variables etc. to improve the readability of the contract.

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.5.10/natspec-format.html>) for your contracts to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This helps investors to make clear what that variables, functions etc. do.

26. July 2022:

- Read whole report and modifiers section for more information

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
SW C-1 36	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
SW C-1 35	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 34	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-1 33	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
SW C-1 32	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
SW C-1 31	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 30	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
SW C-1 29	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
SW C-1 28	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED
SW C-1 27	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED

SW C-1 24	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
SW C-1 23	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
SW C-1 22	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
SW C-1 21	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
SW C-1 19	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 18	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-1 17	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 16	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-1 15	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-1 14	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED

SW C-1 13	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
SW C-1 12	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-1 11	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-1 10	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
SW C-1 08	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
SW C-1 06	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
SW C-1 05	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
SW C-1 04	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
SW C-1 03	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	PASSED
SW C-1 02	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED

SW C-1 01	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
SW C-1 00	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED







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