

# SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: Milky Way

**Date**: August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021



This document may contain confidential information about IT systems and the intellectual property of the Customer and information about potential vulnerabilities and mBNBods of their exploitation.

The report containing confidential information can be used internally by the Customer, or it can be disclosed publicly after all vulnerabilities fixed - upon a decision of the Customer.

#### **Document**

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for Milky Way (18 pages)
Approved by	Andrew Matiukhin   CTO Hacken OU
Туре	Token
Platform	Binance / Solidity
MBNBods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
Address	0X481DE76D5AB31E28A33B0EA1C1063ADCB5B1769A
Timeline	20 <sup>TH</sup> Aug 2021 – 21 <sup>ST</sup> Aug 2021
Changelog	21 <sup>st</sup> Aug 2021- Initial Audit



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#### Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by Milky Way (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of the Customer's smart contract and its code review conducted between August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2021 – August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021.

## Scope

The scope of the project is smart contract in the mainnet: Address: 0x6c56d9D857998E1a098e98569f257D9D85999A2C

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered:

Category	Check Item
Code review	<ul><li>Reentrancy</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Ownership Takeover</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Timestamp Dependence</li> </ul>
	Gas Limit and Loops
	<ul><li>DoS with (Unexpected) Throw</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>DoS with Block Gas Limit</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Transaction-Ordering Dependence</li> </ul>
	Style guide violation
	<ul><li>Costly Loop</li></ul>
	BEP20 API violation
	<ul> <li>Unchecked external call</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Unchecked math</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Unsafe type inference</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Implicit visibility level</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Deployment Consistency</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Repository Consistency</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Data Consistency</li></ul>



Functional review	<ul> <li>Business Logics Review</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Functionality Checks</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Access Control &amp; Authorization</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Escrow manipulation</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Token Supply manipulation</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Assets integrity</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>User Balances manipulation</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Data Consistency manipulation</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Kill-Switch Mechanism</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Operation Trails &amp; Event Generation</li> </ul>

## **Executive Summary**

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contract has not critical vulnerabilities and can be considered secure.

<sup>1</sup> Insecure	Poor secured	Secured	Well-secured
		You are	

Our team performed an analysis of code functionality, manual audit, and automated checks with Mythril and Slither. All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed, and important vulnerabilities are presented in the Audit overview section. A general overview is presented in AS-IS section, and all found issues can be found in the Audit overview section.

Security engineers found no severity issues during the audit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Look for details and justification in conclusion section



## **Severity Definitions**

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g., public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are essential to fix; however, they can't lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that can't have a significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Best Practice	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations, and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.



#### **AS-IS overview**

#### **Description**

Milky Way is an BEP20 token contract based on the OpenZeppelin source code. This contract cannot accept BNB because the receive function is always reverted. The constructor function mints 26,000 Milky Way tokens. After the contract is deployed, new tokens cannot be minted.

#### **Imports**

Milky Way contract has 3 imports:

- Ownable from OpenZeppelin
- *IBEP20* from *OpenZeppelin*. Comments have been stripped and the interface has been renamed *ERC*.
- SafeMath from OpenZeppelin. Unused functions have been removed.

#### **Inheritance**

Milky Way contract inherits BEP20 and Ownable.

#### Usings

Milky Way contract use SafeMath for uint256.

#### **Fields**

Milky Way contract has 6 fields:

- string \_name a name;
- string \_symbol a symbol;
- uint256\_totalSupply the total supply;
- uint256 \_decimal a decimal;
- mapping(address => uint256) balances a mapping of balances;
- mapping(address => mapping (address => uint256)) \_allowances a mapping of allowances;

#### **Functions**

Milky Way contract has 13 functions:



None

•	constructor	
	Description	
	Initializes the contract. Mints 26,000 Milky Way tokens.	
	Visibility	
	public	
	Input parameters	
	None	
	Constraints	
	None	
	Events emit	
	None	
	Output	
	None	
•	name	
	Description	
	Used to get the name.	
	Visibility	
	public view	
	Input parameters	
	None	
	Constraints	



	Events emit
	None
	Output
	Returns the name.
•	symbol
	Description
	Used to get the symbol.
	Visibility
	public view
	Input parameters
	None
	Constraints
	None
	Events emit
	None
	Output
	Returns the symbol.
•	decimals
	Description
	Used to get decimals.
	Visibility
	public view



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	Input parameters
	None
	Constraints
	None
	Events emit
	None
	Output
	Returns decimals.
•	totalSupply
	Description
	Used to get the total supply.
	Visibility
	external view
	Input parameters
	None
	Constraints
	None
	Events emit
	None
	Output
	Returns the total supply.

† v.

• balanceOf



### **Description**

Used to get the balance of the address.

## Visibility

external view

#### Input parameters

address\_tokenOwner — an address;

#### **Constraints**

None

#### **Events emit**

None

#### Output

Returns the balance.

#### transfer

## **Description**

Used to transfer tokens.

#### Visibility

external

#### Input parameters

- address\_to an address of recipient;
- uint256\_tokens an amount of tokens;

#### **Constraints**

None

#### **Events emit**



None

#### **Output**

None

#### \_transfer

## **Description**

Used to transfer tokens.

#### Visibility

internal

#### Input parameters

- address sender an address of sender;
- address\_recipient an address of recipient;
- uint256 \_amount an amount of tokens;

#### **Constraints**

- The sender should not be a zero address.
- The recipient should not be a zero address.

#### **Events emit**

o emit Transfer(\_sender, \_recipient, \_amount);

#### **Output**

None

#### allowance

#### **Description**

Used to get allowance.

#### Visibility



#### external view

## **Input parameters**

- address\_tokenOwner an address of owner;
- address\_spender an address of spender;

#### **Constraints**

None

#### **Events emit**

None

#### **Output**

Returns allowance.

#### approve

## **Description**

Used to approve transfer.

#### Visibility

external

#### Input parameters

- address\_spender an address of spender;
- uint256 \_tokens an amount of tokens;

#### **Constraints**

None

#### **Events emit**

None

## **Output**



None

#### \_approve

#### **Description**

Used to approve transfer.

## Visibility

internal

#### **Input parameters**

- address owner an address of owner;
- address\_spender an address of spender;
- uint256\_value an amount of tokens;

#### **Constraints**

- The owner should not be a zero address.
- The spender should not be a zero address.

#### **Events emit**

emit Approval(\_owner, \_spender, \_value);

#### **Output**

None

## transferFrom

#### **Description**

Used to transfer tokens.

#### Visibility

external

#### Input parameters



address \_from — an address of sender;
 address \_to — an address of recipient;
 uint256 \_tokens — an amount of tokens;

Constraints
None

Events emit

None

**Output** 

None

receive

**Description** 

Reverts BNB payments.

Visibility

external payable

Input parameters

None

**Constraints** 

None

**Events emit** 

None

Output

None



## **Audit overview**

#### ■■■ Critical

No critical issues were found.

### High

No high issues were found.

#### ■ ■ Medium

No medium issues were found.

#### Low

No low severity issues were found.

## ■ Lowest / Code style / Best Practice

No lowest severity issues were found.



## **Conclusion**

Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools. For the contract, high-level description of functionality was presented in As-is overview section of the report.

Security engineers found no severity issues during the audit.



#### **Disclaimers**

#### Hacken Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment, and functionality (performing the intended functions).

The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bugfree status, or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only - we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts.

#### **Technical Disclaimer**

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have its own vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee explicit security of the audited smart contracts.