



Smart contracts security assessment

Final report

[Tariff: Standard](#)

The Story of Draco

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Introduction

The report has been prepared for The Story of Draco.

Name	The Story of Draco
Audit date	2022-06-07 - 2022-06-07
Language	Solidity
Platform	Fantom Network

Contracts checked

Name	Address
ERC20	0x01D3569eEdD1Dd32A698CAB22386d0F110d6b548
ControllerChef	0xAedCc6E2710d2E47b1477A890C6D18f7943C0794
Draco	0x01D3569eEdD1Dd32A698CAB22386d0F110d6b548
Disaster	0xb1AF73E4541A24894858fB6Ad9eE872e92caAEe5

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 analyze smart contracts for security vulnerabilities
- Smart contracts' logic check

Known vulnerabilities checked

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

<u>Floating Pragma</u>	failed
<u>Outdated Compiler Version</u>	passed
<u>Integer Overflow and Underflow</u>	passed
<u>Function Default Visibility</u>	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	Low severity issues do not cause significant destruction to the contract's functionality. Such issues are recommended to be taken into consideration.

Issues

High severity issues

No issues were found

Medium severity issues

No issues were found

Low severity issues

1. Gas optimisation (ERC20)

- `_name`, `_symbol` should be marked as immutable;
- `MAXSUPPLY` should be const.

2. Gas optimisation (ControllerChef)

Direct Boolean comparison L973. Can be replaced with negation symbol:

```
require(!poolExistence[_lpToken], "nonDuplicated: duplicated");
```

3. Optional massUpdatePools() (ControllerChef)

In `set()` and `add()` functions mass pools update is optional. This may cause unfair distribution for rarely updated pools with few stakeholders. If such pools are not updated before new allocation is set they will get fewer rewards than they should, since rewards since `lastRewardperBlock` will be calculated according to modified allocation where they have a smaller part.

4. Pending rewards miscalculation (ControllerChef)

The mistake in rewards estimation is caused by gross violation of basic fraction addition rule.

```
uint256 distribution = dracoReward / 110;
```

L1067 `distribution` variable stores the sum of additional mints to `treasuryAdd` and `disasterAdd` equal to $1/100$ and $1/10$ of the `dracoReward` respectively. To find the sum of fractions, it's needed to bring them to a common denominator and then sum their numerators, so the the sum of $1/100$ and $1/10$ is $11/100$. Whereas now it's simple denominators sum. Correct distribution calculations would be following:

```
uint256 distribution = dracoReward * 11 / 100;
```

Conclusion

The Story of Draco ERC20, ControllerChef, Draco, Disaster contracts were audited. 4 low severity issues were found.

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