

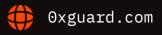
Smart contracts security assessment

Final report

Fariff: Standard

TooToken

October 2021





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Introduction

TooCoin is a burnable BEP20 contract. It is highly dependent on the owner account. If the owner account is compromised, the attacker can mint and sell unlimited amount of token, dropping token price to zero. We recommend securing the owner account using a multisig.

Name	TooToken
Audit date	2021-10-21 - 2021-10-21
Language	Solidity
Platform	Binance Smart Chain

Contracts checked

Name	Address
CoinToken	0x33Fea48c8e842a14c62dF14C83c79E43Dd6386fF

Procedure

We perform our audit according to the following procedure:

Automated analysis

- Scanning the project's smart contracts with several publicly available automated Solidity analysis tools
- Manual verification (reject or confirm) all the issues found by the tools

Manual audit

- Manually analyse smart contracts for security vulnerabilities
- Smart contracts' logic check

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○ Known vulnerabilities checked

Title	Check result
Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	passed
Code With No Effects	passed
Message call with hardcoded gas amount	passed
Typographical Error	passed
DoS With Block Gas Limit	passed
Presence of unused variables	passed
Incorrect Inheritance Order	passed
Requirement Violation	passed
Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	passed
Shadowing State Variables	passed
Incorrect Constructor Name	passed
Block values as a proxy for time	passed
Authorization through tx.origin	passed
DoS with Failed Call	passed
Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	passed
Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	passed
Assert Violation	passed
State Variable Default Visibility	passed
Reentrancy	passed
Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	passed
Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	passed
Unchecked Call Return Value	passed



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Floating Pragma passed

Outdated Compiler Version passed

Integer Overflow and Underflow passed

Function Default Visibility passed

Classification of issue severity

High severity High severity issues can cause a significant or full loss of funds, change

of contract ownership, major interference with contract logic. Such issues

require immediate attention.

Medium severity Medium severity issues do not pose an immediate risk, but can be

> detrimental to the client's reputation if exploited. Medium severity issues may lead to a contract failure and can be fixed by modifying the contract

state or redeployment. Such issues require attention.

Low severity issues do not cause significant destruction to the contract's Low severity

functionality. Such issues are recommended to be taken into

consideration.

Issues

High severity issues

1. Unlimited minting by Owner (CoinToken)

Function mint is restricted by onlyOwner modifier which makes the owner able to mint any amount of tokens to any address. It's considered as High severity since gives to the owner unlimited powers of minting.

Recommendation: There are several ways to mitigate the issue:

1. Renounce ownership of the token (blacklist funtionality in such case won't work also).

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- 2. Create a wrapper contract that will limit maximum amount of tokens to minted and transfer ownership to it.
- 3. Transfer ownership to a multisig account with several independent parties.

Medium severity issues

1. User's Ability of transfer depends on Owner (CoinToken)

Owner is able to restrict users' ability of transfer by blacklisting them (L134, L151). Including to and excluding from the Black-list depend on Owner's decision only (L195).

Low severity issues

1. Lack of error-messages in require() (CoinToken)

No one require() function has an error-message, which would explain the reason of a fail.

Recommendation: Consider adding the error-messages.

2. Lack of getOwner() function (CoinToken)

The token lacks the getOwner() function required in the BEP20 token standard. We mark the severity of the issue as low because this function is rarely used in the tokens.

Recommendation: Add the required function.

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