

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

MADE IN GERMANY

CANDY

Audit

Security Assessment 01. February, 2022

For



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Version	Date	Description
1.0	01. February 2022	Layout projectAutomated-/Manual-Security TestingSummary

Network

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

Website

https://candybsc.com/

Telegram

https://t.me/CandyBscV2

Twitter

https://twitter.com/CandyBscV2

Github

https://github.com/Candybsc/Candy

Description

CANDY is an upgraded version of Candylad Token, NFTs avatar + application, Metaverse Al game development application, and incubation of game peripheral products. The final vision of CANDY is the establishment of a global online and offline charity foundation, allowing the holders to hold While enjoying the huge return of wealth brought by investing in CANDY Token, they are also contributing to charity and public welfare invisibly, and together with CANDY, they will spread love to every corner of the world.

Project Engagement

During the 1st of February 2022, **Candy 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



Contract Link v1.0

https://bscscan.com/address/
 0x754d774037888e8e0d080d8633680174f3415e98#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 aspossible.
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.

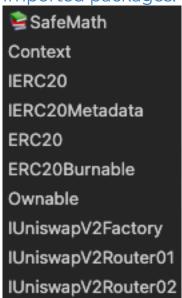
Methodology

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-byline 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:



Tested Contract Files

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

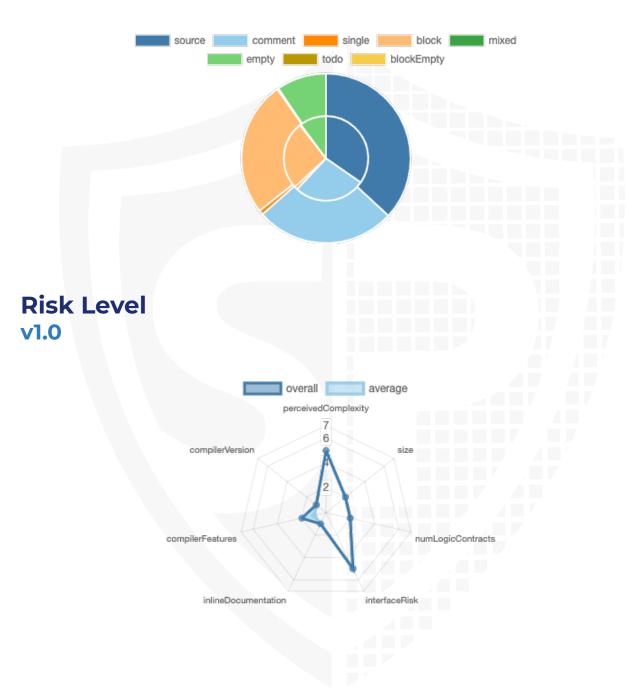
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/candy.sol	7f66fa2026d571bcfaae8082f3e58469d9694634

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	1	5	3

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		77	5

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	56	83	5	18	23

State Variables

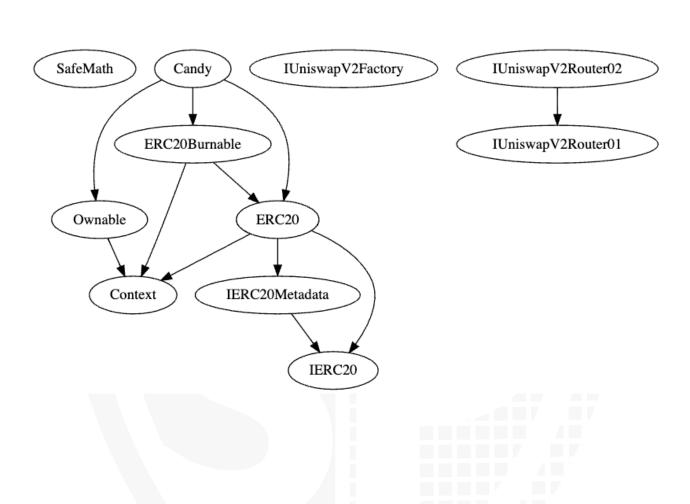
Version	Total	Public
1.0	36	23

Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experim ental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembl Y	Has Destroya ble Contract s
1.0	^0.8.2		yes		

Version	Transfer s ETH	Low- Level Calls	Deleg ateCa II	Uses Hash Function s	EC Rec ove r	New/ Create/ Create2
1.0	yes					

Inheritance Graph v1.0



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

Correct implementation of Token standard

Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
TotalSupply	provides information about the total token supply	√	\checkmark	\checkmark
BalanceOf	provides account balance of the owner's account	√	\checkmark	\checkmark
Transfer	executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address	√	√	√
TransferFrom	executes transfers of a specified number of tokens from a specified address	√	√	√
Approve	allow a spender to withdraw a set number of tokens from a specified account	√	√	√
Allowance	returns a set number of tokens from a spender to the owner	√	√	√

Write functions of contract v1.0

SetAddressForMarketing	21. renounceOwnerMaster
2. SetBuyIndexSellLiquify	22. renounceOwnership
3. SetBuyValues	23. setBotAddresses
4. SetLpNum	24. swapTokensForEthForOwner
5. SetMaxTxAmount	25. transfer
6. SetMintContract	26. transferFrom
7. SetSellValues	27. transferOwnership
8. SetSwapAndLiquifyEnabled	
9. SetSwapBuyLiquifyEnabled	
10. SetSwapSellLiquifyEnabled	
11. addBotAddress	
12. antiBot	
13. approve	
14. burn	
15. burnFrom	
16. decreaseAllowance	
17. doLP	
18. excludeFromFee	
19. includeInFee	
20. increaseAllowance	

Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	\checkmark	√	√
Max / Total Supply	(690.000.0	000.000



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	\checkmark	√	X
Deployer cannot burn	√	√	X

Comments:

v1.0

- · Deployer can lock user funds by
 - Blocking addresses

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	-	_	-



Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

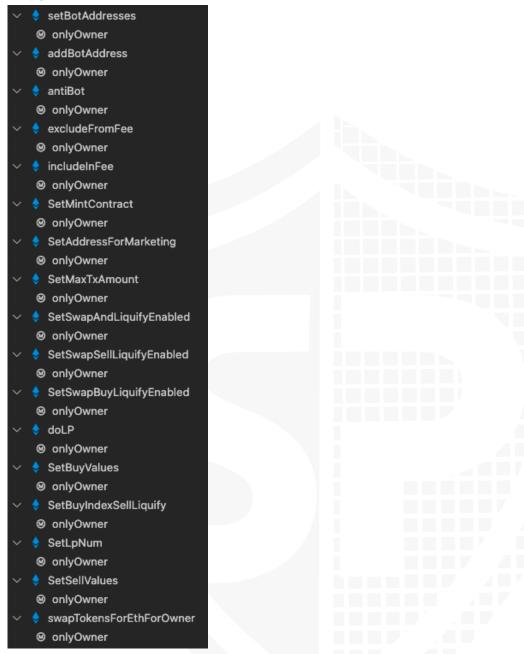


Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verfified / Checked	\checkmark
Partly Verified	P
Unverified / Not checked	X
Not available	-

Modifiers and public functions

v1.0



Comments

- · Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - antiBotAmount
 - antiBotTime
 - _maxTxAmount
 - LPBuyFees
 - marketBuyFees
 - burnBuyFees
 - buyIndexSellLiquify
 - IpNum
 - LPSellFees

- marketSellFees
- burnSellFees
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - botAddresses
 - antiBotEnabled
 - _isExcludedFromFee
 - swapAndLiquifyEnabled
 - swapSellLiquifyEnabled
 - swapBuyLiquifyEnabled

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

Source Units in Scope v1.0

Туре	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
 	contracts/candy.sol	6	5	1298	1042	502	476	455	. <u>Š</u>
≥ ≧Q %	Totals	6	5	1298	1042	502	476	455	<u>`</u> Š <u>.</u> ♣.☆∑

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

Issue	File	Туре	Line	Description
#1	Main	Reentrancy vulnerabilities	1131	Apply the [`check-effects-interactions pattern`](http://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.21/security-considerations.html#re-entrancy).or nonReentrant modifier from OpenZeppelin
#2	Main	Regaining ownership	739-819	Owner can regain ownership with renounceOwnerMaster after renouncing ownership
				Event is wrong in L777. The ownership will not transferred to address zero because the _masert address (the deployer in this case) will be set as _owner

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
#2	Main	A floating pragma is set	7	The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.2"".
#3	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing- zero-check)	1108, 1103, 1292	Check that the address is not zero
#4	Main	State variable visibility is not set	986, 1002, 1004, 1006	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#5	Main	Local variables shadowing	1271, 1286	Rename the local variables that shadow another component
#6	Main	Missing Events Arithmetic	1278, 1271, 1282, 1112, 1286, 1085	Emit an event for critical parameter changes

Informational issues

Issue	File	Туре	Line	Description
#1	Main	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)	983, 1022, 989	Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change
#2	Main	Unused return values	1260	Ensure that all the return values of the function calls are used and handle both success and failure cases if needed by the business logic
#3	Main	Functions that are not used	238, 814, 87, 185, 145, 211, 162, 16, 58, 70, 41, 29	Remove unused functions
#4	Main	NatSpec documentation missing	-	If you start to comment your code, also comment all other functions, variables etc.

#5	Main	Misspelling	-	Change:
				 tokensIntoLiqudity to tokensIntoLiquidity L1059 contract_addr to contractAddress L1103, L1104, L1105

Commented Code exist

There are some instances of code being commented out in the following files that should be removed:

Line	Comment	
Č	// uint256 public numTokensSellToAddToLiquidity = tokensForRewards.mul(lpNum).div(10000);	

Recommendation

Remove the commented code, or address them properly.

Audit Comments

01. February 2022:

· Read whole report for more information

SWC Attacks

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

<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>27</u>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>25</u>	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
<u>SW</u> 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
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>22</u>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>21</u>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>20</u>	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>9</u>	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>8</u>	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>7</u>	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>6</u>	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>5</u>	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>4</u>	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>3</u>	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>2</u>	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>1</u>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>O</u>	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>09</u>	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>08</u>	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	NOT PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>06</u>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUC T Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>05</u>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>04</u>	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>03</u>	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	NOT PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>02</u>	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>01</u>	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>00</u>	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED



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