Smart Contract Security Audit V1

Quack Gold

https://quackgold.com/

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Background

The purpose of the audit was to achieve the following:

- Ensure that the smart contract functions as intended.
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contract.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risk exposure of the smart contract, and as a guide to improve the security posture of the smart contract by remediating the issues that were identified.

Project Information

• Website: https://quackgold.com/

• Twitter: https://twitter.com/quack_gold

• Telegram group: https://t.me/quackgold

• WhitePaper: https://docs.quackgold.com/

• Platform: Binance Smart Chain

• Contract Address: 0x1efcbb4e3b73e7ca0c11b696bdc87ad7eadc79e1

Quack Gold Token (\$QGOLD) With a total supply of 1 quadrillion, quack gold is designed with an inbuilt mechanism that burns 10% of every transaction into a pump wallet

Token Information

• Name: QGOLD

• Total Supply: 1,000,000,000,000

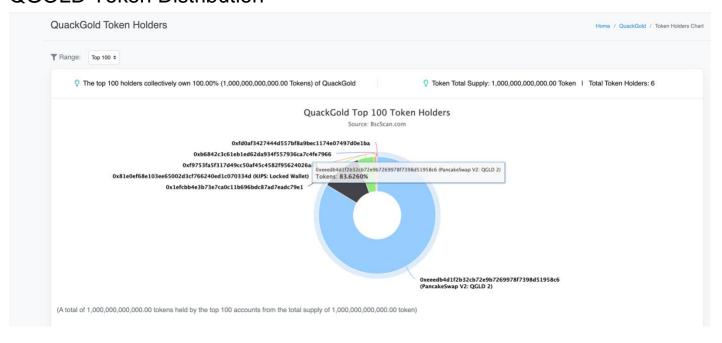
• Holders: 6 address

Total transactions: 12

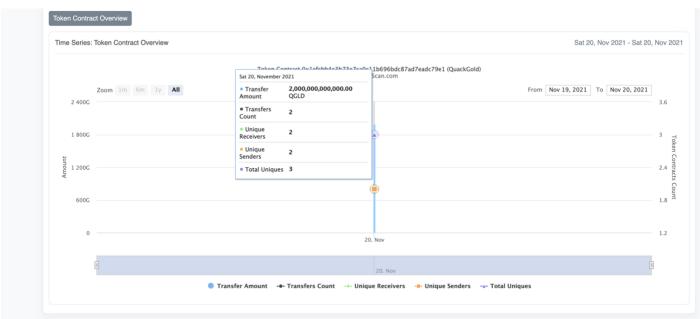
Contracts address deployed to test net (BSC)
Quack Gold token (QGOLD)contract on testnet.bsc (BSC Test Net)

https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x8c2db4e64c3d793fffd0ae9a4a70d829f1043906

QGOLD Token Distribution



Contract Interaction Details



Executive Summary

According to our assessment, the customer's solidity smart contract is **Secured**.

Well Secured	
Secured	~
Poor Secured	
Insecure	

Automated checks are with remix IDE. All issues were performed by the team, which included the analysis of code functionality, manual audit found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in the audit overview section. The general overview is presented in the Project Information section and all issues found are located in the audit overview section.

Team found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium, 3 low, 2 very low-level issues and 1 note in all solidity files of the contract

The files:

QGOLD.sol

File and Function Level Report

File in Scope:

Contract Name	SHA 256 hash	Contract Address
QGOLD.sol	45f85e1736b510305873efb7 9889edda47ccfb653878d66 c2365bc15e2c3750e	

• Contract: QGOLD

• Inherit: ERC20, Ownable

• Observation: All passed including security check

• Test Report: passed

• Score: passed

• Conclusion: passed

Function	Test Result	Type / Return Type	Score
name	*	Read / public	Passed
symbol	~	Read / public	Passed
decimals	*	Read / public	Passed
totalSupply	*	Read / public	Passed
allowance	>	Read / public	Passed
balanceOf	>	Read / public	Passed
Owner	>	Read / public	Passed
_isBlacklisted	>	Read / private	Passed
_marketingWalletAddre ss	>	Read / private	Passed
automatedMarketMaker Pairs	*	Read / public	Passed

deadWallet	~	Read / public	Passed
dividendTokenBalanceOf	~	Read / public	Passed
dividendTracker	~	Read / public	Passed
gasForProcessing	~	Read / public	Passed
getAccountDividendsInfo	~	Read / public	Passed
getAccountDividendsInfo AtIndex	~	Read / public	Passed
getClaimWait	~	Read / public	Passed
getLastProcessedIndex	~	Read / public	Passed
getNumberOfDividendTo kenHolders	~	Read / public	Passed
getTotalDividendsDistrib uted	~	Read / public	Passed
isExcludedFromFees	~	Read / public	Passed
liquidityFee	~	Read / public	Passed
marketingFee	~	Read / public	Passed
swapTokensAtAmount	~	Read / public	Passed
totalFees	~	Read / public	Passed
uniswapV2Pair	~	Read / public	Passed
uniswapV2Router	~	Read / public	Passed
USDTRewardsFee	~	Read / public	Passed
USDT	~	Read / public	Passed
withdrawableDividendOf	~	Read / public	Passed
approve	~	Write / public	Passed
TransferFrom	~	Write / public	Passed
blacklistAddress	~	Write / public	Passed
transfer	~	Write / public	Passed
excludeFromDividends	~	Write / public	Passed
claim	~	Write / public	Passed
claimAddress	~	Write / public	Passed

excludeFromFees	~	Write / public	Passed
excludeMultipleAccounts FromFees	~	Write / public	Passed
processDividendTracker	~	Write / public	Passed
renounceOwnership	~	Write / public	Passed
transferOwnership	~	Write / public	Passed
setAutomatedMarketMak erPair	*	Write / public	Passed
setLastProcessedIndex	~	Write / public	Passed
setLiquiditFee	~	Write / public	Passed
setMarketingFee	~	Write / public	Passed
setMarketingWallet	~	Write / public	Passed
setSwapTokensAtAmount	~	Write / public	Passed
setUSDTRewardsFee	~	Write / public	Passed
swapOnDemand	~	Write / public	Passed
updateClaimWait	~	Write / public	Passed
updateDividendTracker	~	Write / public	Passed
updateGasForProcessing	~	Write / public	Passed
updateUniswapV2Router	~	Write / public	Passed
increaseAllowance	~	Write / public	Passed
decreaseAllowance	~	Write / public	Passed

Issues Checking Status

No.	Issue Description	Checking Status	
1	Compiler warnings. Passed		
2	Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.	Passed	
3	Possible delays in data delivery.	Passed	
4	Oracle calls.	Passed	
5	Front running.	ing. Passed	
6	Timestamp dependence.	Passed	
7	Integer Overflow and Underflow.	Passed	
8	DoS with Revert. Passed		
9	DoS with block gas limit.	Passed	
10	Methods execution permissions.	Passed	
11	Economy model. If application logic is based on an incorrect economic model, the application would not function correctly and participants would incur financial losses. This type of issue is most often found in bonus rewards systems, Staking and Farming contracts, Vault and Vesting contracts, etc.	Passed	
12	The impact of the exchange rate on the logic.	Passed	
13	Private user data leaks.	Passed	
14	Malicious Event log.	Passed	
15	Scoping and Declarations.	Passed	
16	Uninitialized storage pointers.	Passed	
17	Arithmetic accuracy.	Passed	
18	Design Logic.	Passed	

Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description	
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to tokens loss etc.	
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g. public access to crucial functions	
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to tokens lose	
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused etc. code snippets, that can't have significant impact on execution	
Note	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.	

Audit Findings

Critical:

No critical severity vulnerabilities were found.

High:

No High severity vulnerabilities were found

Medium:

No Medium severity vulnerabilities were found.

Low:

Issue #1.

#Check-effects-interaction:

In detail

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

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

Issue #2.

#Delete from dynamic array:

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.

Issue #3.

#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.

Very Low:

Issue #1. For loop over a dynamic array:

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.

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

Issue #2. Low level calls:

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

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

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

(bool success,) = address(dividendTracker).call{value:
bnbForReflection}("");
```

Notes:

#Note1

#ERC20:

```
function decimals() external pure returns
(uint8);
```

In detail

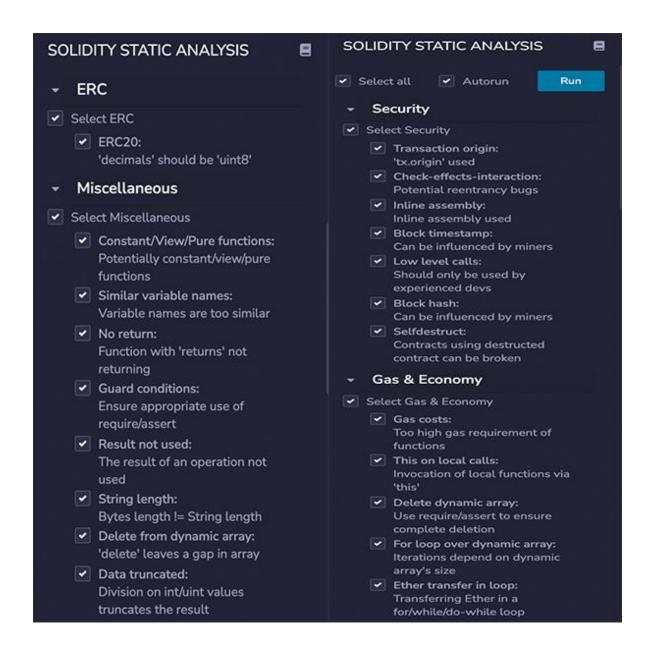
ERC20 contract's "decimals" function should have "uint8" as return type.

Automatic Testing

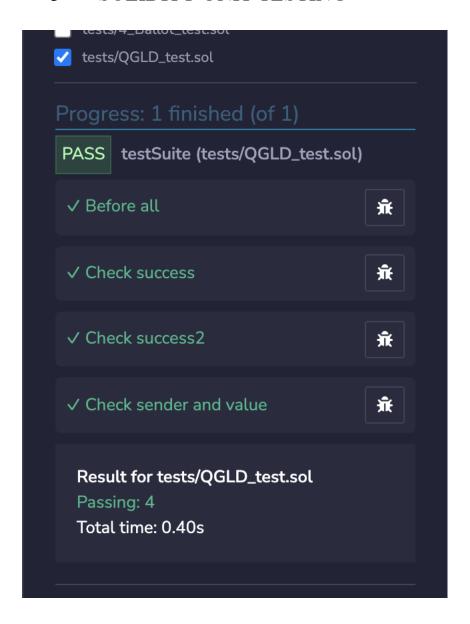
1-Check for security



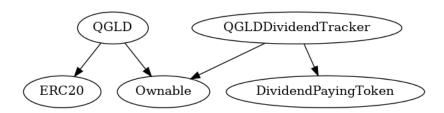
2- SOLIDITY STATIC ANALYSIS



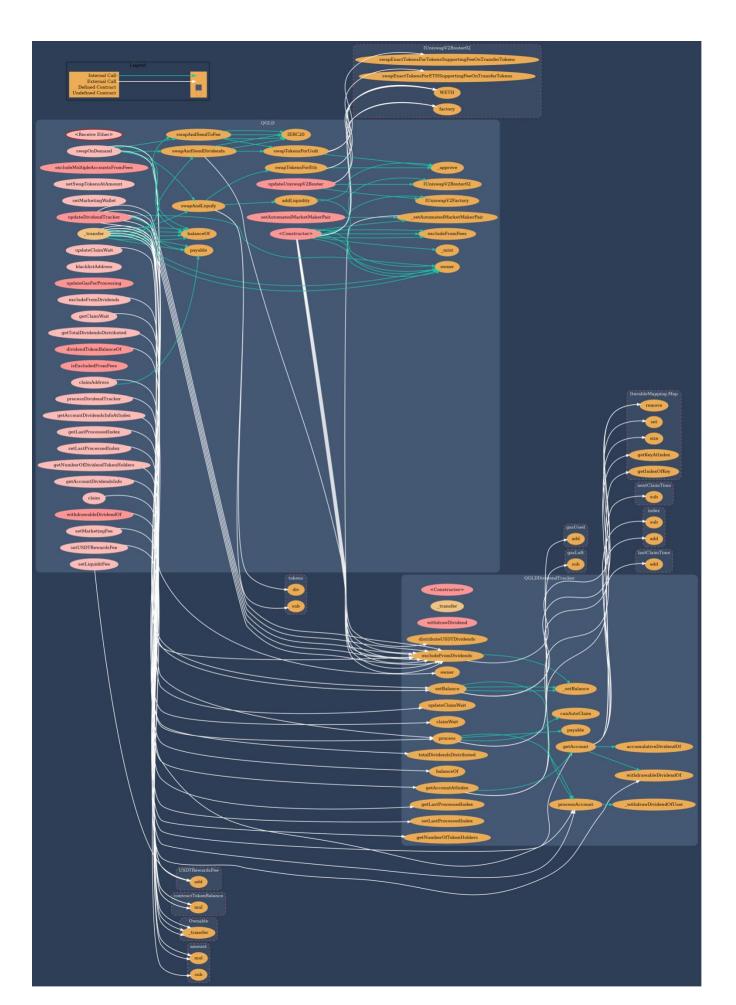
3- SOLIDITY UNIT TESTING



#Inheritance graph



#Call graph



Automatic general report

```
Files Description Table
File Name | SHA-1 Hash |
| /Users/macbook/Desktop/smart contracts/QGOLD.sol | a4cfcd67248e3b5af813f567c3e9f83aafa1ce06 |
Contracts Description Table
Contract |
           Type
                     Bases |
  L | **Function Name** | **Visibility** | **Mutability** | **Modifiers** |
**QGLD** | Implementation | ERC20, Ownable |||
L | <Receive Ether> | External | | | | NO | |
L | excludeMultipleAccountsFromFees | Public | | | | onlyOwner |
L | setSwapTokensAtAmount | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | setUSDTRewardsFee | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | setLiquiditFee | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | setAutomatedMarketMakerPair | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
L | updateClaimWait | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | swapOnDemand | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | getClaimWait | External [ | NO[ |
L | getTotalDividendsDistributed | External | | NO | |
L|isExcludedFromFees|Public | | INO | |
L | withdrawableDividendOf | Public | | NO | |
L | dividendTokenBalanceOf | Public | | NO | |
L | excludeFromDividends | External | | | | onlyOwner |
 L | getAccountDividendsInfo | External | | NO | |
```

```
L | getAccountDividendsInfoAtIndex | External | | NO | |
 L | claim | External | | | NO | |
L | getLastProcessedIndex | External | | NO | |
L | getNumberOfDividendTokenHolders | External [ | NO [ |
L | _transfer | Internal | | | | | | |
L | swapAndSendToFee | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
L | swapAndLiquify | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
L | swapTokensForEth | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
L | swapTokensForUsdt | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
L | addLiquidity | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
L | swapAndSendDividends | Private 🖺 | 🔘 | |
**QGLDDividendTracker** | Implementation | Ownable, DividendPayingToken |||
L | withdrawDividend | Public | | | NO | |
L | excludeFromDividends | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | updateClaimWait | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | setLastProcessedIndex | External | | | | onlyOwner |
L | getLastProcessedIndex | External | | | | NO | |
L | getNumberOfTokenHolders | External | | NO | |
L | getAccount | Public I | INOI |
L | getAccountAtIndex | Public | | NO | |
L | canAutoClaim | Private 🖺 | | |
L | setBalance | External 🖟 | 🔘 | onlyOwner |
L | process | Public 🖟 | 🔘 | NO 🖟 |
L | processAccount | Public | | | | | onlyOwner |
Legend
Symbol | Meaning |
  | Function can modify state |
 | Function is payable |
```

Conclusion

The contracts are written systematically. Team found no critical issues. So, it is good to go for production.

Since possible test cases can be unlimited and developer level documentation (code flow diagram with function level description) not provided, for such an extensive smart contract protocol, we provide no such guarantee of future outcomes. We have used all the latest static tools and manual observations to cover maximum possible test cases to scan Everything.

Security state of the reviewed contract is "secured".

- ✓ No mint function.
- ✓ No volatile code.
- ✓ Not many high severity issues were found.
- ✓ Contract Ownership Renounced.

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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