

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC Development | Marketing



# SolHub



SECURITY ASSESSMENT

03. April, 2024

**FOR** 







### Content

Disclaimer	3
Project Overview	4
Summary	4
Social Medias	4
Audit Summary	5
File Overview	5
Imported packages	5
Audit Information	
Vulnerability & Risk Level	6
Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied	
Methodology	7
Overall Security	
Upgradeablility	8
Ownership	g
Ownership Privileges	10
Minting tokens	10
Burning tokens	11
Blacklist addresses	12
Fees and Tax	13
Centralization Privileges	14
Audit Results	
Critical Issues	15
High Issues	15
Medium Issues	15
Low Issues	15
Informational Issues	15



#### Introduction

<u>SolidProof.io</u> is a brand of the officially registered company MAKE NetworkGmbH, based in Germany. We're mainly focused on Blockchain Security such as Smart Contract Audits and KYC verification for project teams.

Solidproof.io assess potential security issues in the smart contracts implementations, review for potential inconsistencies between the code base and the whitepaper/documentation, and provide suggestions for improvement.

#### **Disclaimer**

<u>SolidProof.io</u> reports are not, nor should be considered, an "endorsement" or "disapproval" of any particular project or team. These reports are not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any "product" or "asset" created by any team. SolidProof.io do not cover testing or auditing the integration with external contract or services (suchas Unicrypt, Uniswap, PancakeSwap etc'...)

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SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending tohelp our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. SolidProof's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.



### **Project Overview**

### **Summary**

Project Name	SolHub		
Website	https://solhub.club/		
About the project	SolHub is a groundbreaking platform with \$SHUB token built on the Solana blockchain, specifically designed to revolutionize the adult entertainment industry. Combining the innovation of platforms like Pornhub and OnlyFans with the cutting-edge technology of Solana, SolHub empowers content creators to monetize their exclusive 18+ content while offering users a seamless, secure, and decentralized experience.		
Chain	Solana		
Language	Rust		
Codebase	https://solscan.io/token/7YAtLd5p9C6ZW4uQF5aZZshgZSB g9PPaYFaJL5oNzZSM		
Commit	N/A		
Unit Tests	Not Provided		

### Social Medias

Telegram	https://t.me/solhubclub69
Twitter	https://twitter.com/solhubclub
Facebook	N/A
Instagram	N/A
GitHub	N/A
Reddit	N/A
Medium	N/A
Discord	N/A
YouTube	N/A
TikTok	N/A
LinkedIn	N/A



#### **Audit Summary**

Version	Delivery Date	Change Log
v1.0	03. April 2024	Layout Project
		<ul> <li>Automated/Manual Functionality Review</li> </ul>
		Summary

Note - The following audit report presents a comprehensive security analysis of the smart contract utilized in the project. This analysis did not include functional testing (or unit testing) of the contract's logic. We cannot guarantee 100% logical correctness of the contract as it was not functionally tested by us.

#### File Overview

The Team provided us with the files that should be tested in the security assessment. This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

#### 1. n/a

Please note: Files with a different hash value than in this table have been modified after the security check, either intentionally or unintentionally. A different hash valuemay (but need not) be an indication of a changed state or potential vulnerability thatwas not the subject of this scan.

## Imported packages Used code from other Frameworks.

#### 1. n/a



### **Audit Information**

### **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 thecontract 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 anunintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon aspossible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executingthe contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in acertain period.
Low	2 - 3.9	A vulnerability that does not havea 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 alevel of risk



#### **Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied**

Throughout the review process, care was taken to check the repository for security- related issues, code quality, and compliance with specifications and best practices. To this end, our team of experienced pen-testers and smart contract developers reviewed the code line by line and documented any issues discovered.

We check every file manually. We use automated tools only so that they help us achieve faster and better results.

#### Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

- 1. Code review that includes the following:
  - a. Reviewing the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Solid Proof to ensure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
  - b. Manual review of the code, i.e., reading the source code line byline to identify potential vulnerabilities.
  - c. Comparison to the specification, i.e., verifying that the code does what is described in the specifications, sources, and instructionsprovided to SolidProof.
- 2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
  - a. Test coverage analysis, which determines whether test cases actually cover code and how much code is executed when thosetest cases are executed.
  - b. Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
- 3. Review best practices, i.e., review smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarity, maintainability, security, and control based on best practices, recommendations, and research from industry and academia.
- 4. Concrete, itemized and actionable recommendations to help yousecure your smart contracts.



### **Overall Security**

### **Upgradeablility**

Contract is not an upgradeable	✓ Deployer cannot update the contract with new functionalities	
Description	The contract is not an upgradeable contract. Thedeployer is not able to change or add any functionalities to the contract after deploying.	
Comment	N/A	



### **Ownership**

The ownership is renounced	▼ The owner is renounced
Description	The owner renounced the ownership that means the contract's owner will no longer have any controlor authority over the contract's operations.
Comment	N/A

Note - If the contract is not deployed then we would consider the ownership to be not renounced. Moreover, if there are no ownership functionalities then the ownership is automatically considered renounced.



### **Ownership Privileges**

These functions can be dangerous. Please note that abuse can lead to financial loss. We have a guide where you can learn more about these Functions.

#### **Minting tokens**

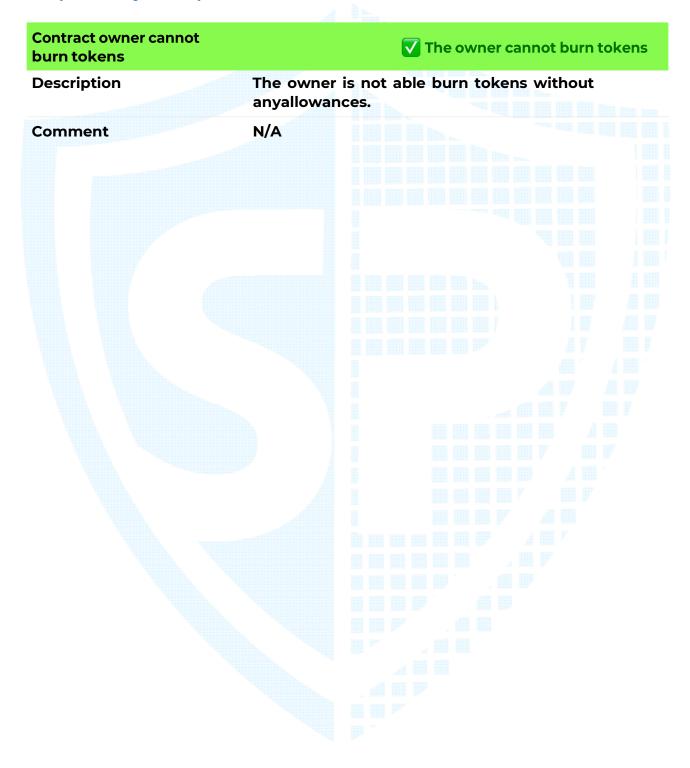
Minting tokens refers to the process of creating new tokens in a cryptocurrency or blockchain network. This process is typically performed by the project's owner or adesignated authority, who has the ability to add new tokens to the network's totalsupply.

Contract owner cannot mint new tokens		Revok	ced mi	intA	utho	rity	/				
Description		is not able t t is deployed		nt ne	ew t	ok	ens	5 OI	nce	<b>;</b>	
Comment	N/A										



#### **Burning tokens**

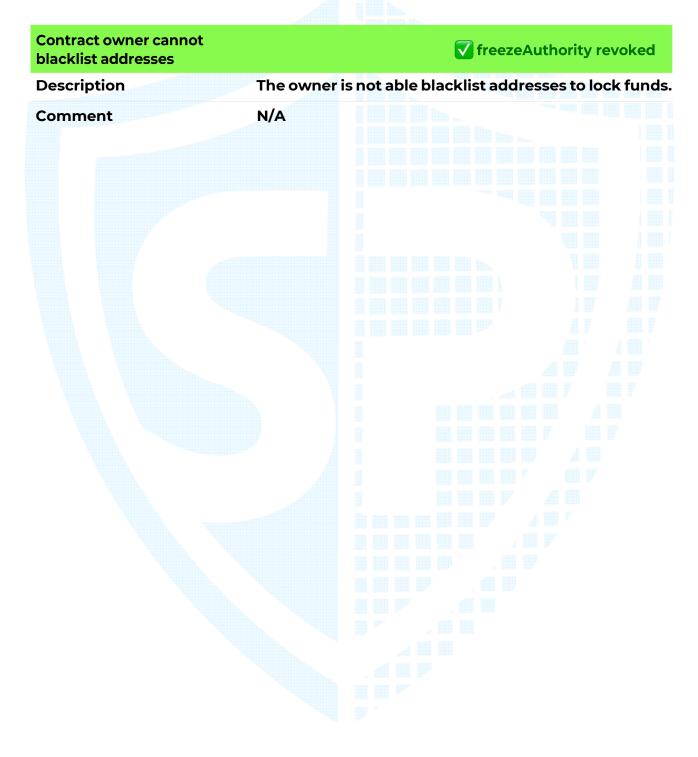
Burning tokens is the process of permanently destroying a certain number of tokens, reducing the total supply of a cryptocurrency or token. This is usually done to increase the value of the remaining tokens, as the reduced supply can create scarcity and potentially drive up demand.





#### **Blacklist addresses**

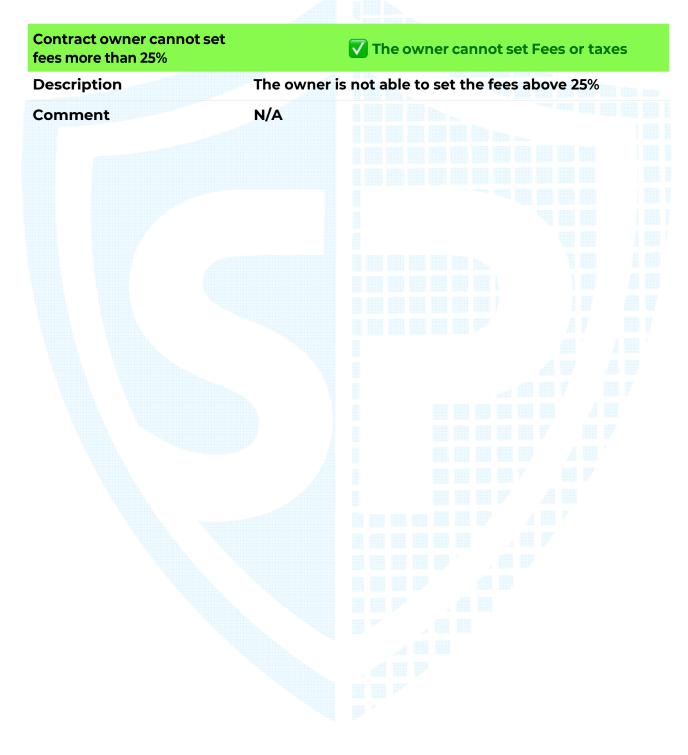
Blacklisting addresses in smart contracts is the process of adding a certain address to a blacklist, effectively preventing them from accessing or participating in certain functionalities or transactions within the contract. This can be useful in preventing fraudulent or malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or money laundering.





#### **Fees and Tax**

In some smart contracts, the owner or creator of the contract can set fees for certain actions or operations within the contract. These fees can be used to cover the cost of running the contract, such as paying for gas fees or compensating the contract's owner for their time and effort in developing and maintaining the contract.





### **Centralization Privileges**

Centralization can arise when one or more parties have privileged access or control over the contract's functionality, data, or decision-making. This can occur, for example, if the contract is controlled by a single entity or if certain participants have special permissions or abilities that others do not.

In the project, there are authorities that have access to the following functions:

File	Privileges	
SOLHUB	> none	

#### Recommendations

To avoid potential hacking risks, it is advisable for the client to manage the private key of the privileged account with care. Additionally, we recommend enhancing the security practices of centralized privileges or roles in the protocol through a decentralized mechanism or smart- contract-based accounts, such as multi-signature wallets.

Here are some suggestions of what the client can do:

- Consider using multi-signature wallets: Multi-signature wallets require multiple parties to sign off on a transaction before it can be executed, providing an extra layer of security e.g. Gnosis Safe
- Use of a timelock at least with a latency of e.g. 48-72 hours for awareness of privileged operations
- Introduce a DAO/Governance/Voting module to increase transparency and user involvement
- Consider Renouncing the ownership so that the owner cannot modify any state variables of the contract anymore. Make sure to set up everything before renouncing.



#### **Audit Results**

#### **Critical Issues**

### No critical issues

#### **High Issues**

### No high issues

#### **Medium Issues**

### No medium issues

#### Low Issues

#### No low issues

#### Informational Issues

#### #1 | Lack of reflection of on-chain data

File	Severity	Location	Status
Continental	Informational		Open

#### Description

Lack of reflection on the on-chain data of the distribution of tokenomics displayed on the website. A wallet by categorization with the right detention percentage would give a clear view of on-chain tokenomics.

#### #2 | Token metadata are saved

File	Severity	Location	Status
Continental	Informational		Open

#### Description

Token metadata are saved on "https://ipfs.nftstorage.link/" storage for an indefinite period. We recommend using the Arweave blockchain for indefinite storage (as the most popular tokens on the Solana blockchain use this service, which ensures uninterrupted operation)



#### **Legend For the Issue Status**

Attribute or Symbol	Meaning		
Open	The issue is not fixed by the project team.		
Fixed	The issue is fixed by the project team.		
Acknowledged(ACK)	The issue has been acknowledged or declared as part of business logic.		





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