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**Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC
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MADE IN GERMANY

vEmpire Audit

**Security Assessment
24. October, 2022**

For



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

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Version	Date	Description
1.0	24. October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary

Network

Ethereum (ERC20)

Website

<https://v-empire.io/>

Telegram

<https://t.me/vempirediscussion>

Twitter

<http://twitter.com/vempiredigital>

Medium

<https://medium.com/@v-empire.digital>

Discord

<https://discord.gg/Wk3aF3PNKM>

Youtube

<https://youtube.com/c/vEmpireDDAO>

Description

vEmpire DDAO is the world's largest Decentralized Metaverse Investment Organization. The official vEmpire protocol incorporates different strategies to incentivize Metaverse token staking to fund the battle against centralisation.

vEmpire is entirely focused on protecting decentralized technologies through virtual property and Metaversal asset acquisition.

Project Engagement

During the 21st of October 2022, **vEmpire Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



Contract Link v1.0

- LiquidityPoolETH
 - <https://github.com/v-Empire/vEmpire/blob/master/smart-contract/contracts/staking/LiquidityPoolETH.sol>
 - Commit: 07a70a14e15d443ae66660eac4969bb57d35ef33
- MasterChefLPETH
 - <https://github.com/v-Empire/vEmpire/blob/master/smart-contract/contracts/staking/MasterChefLPETH.sol>
 - Commit: 07a70a14e15d443ae66660eac4969bb57d35ef33

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:

Dependency / Import Path	Count
@openzeppelin/contracts/GSN/Context.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts/math/SafeMath.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/SafeERC20.sol	2
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol	2



Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

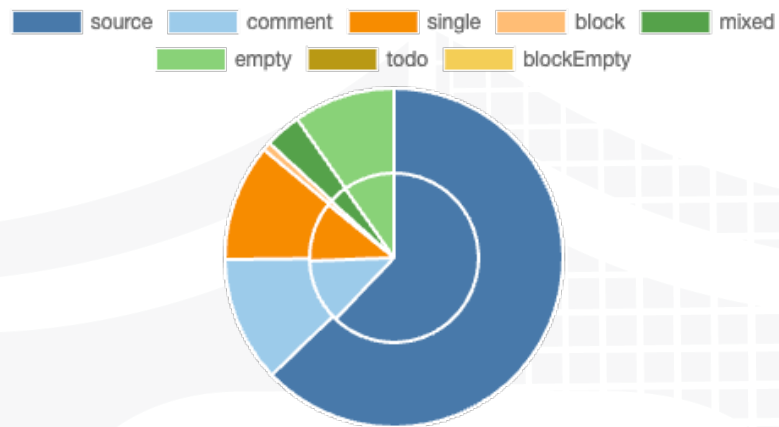
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

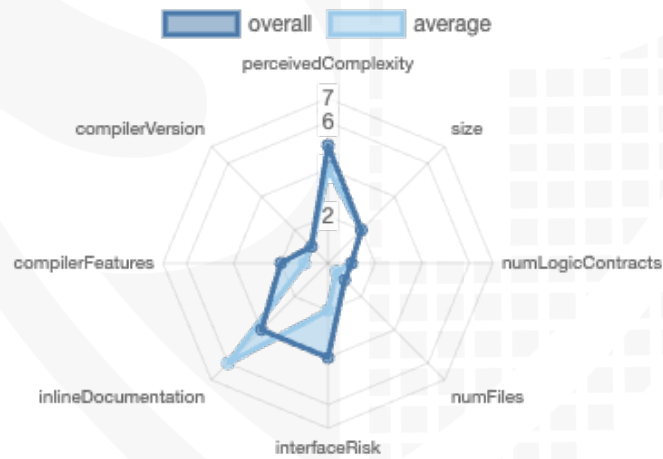
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/LiquidityPoolETH.sol	bfce6fb6fc9979278e843fe57cd78397e886ddae
contracts/MasterChefLPETH.sol	1d767aa684b55b5008e1c60de1dd12fd0088b3a9

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	3	0	1	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.

Version	Public	Payable
1.0	33	5

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	7	27	0	1	4

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	26	26

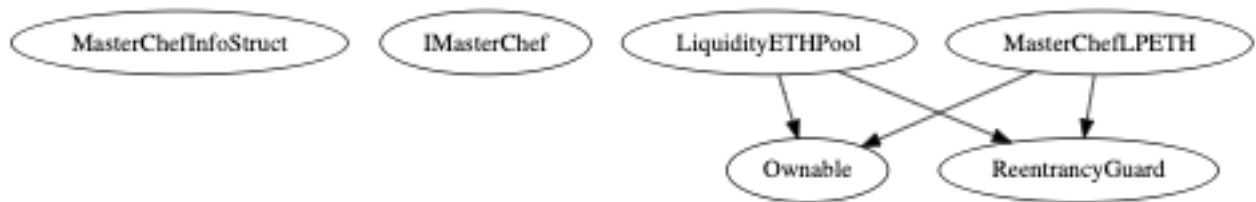
Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	=0.6.12	ABIEncoderV2	yes		

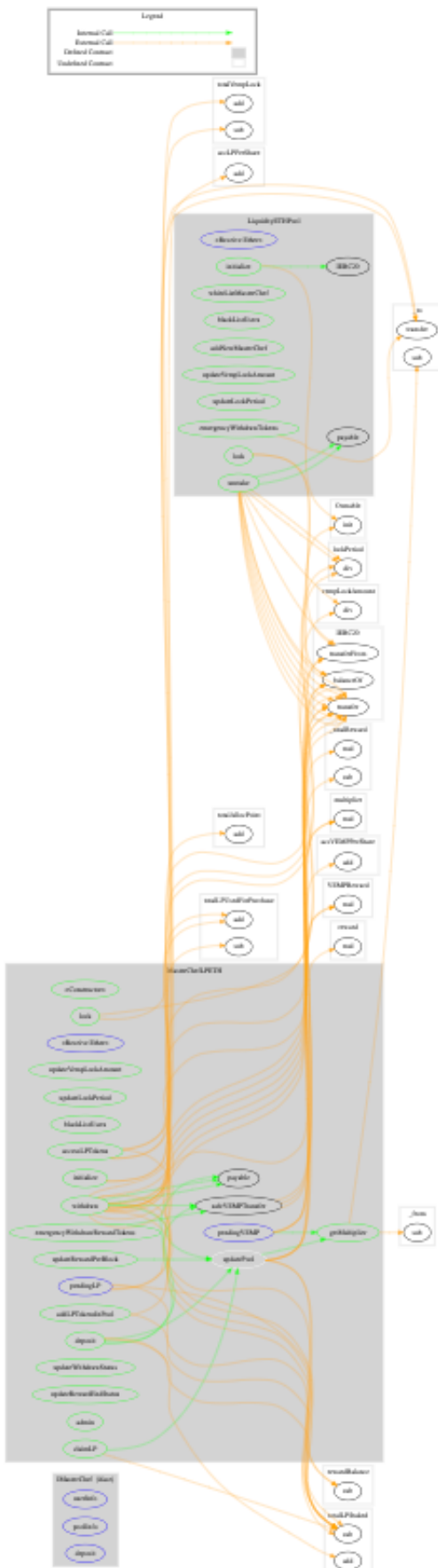
Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
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1.0	yes					
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Inheritance Graph v1.0



CallGraph v1.0



Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Is contract an upgradeable
2. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
3. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
4. Deployer cannot pause the contract
5. Deployer cannot set fees
6. Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses
7. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)



Is contract an upgradeable

Name	
Is contract an upgradeable?	Yes

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can deploy a new version of the contract which can change any limit and give owner new privileges
 - Be aware of this and do your own research for the contract which is the contract pointing to

Write functions of contract v1.0

LIQUIDITYETHPOOL	MASTERCHEFLPETH
addNewMasterChef	accessLPTokens
blackListUsers	addLPTokensInPool
emergencyWithdra...	admin
initialize	blackListUsers
lock	claimLP
renounceOwnership	deposit
transferOwnership	emergencyWithdra...
unstake	initialize
updateLockPeriod	lock
updateVempLockA...	renounceOwnership
whiteListMasterChef	transferOwnership
	updateLockPeriod
	updateRewardEndS...
	updateRewardPerBL...
	updateVempLockA...
	updateWithdrawSt...
	withdraw

Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	—	—	—



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	✓	✓	✗
Deployer cannot burn	✓	✓	✓

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can lock user funds by
 - blacklisting addresses (LiquidityPoolETH/MasterChefLPETH)
- Tokens
 - will be burned while unstake (LoquidityPoolETH)
 - will be burned while withdraw (MasterChefLPETH)

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	—	—	—



Deployer cannot set fees

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot set fees over 25%	—	—	—
Deployer cannot set fees to nearly 100% or to 100%	—	—	—



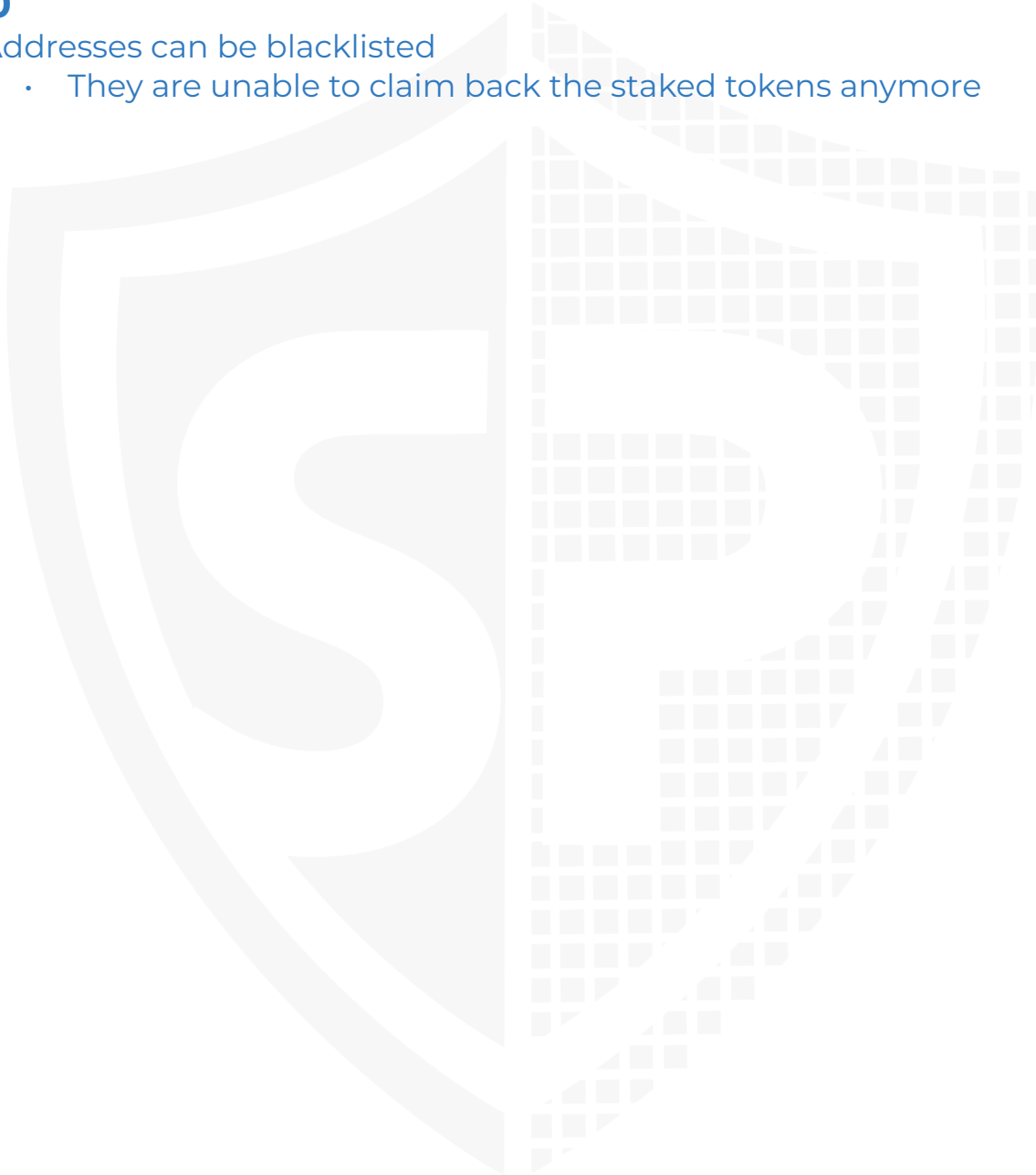
Deployer can blacklist/antisnipe addresses

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Addresses can be blacklisted
 - They are unable to claim back the staked tokens anymore



Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Tested	Verified
✓	✓

Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	✓
Partly Verified	⚠
Unverified / Not checked	✗
Not available	—

Modifiers and public functions v1.0

LiquidityPoolETH

✓	🔹	initialize
	Ⓜ	initializer
✓	🔹	whiteListMasterChef
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	blackListUsers
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	addNewMasterChef
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	updateVempLockAmount
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	updateLockPeriod
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
	🔹	lock
✓	🔹	unstake
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	emergencyWithdrawTokens
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	renounceOwnership
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	transferOwnership
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner

MasterChefLPETH

✓	🔹	initialize
	Ⓜ	initializer
✓	🔹	updateVempLockAmount
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	updateLockPeriod
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	blackListUsers
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
	🔹	lock
✓	🔹	deposit 💰
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	withdraw
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	claimLP
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	accessLPTokens
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	addLPTokensInPool 💰
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant
✓	🔹	updateRewardPerBlock
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	updateWithdrawStatus
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
✓	🔹	updateRewardEndStatus
	Ⓜ	onlyOwner
	🔹	admin
✓	🔹	emergencyWithdrawRewardTokens
	Ⓜ	nonReentrant

Comments







- Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - LiquidityPoolETH
 - lockPeriod
 - MasterChefLPETH
 - vempLockAmount
 - lockPeriod
 - blackListUser
 - VEMPPerBlock

- rewardEndBlock
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - LiquidityPoolETH
 - masterChefStatus
 - blackListUser
 - MasterChefLPETH
 - withdrawStatus
 - rewardEndStatus
 -
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - LiquidityPoolETH
 - chef
 - MasterChefLPETH
 - adminaddr
- Existing Modifiers
- LiquidityPoolETH
 - Everyone can call the initialize function. We recommend you to protect the function by calling the function from an arbitrary address
- MasterChefLPETH
 - Everyone can call the initialize function. We recommend you to protect the function by calling the function from an arbitrary address
 - Not able to claim while blacklisted
 - Owner is able to transfer natives with “accessLPTokens” to an arbitrary address

Please check if an OnlyOwner or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.

Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	contracts/LiquidityPoolETH.sol	2	1	196	187	148	27	155	
	contracts/MasterChefLPETH.sol	1	—	413	405	308	63	286	
	Totals	3	1	609	592	456	90	441	

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalised lines of the source unit (e.g. normalises functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalised 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, ...)

Audit Results

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Liquidty PoolETH	Local variables shadowing	86, 80	Rename the local variables that shadow another component
#2	MasterC hefLPETH	Local variables shadowing	393, 387, 155	Rename the local variables that shadow another component

Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	MasterC hefLPETH	Unused event	95, 96,	Remove or emit the event

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/natspec-format.html>) for your contracts to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This helps investors to make clear what that variables, functions etc. do.

24. October 2022:

- Owner can deploy a new version of the contract which can change any limit and give owner new privileges
- Read whole report and modifiers section for more information



SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
SW C-1 36	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
SW C-1 35	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 34	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-1 33	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
SW C-1 32	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
SW C-1 31	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 30	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
SW C-1 29	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
SW C-1 28	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

SW C-1 27	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
SW C-1 24	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
SW C-1 23	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
SW C-1 22	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
SW C-1 21	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
SW C-11 9	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-11 8	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-11 7	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

SW C-11 6	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 5	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 4	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
SW C-11 3	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
SW C-11 2	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 1	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 0	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
SW C-1 08	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
SW C-1 06	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

SW C-1 05	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
SW C-1 04	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
SW C-1 03	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	PASSED
SW C-1 02	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
SW C-1 01	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
SW C-1 00	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED

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