



Smart contract security audit DEBT PROTOCOL

v.1.0

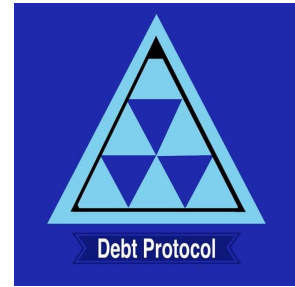


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Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction	3
1.1 Project engagement	3
1.2 Disclaimer	3
2.0 Coverage	4
2.1 Target Code and Revision	4
2.2 Attacks made to the contract	5
3.0 Security Issues	7
3.1 High severity issues [0]	7
3.2 Medium severity issues [0]	7
3.3 Low severity issues [0]	8
4.0 Summary of the audit	9



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project engagement

During April of 2021, DebtProtocol engaged CTDSec 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. DebtProtocol provided CTDSec with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

DEBT is an automatic yield generator using a unique concept never seen before in the cryptosphere called "the debt protocol". It allows people to earn DEBT tokens over time and automatically without increasing the supply and while maintaining its rarity.

The DEBT token was developed completely from scratch. It is therefore unique and from no fork. It's an BSC-20 token from the Binance Smart Chain Network.

1.2 Disclaimer

It should be noted that this audit is not an endorsement of the reliability or effectiveness of the contract, rather limited to an assessment of the logic and implementation. In order to ensure a secure contract that's able to withstand the network's fast-paced and rapidly changing environment, we at CTDSec recommend that DebtProtocol team put in place a bug bounty program to encourage further and active analysis of the smart contract.



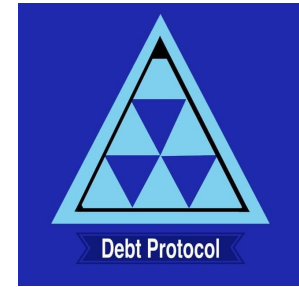
2.0 Coverage

2.1 Target Code and Revision

For this audit, we performed research, investigation, and review of the DebtProtocol contract followed by issue reporting, along with mitigation and remediation instructions outlined in this report. The following code files are considered in-scope for the review:

Source:

DebtProtocol.sol - <https://github.com/Rayjine/DebtProtocol/blob/main/DEBT%20Protocol.sol>



2.2 Attacks made to the contract

In order to check for the security of the contract, we tested several attacks in order to make sure that the contract is secure and follows best practices.

Nº	Issue description.	Checking status
1	Compiler warnings.	PASSED
2	Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.	PASSED
3	Possible delays in data delivery.	PASSED
4	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5	Front running.	PASSED
6	Timestamp dependence.	PASSED
7	Integer Overflow and Underflow.	PASSED
8	DoS with Revert.	PASSED
9	DoS with block gas limit.	PASSED
10	Methods execution permissions.	PASSED
11	Economy model. If application logic is based on an incorrect economic model, the application would not function correctly and participants would incur financial losses. This type of issue is most often found in bonus rewards systems, Staking and Farming contracts, Vault and Vesting contracts, etc.	PASSED
12	The impact of the exchange rate on the logic.	PASSED
13	Private user data leaks.	PASSED
14	Malicious Event log.	PASSED



15	Scoping and Declarations.	PASSED
16	Uninitialized storage pointers.	PASSED
17	Arithmetic accuracy.	PASSED
18	Design Logic.	PASSED
19	Cross-function race conditions.	PASSED
20	Safe Zeppelin module.	PASSED
21	Fallback function security.	PASSED
22	Overpowered functions / Owner privileges	PASSED



3.0 Security Issues

3.1 High severity issues [0]

No high severity issues found.

3.2 Medium severity issues [0]

No medium severity issues found.

3.3 Low severity issues [0]

No low severity issues found.

Owner privileges

- ☐ Owner can add the tiers with any selling and daily holding fees, which could be great. Better to add some range for them!
- ☐ Owner can change the fees of the tier. Also better to add some range!
- ☐ Owner can change the threshold of the tier.
- ☐ Owner can change the hodl boost value.



- ☐ Owner can change the debt lag value.
- ☐ Owner can change the minimum buy amount.
- ☐ Owner can pause the transfer and redistribution.
- ☐ Owner can change debt pancakeswap lp contract.
- ☐ Owner can include and exclude accounts.
- ☐ Owner can claim the unclaimed fees.

4.0 Summary of the audit

The contract does not contain issues of high or medium criticality but we recommend limiting the privileges corresponding to the owner detailed in the 'Owner Privileges' section.