SCRL

Full Audit Report

GoldenDolphin Token Security Assessment

GoldenDolphin Token Security Assessment

FULL AUDIT REPORT

Security Assessment by SCRL on **Friday, July 12, 2024**

SCRL is deliver a security solution for Web3 projects by expert security researchers.

Executive Summary

For this security assessment, SCRL received a request on Wednesday, July 10, 2024

Client	Language	Audit Method	Confidential	Network Chain	Contract
GoldenDolphin Token	**Solidity**	**Whitebox**	**Public**	**BNB Chain**	**0x27cD76853ED2724b548Ec275dEC5d70CD4Df9D39**
Report Version	**Twitter**		**Telegram**		**Website**
1.1	**https://x.com/golddolphtoken**		**https://t.me/goldendolphinofficial**		**https://goldendolphin.finance/**

Scoring:

Vulnerability Summary

4	4	0	0	4	0
Total Findings	Unresolved	Resolved	Mitigate	Acknowledge	Decline

▪	0	Critical	Critical severity is assigned to security vulnerabilities that pose a severe threat to the smart contract and the entire blockchain ecosystem.
▪	0	High	High-severity issues should be addressed quickly to reduce the risk of exploitation and protect users' funds and data.
▪	1	Medium — 1 Unresolved	It's essential to fix medium-severity issues in a reasonable timeframe to enhance the overall security of the smart contract.
▪	1	Low — 1 Unresolved	While low-severity issues can be less urgent, it's still advisable to address them to improve the overall security posture of the smart contract.
▪	0	Very Low	Very Low severity is used for minor security concerns that have minimal impact and are generally of low risk.
▪	2	Informational — 2 Unresolved	Used to categorize security findings that do not pose a direct security threat to the smart contract or its users. Instead, these findings provide additional information, recommendations
▪	0	Gas-optimization	Suggestions for more efficient algorithms or improvements in gas usage, even if the current code is already secure.

Audit Scope:

File	SHA-1 Hash
src/Legendary.sol	fe0f042b7e2f59d9cfaf9e26367723050fef0343

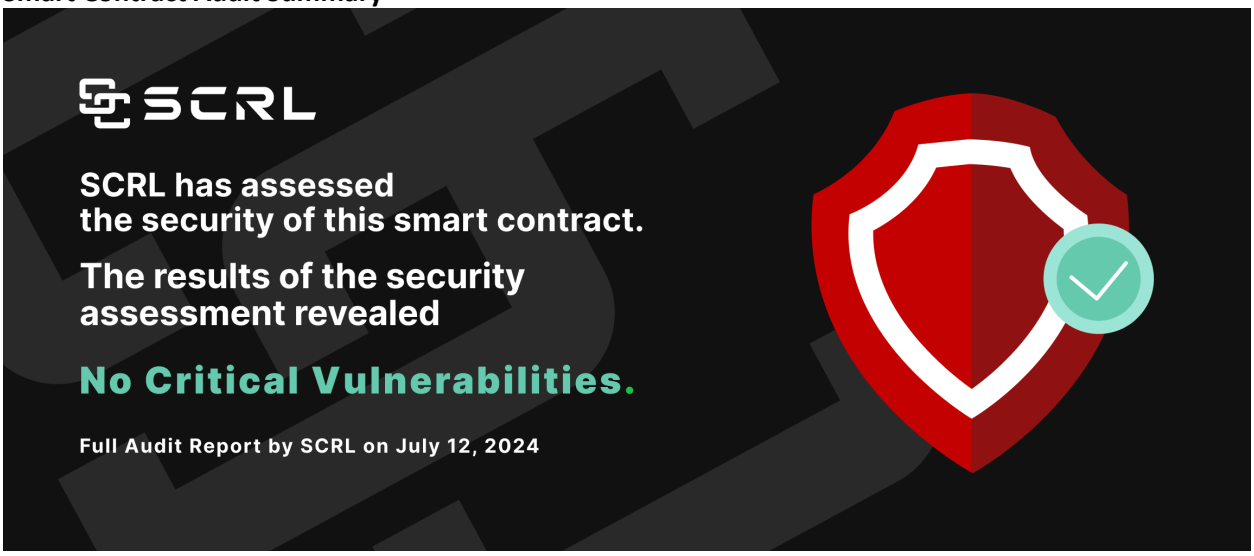
Audit Version History:

Version	Date	Description
1.0	Friday, July 12, 2024	Preliminary Report
1.1	Friday, July 12, 2024	Full Audit Report

Audit information:

Request Date	Audit Date	Re-assessment Date
Wednesday, July 10, 2024	Friday, July 12, 2024	-

Smart Contract Audit Summary



Security Assessment Author

Auditor:	**Mark K.**	[Security Researcher | Redteam]
	Kevin N.	[Security Researcher | Web3 Dev]
	Yusheng T.	[Security Researcher | Incident Response]
Document Approval:	**Ronny C.**	CTO & Head of Security Researcher
	Chinnakit J.	CEO & Founder

Digital Sign

Digitally signed by Chinnakit J.
DN: cn=Chinnakit J., o=SCRL, ou=CEO & Founder, email=contact@scrl.io, c=TH
Date: 2024.07.12 20:04:44 +07'00'

Disclaimer

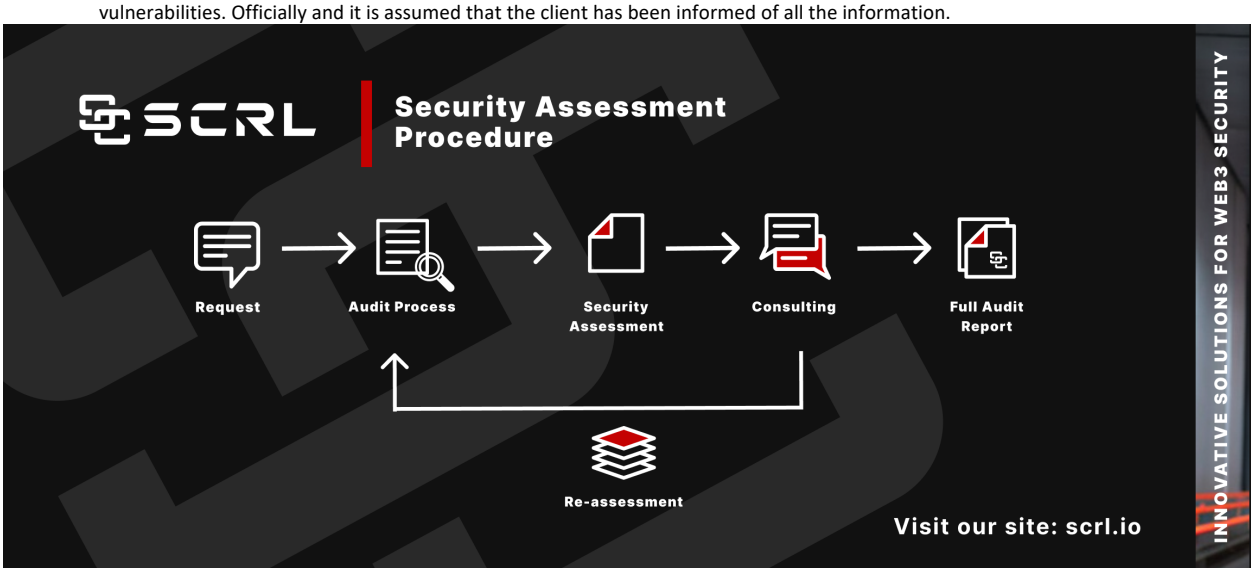
Regarding this security assessment, there are no guarantees about the security of the program instruction received from the client is hereinafter referred to as "**Source code**".
And **SCRL** hereinafter referred to as "**Service Provider**", the **Service Provider** will not be held liable for any legal liability arising from errors in the security assessment. The responsibility will be the responsibility of the **Client**, hereinafter referred to as "**Service User**" and the
Service User agrees not to be held liable to the **service provider** in any case. By contract
Service Provider to conduct security assessments with integrity with professional ethics, and transparency to deliver security assessments to users The **Service Provider** has the right to postpone the delivery of the security assessment. If the security assessment is delayed whether caused by any reason and is not responsible for any delayed security assessments.
If **the service provider** finds a vulnerability The **service provider** will notify the **service user** via the Preliminary Report, which will be kept confidential for security. The **service provider** disclaims responsibility in the event of any attacks occurring whether before conducting a security assessment. Or happened later All responsibility shall be sole with the **service user**.

Security Assessment Is Not Financial/Investment Advice Any loss arising from any investment in any project is the responsibility of the investor.

SCRL disclaims any liability incurred. Whether it's Rugpull, Abandonment, Soft Rugpull, Exploit, Exit Scam.

Security Assessment Procedure

1. **Request** The client must submit a formal request and follow the procedure. By submitting the source code and agreeing to the terms of service.
2. **Audit Process** Check for vulnerabilities and vulnerabilities from source code obtained by experts using formal verification methods, including using powerful tools such as Static Analysis, SWC Registry, Dynamic Security Analysis, Automated Security Tools, CWE, Syntax & Parameter Check with AI ,WAS (Warning Avoidance System a python script tools powered by SCRL).
3. **Security Assessment** Deliver Preliminary Security Assessment to clients to acknowledge the risks and vulnerabilities.
4. **Consulting** Discuss on risks and vulnerabilities encountered by clients to apply to their source code to mitigate risks.
    a. **Re-assessment** Reassess the security when the client implements the source code improvements and if the client is satisfied with the results of the audit. We will proceed to the next step.
5. **Full Audit Report** SCRL provides clients with official security assessment reports informing them of risks and vulnerabilities. Officially and it is assumed that the client has been informed of all the information.



Risk Rating

Risk rating using this commonly defined: $Risk\ rating\ =\ impact\ *\ confidence$

Impact The severity and potential impact of an attacker attack

Confidence Ensuring that attackers expose and use this vulnerability

Confidence Impact [Likelihood]	Low	Medium	High
Low	**Very Low**	**Low**	**Medium**
Medium	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
High	**Medium**	**High**	**Critical**

Severity is a risk assessment It is calculated from the Impact and Confidence values using the following calculation methods,

$Risk\ rating\ =\ impact\ *\ confidence$

It is categorized into

7 categories severity based

For **Informational** & **Non-class/Optimization/Best-practices will** not be counted as **severity**

Category

Centralization

Centralization Risk is The risk incurred by a sole proprietor, such as the Owner being able to change something without permission

Economics Risk

Economics Risk is Risks that may affect the economic mechanism system, such as the ability to increase Mint token

Logical Issue

Logical Issue is that can cause errors to core processing, such as any prior operations that cause background processes to crash.

Authorization

Authorization is Possible pitfalls from weak coding allows unrelated people to take any action to modify the values.

Mathematical

Mathematical Any erroneous arithmetic operations affect the operation of the system or lead to erroneous values.

Naming Conventions

Naming Conventions naming variables that may affect code understanding or naming inconsistencies

Security Risk

Security Risk of loss or damage if it's no mitigate

Coding Style

Coding Style is Tips coding for efficiency performance

Best Practices

Best Practices is suggestions for improvement

Optimization

Optimization is performance improvement

Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization is increase performance to avoid expensive gas

Dead Code

Dead Code having unused code This may result in wasted resources and gas fees.

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About SCRL

Source Units in Scope

Source Units Analyzed: 1
Source Units in Scope: 1 (100%)

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	src/Legendary.sol	1		103	93	39	45	19	
	Totals	1		103	93	39	45	19	

Legend: [ ]

- **Lines**: total lines of the source unit
- **nLines**: normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)
- **nSLOC**: normalized source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
- **Comment Lines**: lines containing single or block comments
- **Complexity Score**: a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...)

Visibility, Mutability, Modifier function testing

Components

📝Contracts	📚Libraries	🔍Interfaces	🎨Abstract
1	0	0	0

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

🌐Public	💰Payable
3	0

External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
0	4	0	0	0

StateVariables

Total	🌐Public
6	6

Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	🧪 Experimental Features	💰 Can Receive Funds	🖥️ Uses Assembly	💣 Has Destroyable Contracts
^0.7.4				

📩 Transfers ETH	⚡ Low-Level Calls	👥 DelegateCall	🧱 Uses Hash Functions	🪚 ECRecover	🌀 New/Create/Create2

♻️ TryCatch	Σ Unchecked

Dependencies / External Imports

Dependency / Import Path	Count

Vulnerability Findings

ID	Vulnerability Detail	Severity	Category	Status
CEN-01	Centralization Risk (Token Distribution)	Medium	Centralization	**Acknowledge**
SEC-01	Utilize SafeMath to prevent errors and vulnerabilities or deploy contract with solidity version 0.8+ included built-in overflow check	Low	Security Risk	**Acknowledge**
SEC-02	Consider compliance with best practices for numeric notation (too-many-digits).	Informational	Best Practices	**Acknowledge**
SEC-03	require() / revert() statements should have descriptive reason strings	Informational	Best Practices	**Acknowledge**

CEN-01: Centralization Risk (Token Distribution)

Vulnerability Detail	Severity	Location	Category	Status
Centralization Risk (Token Distribution)	Medium	Check on finding	Centralization	**Acknowledge**

Finding:

Despite the Token Contract **not containing any malicious functions** that can be executed by the Owner, it was found that the **contract currently has no owner**.
Furthermore, it has been identified that token contracts do not adequately define token distribution, with only one token holder owning 98.95% as of July 12, 2024. This presents a significant risk of centralization, and all potential participants must give careful consideration to this matter.

We strongly urge all participants always promptly to verify token holdings at
https://gopluslabs.io/token-security/56/0x1F976D588300c12f79751145AC3290fb07544eB0
Or https://bscscan.com/token/0x27cD76853ED2724b548Ec275dEC5d70CD4Df9D39#balances

***Note: Please note that SCRL is not responsible for any investments. And this document is not an investment recommendation document. If any project is in the pre-sale stage, please participate it at your own risk.
https://chat.scrl.io/hc/scrl-help-center/articles/1717548722-understand-the-risk-of-de_fi-web3

Recommendation:

We recommend creating a distribution token & liquidity lock contract to clearly define the distribution ratio for tokens such as Developer, Marketing, Liquidity, and further considerations below.

In terms of timeframes, there are three categories: short-term, long-term, and permanent.

For short-term solutions, a combination of timelock and multi-signature (2/3 or 3/5) can be used to mitigate risk by delaying sensitive operations and avoiding a single point of failure in key management. This includes implementing a timelock with a reasonable latency, such as 48 hours, for privileged operations; assigning privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent private key compromise; and sharing the timelock contract and multi-signer addresses with the public via a medium/blog link.

For long-term solutions, a combination of timelock and DAO can be used to apply decentralization and transparency to the system. This includes implementing a timelock with a reasonable latency, such as 48 hours, for privileged operations; introducing a DAO/governance/voting module to increase transparency and user involvement; and sharing the timelock contract, multi-signer addresses, and DAO information with the public via a medium/blog link.

Finally, permanent solutions should be implemented to ensure the ongoing security and protection of the system.

Alleviation:

-

SEC-01: Utilize SafeMath to prevent errors and vulnerabilities or deploy contract with solidity version 0.8+ included built-in overflow check

Vulnerability Detail	Severity	Location	Category	Status
Utilize SafeMath to prevent errors and vulnerabilities or deploy contract with solidity version 0.8+ included built-in overflow check	Low	Check on finding	Security Risk	**Acknowledge**

Finding:

```
Compiler version: v0.7.6+commit.7338295f
```

We found that compiler version 0.7.6 < 0.8.X has no built-in overflow check and does not appear to call any libraries.

Recommendation:
To comply with ERC-20 Token Standard requirements, it is essential to use Solidity version 0.8 or higher, as it includes a built-in overflow check, even though token contracts may not necessitate complex logic calculations.

https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/080-breaking-changes.html

Alleviation:
-

SEC-02: Consider compliance with best practices for numeric notation (too-many-digits).

Vulnerability Detail	Severity	Location	Category	Status
Consider compliance with best practices for numeric notation (too-many-digits).	Informational	Check on finding	Best Practices	**Acknowledge**

Finding:

```
Line 8: uint256 public totalSupply = 25000000000000000000000000; // 1 million tokens
```

Recommendation:
Use:
- [Ether suffix](https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/units-and-global-variables.html#ether-units),
- [Time suffix](https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/units-and-global-variables.html#time-units), or
- [The scientific notation](https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/latest/types.html#rational-and-integer-literals)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits

Alleviation:
-

SEC-03: require() / revert() statements should have descriptive reason strings

Vulnerability Detail	Severity	Location	Category	Status
require() / revert() statements should have descriptive reason strings	Informational	Check on finding	Best Practices	**Acknowledge**

Finding:

```
File: Legendary.sol

50:         require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= _value);

95:         require(_value <= balanceOf[_from]);

96:         require(_value <= allowance[_from][msg.sender]);

```

Recommendation:
Utilizing require() and revert() statements with clear reason strings is crucial for enhancing code readability and maintainability.

Reference: https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/control-structures.html#error-handling-assert-require-revert-and-exceptions

Alleviation:
-

SWC Findings

ID	Title	Scanning	Result
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	Complete	No risk
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Complete	No risk
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	Complete	No risk
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Complete	No risk
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Complete	No risk
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Complete	No risk
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Complete	No risk
SWC-107	Reentrancy	Complete	No risk
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Complete	No risk
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Complete	No risk
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Complete	No risk
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Complete	No risk
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	Complete	No risk
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Complete	No risk
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Complete	No risk
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Complete	No risk

SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Complete	No risk
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Complete	No risk
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Complete	No risk
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Complete	No risk
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Complete	No risk
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Complete	No risk
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Complete	No risk
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Complete	No risk
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Complete	No risk
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Complete	No risk
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Complete	No risk
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Complete	No risk
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Complete	No risk
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Complete	No risk
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Complete	No risk
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Complete	No risk
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Complete	No risk

SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Complete	No risk
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Complete	No risk
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Complete	No risk
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Complete	No risk

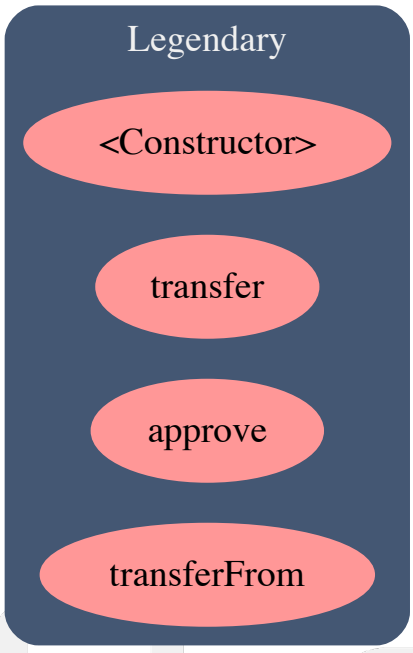
Contracts Description Table

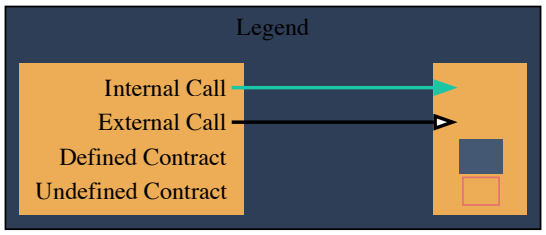
Contract	Type	Bases		
└	**Function Name**	**Visibility**	**Mutability**	**Modifiers**
Legendary	Implementation			
└		Public !	🛑	NO !
└	transfer	Public !	🛑	NO !
└	approve	Public !	🛑	NO !
└	transferFrom	Public !	🛑	NO !

Legend

Symbol	Meaning
🛑	Function can modify state
💵	Function is payable

Call Graph





SCRL

Class Diagram

Legendary Legendary.sol
Public: name: string symbol: string totalSupply: uint256 decimals: uint8 balanceOf: mapping(address=>uint256) allowance: mapping(address=>mapping(address=>uint256))
Public: <<event>> Transfer(_from: address, _to: address, _value: uint256) <<event>> Approval(_owner: address, _spender: address, _value: uint256) constructor() transfer(_to: address, _value: uint256): (success: bool) approve(_spender: address, _value: uint256): (success: bool) transferFrom(_from: address, _to: address, _value: uint256): (success: bool)

About SCRL

SCRL (Previously name SECURI LAB) was established in 2020, and its goal is to deliver a security solution for Web3 projects by expert security researchers. To verify the security of smart contracts, they have developed internal tools and KYC solutions for Web3 projects using industry-standard technology. SCRL was created to solve security problems for Web3 projects. They focus on technology for conciseness in security auditing. They have developed Python-based tools for their internal use called WAS and SCRL. Their goal is to drive the crypto industry in Thailand to grow with security protection technology.

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