



Cyberscope

Audit Report

PAWDNAH

June 2023

SHA256 9f04fd49cca58a4849c42726b70b44ac3fe452442f5de4e8bc002784594533b5

Audited by © cyberscope

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Review	2
Audit Updates	2
Source Files	3
Overview	5
Roles	5
Findings Breakdown	6
Diagnostics	7
RNRM - Redundant No Reentrant Modifier	8
Description	8
Recommendation	9
IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement	10
Description	10
Recommendation	10
L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	11
Description	11
Recommendation	11
L19 - Stable Compiler Version	12
Description	12
Recommendation	12
Functions Analysis	13
Inheritance Graph	14
Flow Graph	15
Summary	16
Disclaimer	17
About Cyberscope	18

Review

Testing Deploy	https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x24ba719f4e996f225dda1e1a27db16a560b51a4c
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Audit Updates

Initial Audit	06 Jun 2023 https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/7-burn2/v1/audit.pdf
Corrected Phase 2	14 Jun 2023 https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/7-burn2/v2/audit.pdf
Corrected Phase 3	23 Jun 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
@openzeppelin/contracts/access/AccessControl.sol	afd98330d27bddff0db7cb8fcf42bd4766dda5f60b40871a3bec6220f9c9edf7
@openzeppelin/contracts/access/IAccessControl.sol	d03c1257f2094da6c86efa7aa09c1c07ebd33dd31046480c5097bc2542140e45
@openzeppelin/contracts/security/Pausable.sol	2072248d2f79e661c149fd6a6593a8a3f038466557c9b75e50e0b001bcb5cf97
@openzeppelin/contracts/security/ReentrancyGuard.sol	fa97ea556c990ee44f2ef4c80d4ef7d0af3f5f9b33a02142911140688106f5a9
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/IERC20Permit.sol	b7383c48331f3cc9901fc05e5d5830fcd533699a77f3ee1e756a98681bfb2ee
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol	7ebde70853ccafcf1876900dad458f46eb9444d591d39bfc58e952e2582f5587
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol	c8309ed2c1c7edf52a23833798c94507702248debfc4ed1f645e571e3c230f8b
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol	8b85a2463eda119c2f42c34fa3d942b61ae65df381f48ed436fe8edb3a7d602
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Context.sol	1458c260d010a08e4c20a4a517882259a23a4baa0b5bd9add9fb6d6a1549814a
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/introspection/ERC165.sol	8806a632d7b656cadb8133ff8f2acae4405b3a64d8709d93b0fa6a216a8a6154
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/introspection/IERC165.sol	701e025d13ec6be09ae892eb029cd83b3064325801d73654847a5fb11c58b1e5
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/Math.sol	85a2caf3bd06579fb55236398c1321e15fd524a8fe140dff748c0f73d7a52345

@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/SignedMath.sol	420a5a5d8d94611a04b39d6cf5f0249255 2ed4257ea82aba3c765b1ad52f77f6
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Strings.sol	cb2df477077a5963ab50a52768cb74ec6f3 2177177a78611ddb2c07e2d36de
contracts/SecureDeposit.sol	9f04fd49cca58a4849c42726b70b44ac3fe 452442f5de4e8bc002784594533b5

Overview

The SecureDeposit contract implements a rewards mechanism based on deposits. The users can deposit a specific amount of tokens. The deposits are tracked from the contract using a FIFO (First in First out) structure. If the total number of depositors is more than three and the contract has three times the tokens of the first depositor, then the first depositor is applicable to withdraw three times the deposited amount and dequeued from the structure. The tokens are intended to be USDC. The deposited amount is defined by the contract owner. The depositors cannot withdraw their deposits unless they are applicable.

Roles

Users

- deposit
- withdraw

Admin

- pause
- unpause
- onlyRole
- addFundsToBackupWallet
- setDepositAmount
- revertState

Findings Breakdown



● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	4

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	0	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	4	0	0	0

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	RNRM	Redundant No Reentrant Modifier	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved

RNRM - Redundant No Reentrant Modifier

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/testingDeploy/SecureDeposit.sol#L120
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract uses the `nonReentrant` modifier to the `withdraw()` method, which suggests an intention to prevent potential reentrancy attacks. However, the `withdraw()` method exclusively deals with the `usdc` token, which is considered a trusted source within the contract.

Given that the `usdc` token is a trusted entity and no external address can be executed through the `withdraw()` method, the risk of reentrancy vulnerabilities is effectively mitigated. Consequently, the usage of the `nonReentrant` modifier becomes redundant, adding unnecessary complexity to the codebase.

```
function withdraw(uint256 amount) public whenNotPaused nonReentrant
{
    require(eligibleWithdrawals[msg.sender] >= amount,
        "Insufficient eligible withdrawal balance.");

    // Transfer the requested amount to the depositor
    usdc.safeTransfer(msg.sender, amount);

    // Update the withdrawal eligibility amount
    eligibleWithdrawals[msg.sender] -= amount;

    emit Withdrawn(msg.sender, amount);
}
```

Recommendation

To address this finding and enhance code simplicity and clarity, it is recommended to remove the unnecessary "nonReentrant" modifier from the "withdraw()" method. By removing the modifier, the code becomes more streamlined and easier to comprehend, reducing the gas consumption.

IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/SecureDeposit.sol#L73,74
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The `immutable` is a special declaration for this kind of state variables that saves gas when it is defined.

```
withdrawalWalletBalance  
totalDeposits
```

Recommendation

By declaring a variable as immutable, the Solidity compiler is able to make certain optimizations. This can reduce the amount of storage and computation required by the contract, and make it more gas-efficient.

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/SecureDeposit.sol#L152
Status	Unresolved

Description

The Solidity style guide is a set of guidelines for writing clean and consistent Solidity code. Adhering to a style guide can help improve the readability and maintainability of the Solidity code, making it easier for others to understand and work with.

The followings are a few key points from the Solidity style guide:

1. Use camelCase for function and variable names, with the first letter in lowercase (e.g., myVariable, updateCounter).
2. Use PascalCase for contract, struct, and enum names, with the first letter in uppercase (e.g., MyContract, UserStruct, ErrorEnum).
3. Use uppercase for constant variables and enums (e.g., MAX_VALUE, ERROR_CODE).
4. Use indentation to improve readability and structure.
5. Use spaces between operators and after commas.
6. Use comments to explain the purpose and behavior of the code.
7. Keep lines short (around 120 characters) to improve readability.

```
uint256 _newAmount
```

Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, maintainability, and makes it easier to work with.

Find more information on the Solidity documentation

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.17/style-guide.html#naming-convention>.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/SecureDeposit.sol#L3
Status	Unresolved

Description

The `^` symbol indicates that any version of Solidity that is compatible with the specified version (i.e., any version that is a higher minor or patch version) can be used to compile the contract. The version lock is a mechanism that allows the author to specify a minimum version of the Solidity compiler that must be used to compile the contract code. This is useful because it ensures that the contract will be compiled using a version of the compiler that is known to be compatible with the code.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.19;
```

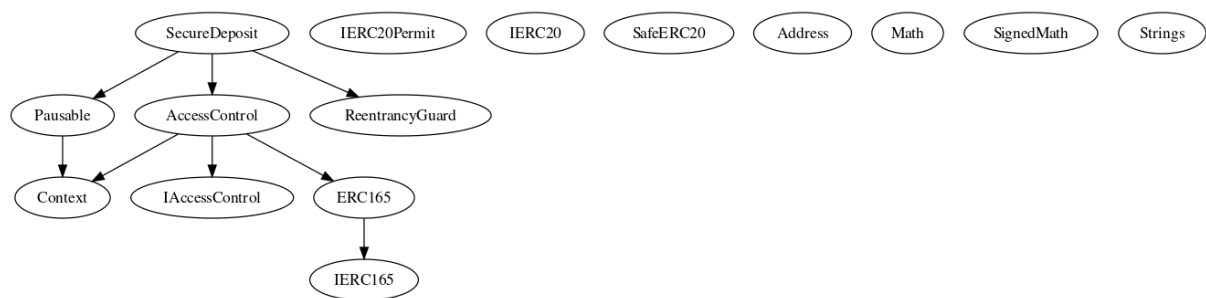
Recommendation

The team is advised to lock the pragma to ensure the stability of the codebase. The locked pragma version ensures that the contract will not be deployed with an unexpected version. An unexpected version may produce vulnerabilities and undiscovered bugs. The compiler should be configured to the lowest version that provides all the required functionality for the codebase. As a result, the project will be compiled in a well-tested LTS (Long Term Support) environment.

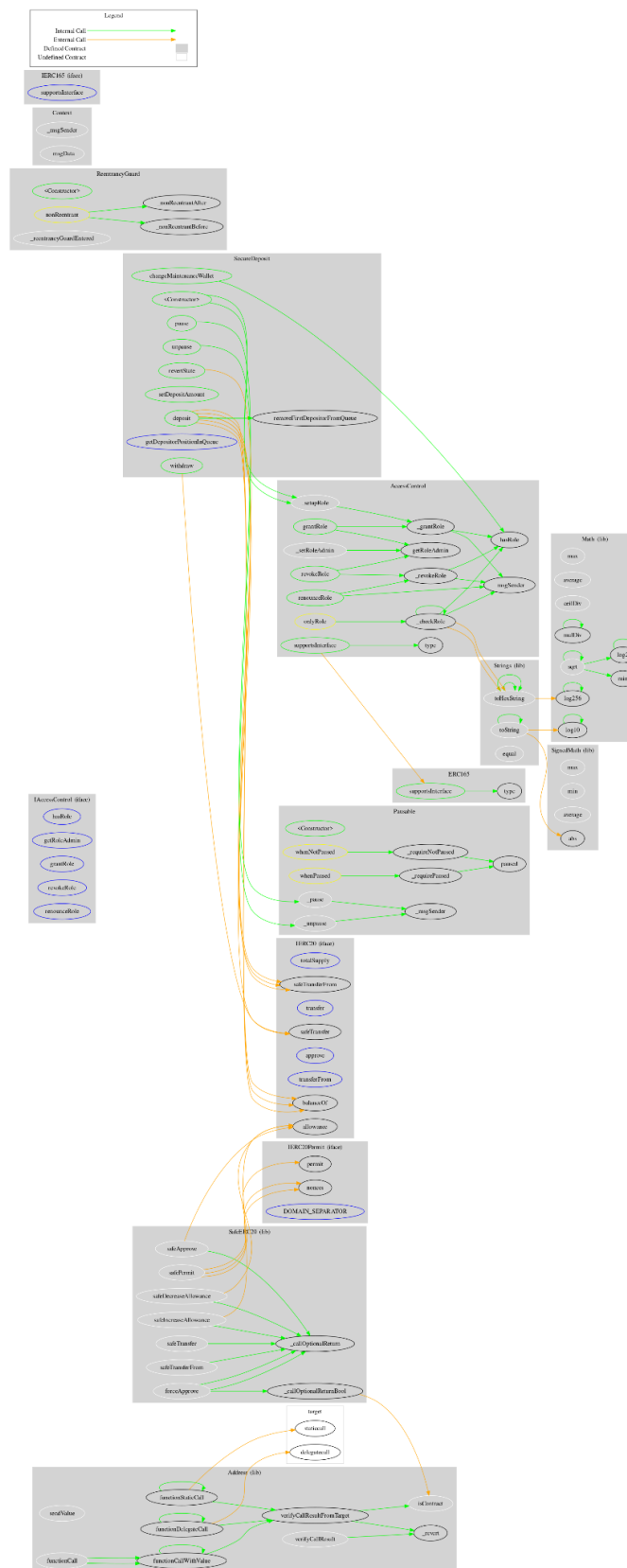
Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
SecureDeposit	Implementation	AccessContr ol, ReentrancyG uard, Pausable		
		Public	✓	-
	deposit	Public	✓	whenNotPause d
	withdraw	Public	✓	whenNotPause d nonReentrant
	removeFirstDepositorFromQueue	Internal	✓	
	pause	Public	✓	onlyRole
	unpause	Public	✓	onlyRole
	setDepositAmount	Public	✓	onlyRole
	changeMaintenanceWallet	Public	✓	-
	getDepositorPositionInQueue	External		-
	revertState	Public	✓	onlyRole

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

PAWDNAH contract implements a rewards mechanism based on deposits. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements.

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About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

Cyberscope is one of the leading smart contract audit firms in the crypto space and has built a high-profile network of clients and partners.



The Cyberscope team

<https://www.cyberscope.io>