



SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

For

MM

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Prepared on: 17/11/2021

Prepared for: Moon Money Team

Table of Content

- Disclaimer
- Overview of the audit
- Attacks made to the contract
- Good things in smart contract
- Critical vulnerabilities found in the contract
- High vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Medium vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Low severity vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Notes
- Testing proves
- Automatic general report
- Summary of the audit

- **Disclaimer**

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as of the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against the team on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how team produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. team go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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- **Overview of the audit**

The project has 16 file. The main file contains approx 772 lines of Solidity code. Most of the functions and state variables are well commented on using the Nat spec documentation, but that does not create any vulnerability.

- **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 automatically.

1. Unit tests passing.
2. Compiler warnings;
3. Race Conditions. Reentrancy. Cross-function Race Conditions. Pitfalls in Race Condition solutions;
4. Possible delays in data delivery;
5. Transaction-Ordering Dependence (front running);
6. Timestamp Dependence;
7. Integer Overflow and Underflow;
8. DoS with (unexpected) Revert;
9. DoS with Block Gas Limit;
10. Call Depth Attack.
11. Methods execution permissions;
12. Oracles calls;
13. Economy model. It's important to forecast scenarios when a user is provided with additional economic motivation or faced with limitations. If application logic is based on incorrect economy model, the application will not function correctly and participants will incur financial losses. This type of issue is most often found in bonus rewards systems.
14. The impact of the exchange rate on the logic;
15. Private user data leaks.

- **Good things in smart contract**

- **Compiler version is static: -**

- => In this file, you have put “pragma solidity 0.6.12;” which is a good way to define the compiler version.

```
pragma solidity 0.6.12;
```

- **SafeMath library: -**

MM is using full SafeMath file it is a good thing. This protects you from underflow and overflow attacks.

```
library SafeMath {
    /**
     * @dev Returns the addition of two unsigned integers, reverting on
     * overflow.
     *
     * Counterpart to Solidity's `+` operator.
     *
     * Requirements:
     *
     * - Addition cannot overflow.
     */
    function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256)
    {
        uint256 c = a + b;
        require(c >= a, "SafeMath: addition overflow");

        return c;
    }
}
```

- **Ownable library : -**

- Here you MM token using ownable library, Initializes the contract setting the deployer as the initial owner

```
contract Ownable is Context {
    address private _owner;

    event OwnershipTransferred(address indexed
previousOwner, address indexed newOwner);

    /**
     * @dev Initializes the contract setting the
deployer as the initial owner.
     */
    constructor () public {
```

```

        address msgSender = _msgSender();
        _owner = msgSender;
        emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0),
msgSender);
    }

```

- Here you MM token using Dividend Paying Token library,
A mintable ERC20 token that allows anyone to pay and distribute ether to token holders as dividends and allows token holders to withdraw their dividends With `magnitude`, we can properly distribute dividends even if the amount received ether is small.

For more discussion about choosing the value of `magnitude`

see

<https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/1726#issuecomment-472352728>

```

contract DividendPayingToken is ERC20,
DividendPayingTokenInterface,
DividendPayingTokenOptionalInterface {
    using SafeMath for uint256;
    using SafeMathUint for uint256;
    using SafeMathInt for int256;
    uint256 constant internal magnitude = 2**128;

    uint256 internal magnifiedDividendPerShare;

```

- Here you MM using Uniswap libraries (IUniswapV2Factory interface, IUniswapV2Pair interface, and IUniswapV2Router01 interface)

```

interface IUniswapV2Factory {
    event PairCreated(address indexed token0,
address indexed token1, address pair, uint);
}
interface IUniswapV2Pair {
    event Approval(address indexed owner, address
indexed spender, uint value);
    event Transfer(address indexed from, address
indexed to, uint value);
}
interface IUniswapV2Router01 {
    function factory() external pure returns
(address);
    function WETH() external pure returns
(address);

```

- **Critical vulnerabilities found in the contract**

There not Critical severity vulnerabilities found

- **High vulnerabilities found in the contract**

There not High severity vulnerabilities found

- **Medium vulnerabilities found in the contract**

There not Medium severity vulnerabilities found

- **Low severity vulnerabilities found**

#Check-effects-interaction:

```
function _withdrawDividendOfUser(address payable user) internal returns (uint256 _withdrawableDividend = withdrawableDividendOf(user);
if (_withdrawableDividend > 0) {
    withdrawnDividends[user] = withdrawnDividends[user].add(_withdrawableDividend);
    emit DividendWithdrawn(user, _withdrawableDividend);
    (bool success,) = user.call{value: _withdrawableDividend, gas: 3000}();

    if(!success) {
        withdrawnDividends[user] = withdrawnDividends[user].sub(_withdrawableDividend);
        return 0;
    }
    return _withdrawableDividend;}
return 0;}
```

In detail

Potential violation of Checks-Effects-Interaction pattern in DividendPayingToken._withdrawDividendOfUser(address payable): Could potentially lead to re-entrancy vulnerability.

For more reading:

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.6.12/security-considerations.html#re-entrancy>

#Delete from dynamic array:

```
delete map.inserted[key];
    delete map.values[key];

    uint index = map.indexOf[key];
    uint lastIndex = map.keys.length - 1;
    address lastKey = map.keys[lastIndex];

    map.indexOf[lastKey] = index;
    delete map.indexOf[key];
```

In detail

Using "delete" on an array leaves a gap. The length of the array remains the same. If you want to remove the empty position you need to shift items manually and update the "length" property.

For more reading:

<https://github.com/miguelmota/solidity-idiosyncrasies#examples>

#Transaction origin:

```
emit ProcessedDividendTracker(iterations, claims, lastProcessedIndex,
false, gas, tx.origin);
emit ProcessedDividendTracker(iterations, claims, lastProcessedIndex,
true, gas, tx.origin);
```

In detail

Use of tx.origin: "tx.origin" is useful only in very exceptional cases.

If you use it for authentication, you usually want to replace it by "msg.sender", because otherwise any contract you call can act on your behalf.

For more reading:

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.6.12/security-considerations.html#tx-origin>

For loop over dynamic array:

```
for(uint256 i = 0; i < accounts.length; i++) {
    _isExcludedFromFees[accounts[i]] = excluded;
}
```



```
if(_lastProcessedIndex >= tokenHoldersMap.keys.length) {  
    _lastProcessedIndex = 0;  
}
```

In detail

Loops that do not have a fixed number of iterations, for example, loops that depend on storage values, have to be used carefully. Due to the block gas limit, transactions can only consume a certain amount of gas. The number of iterations in a loop can grow beyond the block gas limit which can cause the complete contract to be stalled at a certain point. Additionally, using unbounded loops incurs in a lot of avoidable gas costs. Carefully test how many items at maximum you can pass to such functions to make it successful.

For more reading:

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.6.12/security-considerations.html#gas-limit-and-loops>

• Notes

#Call

```
(bool success,) = user.call{value: _withdrawableDividend, gas:  
3000}("");
```

In detail

Use of "call": should be avoided whenever possible. It can lead to unexpected behavior if the return value is not handled properly.

Please use Direct Calls via specifying the called contract's interface.

For more reading:

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.6.12/control-structures.html#external-function-calls>

#ERC20:

```
event Approval(address indexed owner,  
address indexed spender, uint value);
```

```
event Transfer(address indexed from,  
address indexed to, uint value);
```

In detail

ERC20 contract's "decimals" function should have "uint8" as return type.

For more reading

<https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/blob/master/EIPS/eip-20.md#decimals>

Testing proves:

1- Check for security

a3adb54a5f4e2ef6ceb462dd2d429967d25587fae7e8d142d138acb5a075c6f1

File: MoonMo... | Language: solidity | Size: 25837 bytes | Date: 2021-11-17T06:23:19.527Z

Critical High Medium Low Note

✓

2- SOLIDITY STATIC ANALYSIS

SOLIDITY STATIC ANALYSIS

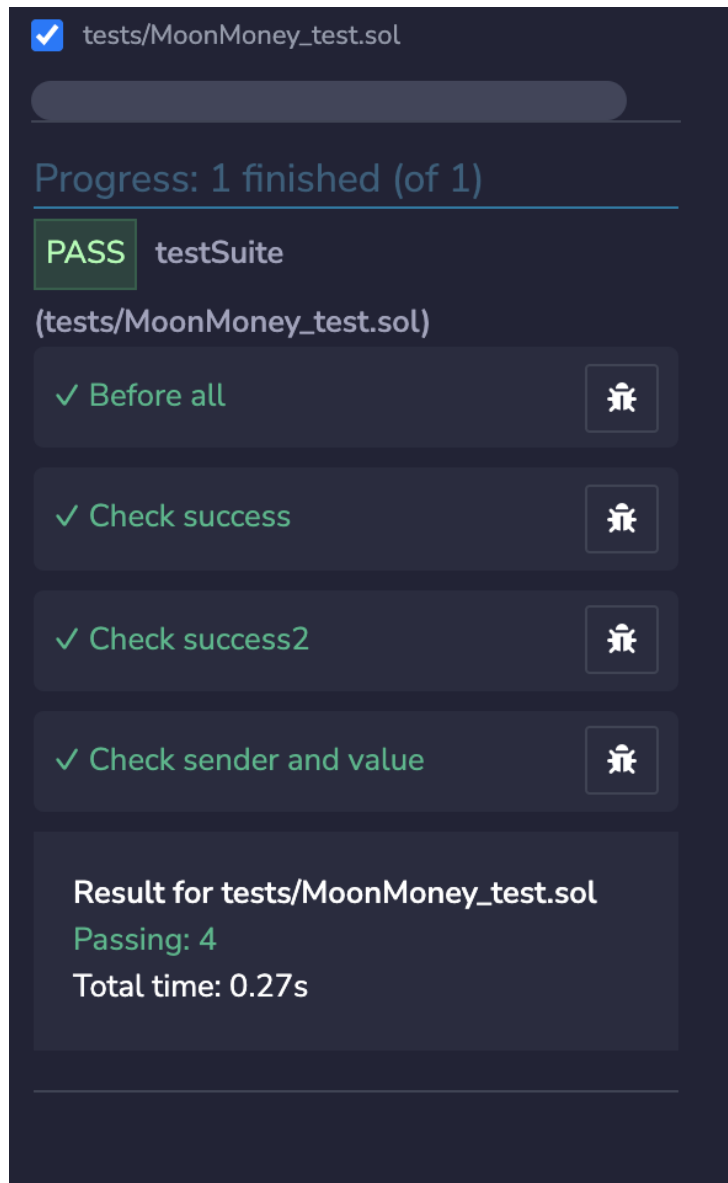
- ERC
 - Select ERC
 - ERC20:
'decimals' should be 'uint8'
- Miscellaneous
 - Select Miscellaneous
 - Constant/View/Pure functions:
Potentially constant/view/pure functions
 - Similar variable names:
Variable names are too similar
 - No return:
Function with 'returns' not returning
 - Guard conditions:
Ensure appropriate use of require/assert
 - Result not used:
The result of an operation not used
 - String length:
Bytes length != String length
 - Delete from dynamic array:
'delete' leaves a gap in array
 - Data truncated:
Division on int/uint values truncates the result

SOLIDITY STATIC ANALYSIS

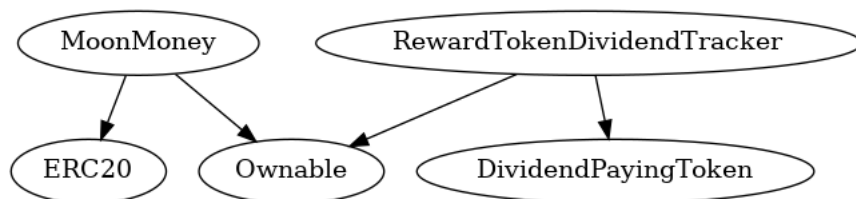
☒ Select all ☒ Autorun Run

- Security
 - Select Security
 - Transaction origin:
'tx.origin' used
 - Check-effects-interaction:
Potential reentrancy bugs
 - Inline assembly:
Inline assembly used
 - Block timestamp:
Can be influenced by miners
 - Low level calls:
Should only be used by experienced devs
 - Block hash:
Can be influenced by miners
 - Selfdestruct:
Contracts using destructured contract can be broken
- Gas & Economy
 - Select Gas & Economy
 - Gas costs:
Too high gas requirement of functions
 - This on local calls:
Invocation of local functions via 'this'
 - Delete dynamic array:
Use require/assert to ensure complete deletion
 - For loop over dynamic array:
Iterations depend on dynamic array's size
 - Ether transfer in loop:
Transferring Ether in a for/while/do-while loop

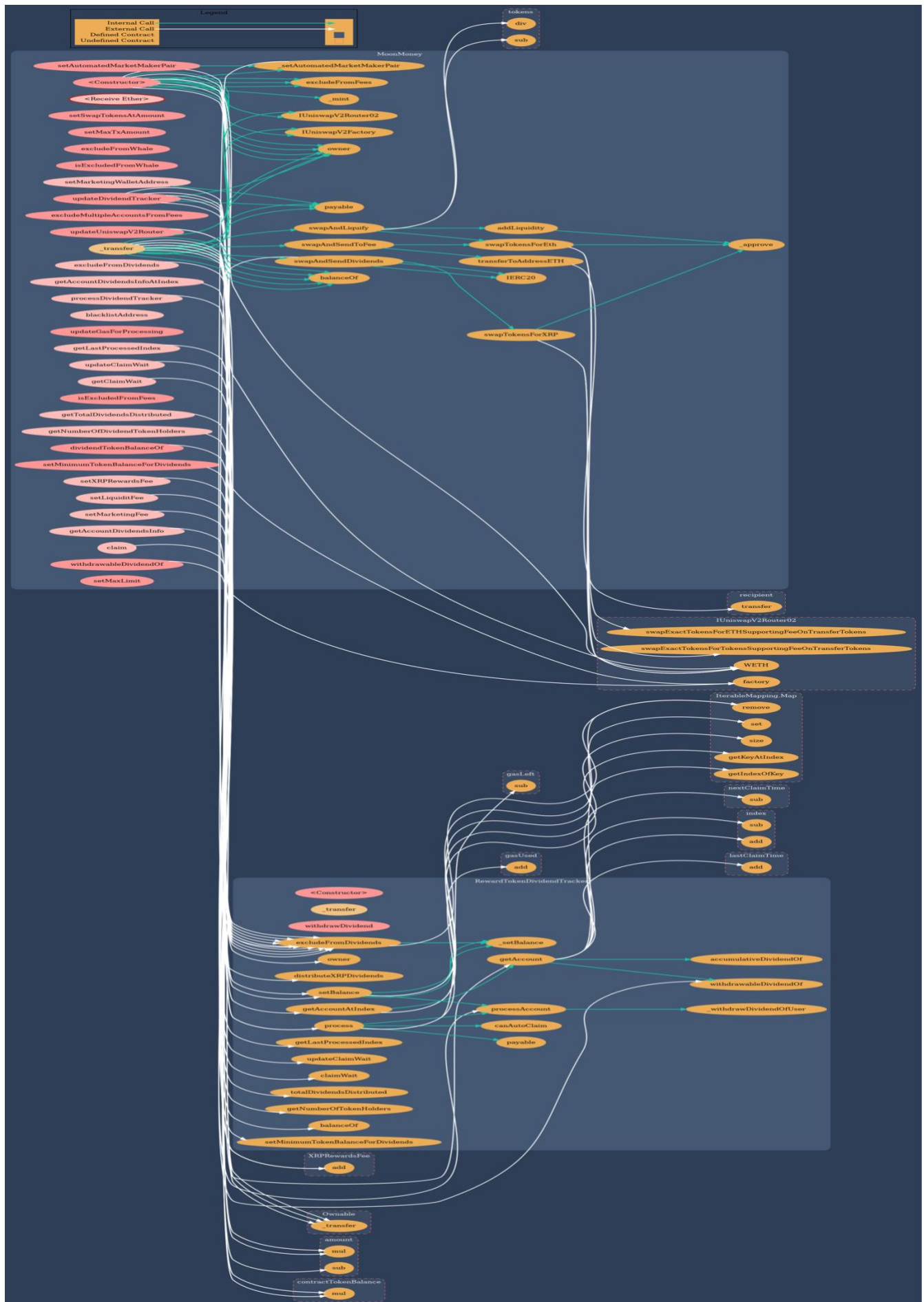
3- SOLIDITY UNIT TESTING



4- Inheritance graph



5- Call graph



• Automatic general report

• Files Description Table

•

• | File Name | SHA-1 Hash |

• |-----|-----|

• | /Users/macbook/Desktop/smart contracts/MoonMoney.sol | fe80d0029fbca8dfe7032c9f6e9d3d650f49d287 |

•

• Contracts Description Table

•


• | Contract | Type | Bases | | |


• |:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|



• | L | **Function Name** | **Visibility** | **Mutability** | **Modifiers** |



• ||||||


• | **MoonMoney** | Implementation | ERC20, Ownable |||


• | L | **<Constructor>** | Public |  | ERC20 |


• | L | setMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | transferToAddressETH | Private |  |  | |


• | L | **<Receive Ether>** | External |  |  | NO |


• | L | setSwapTokensAtAmount | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | setMaxTxAmount | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | excludeFromWhale | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | isExcludedFromWhale | Public |  | NO |


• | L | updateDividendTracker | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | updateUniswapV2Router | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | excludeFromFees | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | excludeMultipleAccountsFromFees | Public |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | setMarketingWalletAddress | External |  | onlyOwner |

• | L | setXRPRewardsFee | External |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | setLiquiditFee | External |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | setMarketingFee | External |  | onlyOwner |


• | L | setAutomatedMarketMakerPair | Public |  | onlyOwner |





















































• | L | blacklistAddress | External |  | onlyOwner |

• | L | _setAutomatedMarketMakerPair | Private |  |  | |

• | L | updateGasForProcessing | Public |  | onlyOwner |



• | L | updateClaimWait | External |  | onlyOwner |

• | L | getClaimWait | External |  | NO |

- | `getTotalDividendsDistributed` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `isExcludedFromFees` | Public  | `|NO|` |
- | `withdrawableDividendOf` | Public  | `|NO|` |
- | `dividendTokenBalanceOf` | Public  | `|NO|` |
- | `excludeFromDividends` | External  |  | `onlyOwner` |
- | `getAccountDividendsInfo` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `getAccountDividendsInfoAtIndex` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `processDividendTracker` | External  |  | `|NO|` |
- | `claim` | External  |  | `|NO|` |
- | `getLastProcessedIndex` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `getNumberOfDividendTokenHolders` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `_transfer` | Internal  |  | |
- | `setMaxLimit` | Public  |  | `onlyOwner` |
- | `swapAndSendToFee` | Private  |  | |
- | `swapAndLiquify` | Private  |  | |
- | `swapTokensForEth` | Private  |  | |
- | `swapTokensForXRP` | Private  |  | |
- | `addLiquidity` | Private  |  | |
- | `swapAndSendDividends` | Private  |  | |
- |||||
- | ****RewardTokenDividendTracker**** | Implementation | Ownable, DividendPayingToken |||
- | `<Constructor>` | Public  |  | DividendPayingToken |
- | `_transfer` | Internal  |  | |
- | `withdrawDividend` | Public  |  | `|NO|` |
- | `excludeFromDividends` | External  |  | `onlyOwner` |
- | `setMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends` | Public  |  | `onlyOwner` |
- | `updateClaimWait` | External  |  | `onlyOwner` |
- | `getLastProcessedIndex` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `getNumberOfTokenHolders` | External  | `|NO|` |
- | `getAccount` | Public  | `|NO|` |
- | `getAccountAtIndex` | Public  | `|NO|` |
- | `canAutoClaim` | Private  | | |
- | `setBalance` | External  |  | `onlyOwner` |
- | `process` | Public  |  | `|NO|` |
- | `processAccount` | Public  |  | `onlyOwner` |
-

• Legend

•

- | Symbol | Meaning |
- |:-----:|:-----|
- |  | Function can modify state |
- |  | Function is payable |
-

• Summary of the Audit

According to automatically test, the customer`s solidity smart contract is **Secured**.

The general overview is presented in the Project Information section and all issues found are located in the audit overview section.

The test found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium, 4 low issues, and 2 notes.