VITAL BLOCK

Security Assessment

ANGELDAO

Vital Block Verified on July 21ST, 2023

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PREPARED FOR:

ANGELDAO

INTRODUCTION

Auditing Company	**VITAL BLOCK SECURITY**
Client Project	**ANGELDAO**
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
License	MIT
Contracts Address	Angel DAO: 0x7A45B257Fe308734b2343Eb6dA66b2025e0Ce73e
Network	**Alvey Chain**
Compiler Version	v0.8.18+commit.87f61d96
EVM Version	default
Website	https://angeldao.info
Telegram	https://t.me/angeldaoinfo
Twitter	https://twitter.com/Angeldaoinfo
Telegram Chat	https://t.me/angeldaochat
Doc	https://medium.com/@angeldaoofficial
Prelim Report Date	July 19TH 2023
Final Report Date	July 21ST 2023

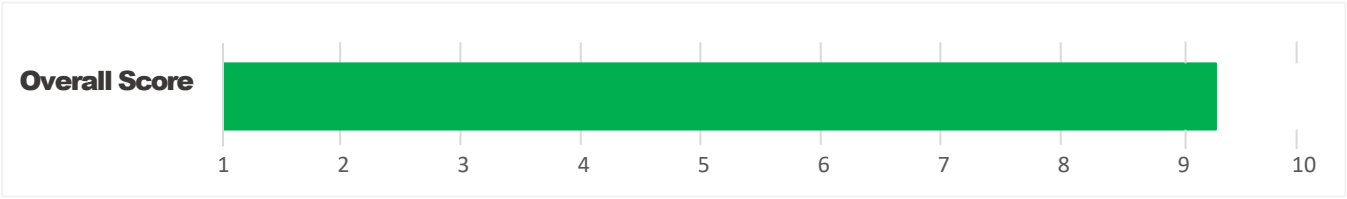
Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo: https://www.github.com/vital-block

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vital Block Security has performed the automated and manual analysis of the ANGELDAO Sol code. The code was reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ! 🔴	Major " 🟠	Medium # 🟡	Minor $ 🟢	Unknown % 🟤
Open	0	0	0	3	0
Acknowledged	0	1	1	2	1
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworty OnlyOwner Privileges	Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router				

ANGELDAO Smart contract has achieved the following score: 95.5



ℹ️ **Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.**

ℹ️ **Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.**

SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block was consulted by ANGELDAO to conduct the smart contract audit of its .Sol source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned .SOL file only:

O SYNCDEXTOKEN.Sol

ℹ️ **External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.**

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

Contract Address:	
0x7A45B257Fe308734b2343Eb6dA66b2025e0Ce73e	
Contract Code: ANGELDAO.sol	
Project Name	**ANGELDAO**
Blockchain	**Alvey Chain**
Max supply	**1,000,000,000,000**
Ticker	**ANA**

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of Vital Block auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- **The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.**

AUDIT

- **Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:**
  - **Remix IDE Developer Tool**
  - **Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer**
  - **SWC Vulnerabilities Registry**
  - **DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap**
- **Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.**
- **A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges. We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:**

Centralized Exploits	○ **Token Supply Manipulation** ○ **Access Control and Authorization** ○ **Assets Manipulation** ○ **Ownership Control** ○ **Liquidity Access** ○ **Stop and Pause Trading** ○ **Ownable Library Verification**

Common Contract Vulnerabilities	○ Integer Overflow ○ Lack of Arbitrary limits ○ Incorrect Inheritance Order ○ Typographical Errors ○ Requirement Violation ○ Gas Optimization ○ Coding Style Violations ○ Re-entrancy ○ Third-Party Dependencies ○ Potential Sandwich Attacks ○ Irrelevant Codes ○ Divide before multiply ○ Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides ○ Compiler Specific Warnings ○ Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.
- The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.

ℹ️ It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit

as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.

RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical !	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major "	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium #	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor $	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown %	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.

CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

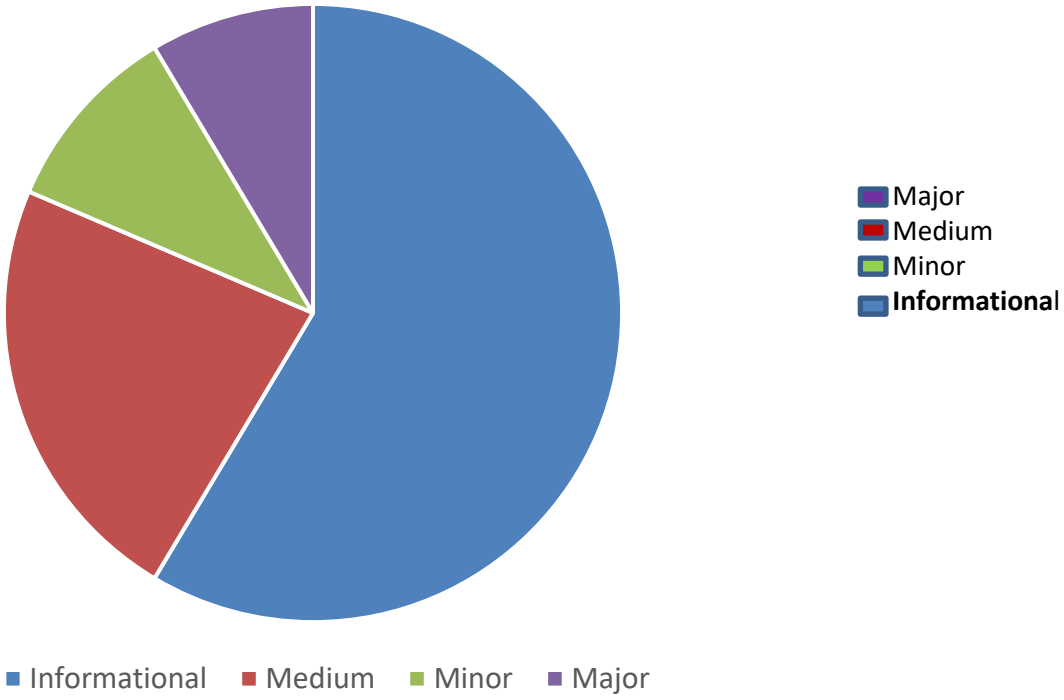
- **Privileged roles can be granted the power to** pause() **the contract in case of an external attack.**
- **Privileged roles can use functions like,** include(), **and** exclude() **to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.**

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.**
- **Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.**
- **Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.

Finding Summary



Status Icon Definitions

✅	Resolved	🚧	In Progress	ℹ️	Ignored (pro)
❌	Not Resolved	❓	Incorrect	🚫	Ignored (con)

Contract Ownership

https://alveyscanold.com/address/0xcebc9f7b3e36a71c2a574bf55b59ee0dd29e06f5 Is The Owner Of The Contracts.

Summary

- Owner is not able to change or set taxes
- Owner is not able to set a max amount for buys/sells/transfer
- Owner is not able to pause trades
- Owner is not able to mint new tokens
- Owner is not able to blacklist an arbitrary address

Issues Found

Vital Block Security found that the **ANGEL DAO** contracts contain no critical issue, no major issues, and 3 minor issue, in addition to 4 informational notes.

We recommend all issues are amended, while the notes are up to the team's discretion, as it refers to best practices.

AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

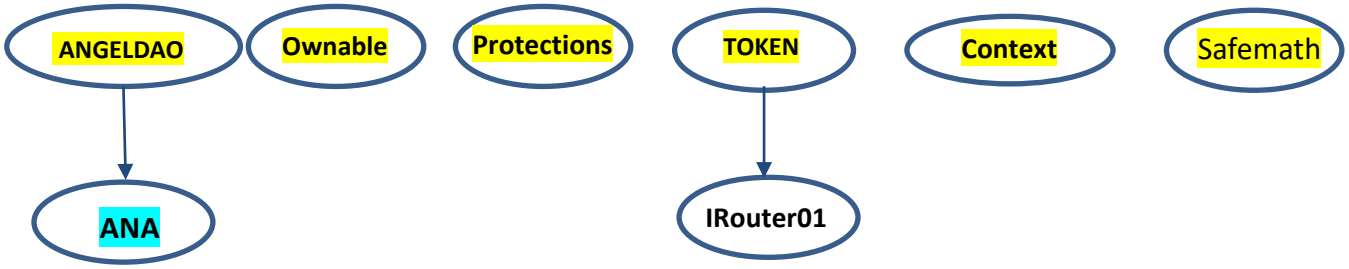
Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
	Function is important

** **ANGELDAO****	Interface			
	└	totalSupply	External		!	NO	
	└	decimals	External		!	NO	
	└	symbol	External		!	NO	
	└	name	External		!	NO	
	└	getOwner	External			NO	
	└	balanceOf	External		!	NO	
	└	transfer	External	"	!		NO	
	└	allowance	External		!	NO	
	└	approve	External		"	!		NO	
	└	transferFrom	External		"		NO	
	IFactoryV2	Interface			
	└	getPair	External			NO	
	└	createPair	External		"		NO	
	IV2Pair	Interface			
	└	factory	External			NO	
	└	getReserves	External			NO	
	└	sync	External		"		NO	

IRouter01	Interface			
└	factory	External ❗		|NO❗
└	ETH	External ❗		|NO❗
└	addLiquidityETH	External ❗		# |NO❗
└	addLiquidity	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	swapExactAPTForTokens	External ❗		# |NO❗
└	getAmountsOut	External ❗		|NO❗
└	getAmountsIn	External ❗		|NO❗
IRouter02	Interface	IRouter01		
└	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗		# |NO❗
└	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	" ! 🛑 |NO❗
└	swapExactTokensForTokens	External ❗	"	|NO❗
Protections	Interface			
└	checkUser	External ❗	" ! 🛑 |NO❗
└	setLaunch	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	setLpPair	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	ANA	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	removeSniper	External ❗	" |NO❗
Cashier	Interface			
└	setRewardsProperties	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	tally	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	load	External ❗		# |NO❗
└	cashout	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	giveMeWelfarePlease	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	getTotalDistributed	External ❗		|NO❗
└	getUserInfo	External ❗		|NO❗
└	getUserRealizedRewards	External ❗		|NO❗

└	getPendingRewards	External ❗		|NO❗
└	initialize	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	getCurrentReward	External ❗		|NO❗
SOL	Implementation	SafeMath		
└	<Constructor>	Public ❗		# |NO❗
└	transferOwner	External ❗	"		onlyOwner
└	renounceOwnership	External ❗	"		NO❗
└	setOperator	Public ❗	"	|NO❗
└	renounceOriginalDeployer	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	<Receive Ether>	External ❗		# |NO❗
└	totalSupply	External ❗		|NO❗
└	decimals	External ❗		|NO❗
└	symbol	External ❗		|NO❗
└	name	External ❗		|NO❗
└	getOwner	External ❗		❗ |NO❗
└	balanceOf	Public ❗		❗ |NO❗
└	allowance	External ❗		❗ |NO❗
└	approve	External ❗	"	❗ 🛑 |NO❗
└	_approve	Internal $	"		
└	approveContractContingency	Public ❗	"	❗ 🛑	onlyOwner
└	transfer	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	transferFrom	External ❗	"	|NO❗
└	setNewRouter	External ❗	"		onlyOwner
└	setLpPair	External ❗	"		onlyOwner
└	setInitializers	External ❗	"		onlyOwner
└	isExcludedFromFees	External ❗		|NO❗
└	isExcludedFromDividends	External ❗		|NO❗
└	isExcludedFromProtection	External ❗		|NO❗
└	setDividendExcluded	Public ❗	"		onlyOwner
└	setExcludedFromFees	Public ❗	"		onlyOwner

INHERITANCE GRAPH



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-12	Centralization privileges of ANGELDAO	Medium # 🟡

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.
Threat level: Low

ABV-01 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	**Minor**	contracts/Angeldao.sol	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateFormapping ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowances;

mapping (address => bool) public isExcludedFromFee;
mapping (address => bool) public isWalletLimitExempt;
mapping (address => bool) public isTxLimitExempt;
mapping (address => bool) public isMarketPair;
mapping(address => bool) public _isBlackListed;
```

Where parameters. **Mapping** are more Used is a this and less ride In this.
As these two are multiplied together in an unchecked block, they may overflow.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never causean overflow

AZT-02 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	**Minor**	contracts/Angeldao.sol	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateForMinter ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
) internal {
      require(sender != address(0), 'ERC20: transfer from the zero address');
      require(recipient != address(0), 'ERC20: transfer to the zero address');

      _balances[sender] = _balances[sender].sub(amount, 'ERC20: transfer amount exceeds balance');
      _balances[recipient] = _balances[recipient].add(amount);
      emit Transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
  }
```

Minter can not issue more **ANGELDAO** tokens indefinitely.
Note that as of the date of publishing, the above review reflects the current understanding of known security patterns as they relate to the **ANGELDAO** contract.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

FTZ-04 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Bad datatype	**Minor**	contracts/Angeldao.sol	Acknowledged

Description

The dev Sets `amount` as the allowance of `spender` over the `owner`s tokens.

This is internal function is equivalent to `approve`, and can be used to
e.g. set automatic allowances for certain subsystems,

```
    function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) public override returns
(bool) {
        _transfer(_msgSender(), recipient, amount);
        return true;
    }
```

Recommendation

It is advised to Emits an {Approval} event.

FTZ-05 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	**Minor**	Contract/Angeldao.sol	INFORMATIONAL

Description

State **Token Supply** variables can be declared as constant using the constant keyword. This means that the value of the state variable cannot be changed after it has been set. Additionally, the constant variables decrease gas consumption of the corresponding transaction.

```
uint256 private _totalSupply = 1 * 10**12 * 10**9;
   uint256 public _maxTxAmount = 5 * 10**9 * 10**9; //1 * 10**6 * 10**9;
   uint256 public _walletMax = 5 * 10**9 * 10**9;
   uint256 private minimumTokensBeforeSwap = 5000000000 * 10**9;
   uint256 public launchedAt = 0;
```

Recommendation

Constant **Token** variables can be useful when the contract wants to ensure that the value of a state Token variable cannot be changed by any function in the contract. This can be useful for storing values that are important to the contract's behavior, such as the contract's address or the maximum number of times a certain function can be called. The team is advised to add the constant keyword to state variables that never change.

Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

Severity	**Major**
Confidence Parameter	Certain

Vulnerability Description

NOTE: In a re-entrance attack, a malicious contract calls back into the calling contract before the first invocation of the function is finished. This may cause the different invocations of the function to interact in undesirable ways, especially in cases where the function is updating state variables after the external calls.

Scanning Line:

```
  constructor () Auth(msg.sender) {

        IDexRouter _uniswapV2Router =
IDexRouter(0x154a76D1095c69a942411CaB9aEef6a155EbF90
E);

        uniswapPair =
IUniswapV2Factory(_uniswapV2Router.factory())
            .createPair(address(this),
_uniswapV2Router.WETH());

        uniswapV2Router = _uniswapV2Router;
        _allowances[address(this)][address(uniswapV2
Router)] = _totalSupply;

        reflector = new Cashier(uniswapV2Router);
        reflector.setToken(address(this));

        isExcludedFromFee[msg.sender] = true;
        isExcludedFromFee[address(this)] = true;
```

Vulnerability Run check

Risk Analysis

Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source. You can check the contract code for details. Unsourced token contracts are likely to have malicious functions to defraud their users of their assets.

No Proxy

There is no proxy in the contract. The proxy contract means contract owner can modify the function of the token and possibly effect the price.

No mint function

Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token.

No function to retrieve ownership

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it.

Owner cant change balance

The contract owner does not have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses.

Honeypot Risk

This does not appear to be a honeypot

We are not aware of any code that prevents the sale of tokens.

The token contract has no trading cooldown function. If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying.

No Anti Whale

There is no limit to the number of token transactions. The number of scam token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk).

No blacklist function

No blacklist function is included.

No whitelist function

Whitelist function found

VitalBlock

General Detectors

Incorrect Solidity Version
This contract uses an unconventional or old version of Solidity.

Attention Required

Public Functions Should be Declared External
Some functions in this contract should be declared as external in order to save gas.

Attention Required

State Variables Should be Declared Constant
Some state variables in this contract should be declared as constant

Attention Required

- No vulnerable withdrawal functions found
- No reentrancy risk found
- No locks detected
- Verified source code found
- No mintable risks found
- Users can always transfer their tokens
- Contract cannot be upgraded
- Wallets cannot be blacklisted from transferring the token
- No transfer fees found
- Token can be sold through regular AMMs
- No transfer limits found
- No ERC20 approval vulnerability found
- Contract owner cannot abuse ERC20 approvals
- No ERC20 interface errors found
- No blocking loops found
- No centralized balance controls found
- No transfer cooldown times found
- No approval restrictions found
- No external calls detected
- No dumping risks found
- No compiler version inconsistencies found
- No unchecked call responses found
- No vulnerable self-destruct functions found
- No assertion vulnerabilities found
- No old solidity code found
- No external delegated calls found
- No external call dependency found
- No vulnerable authentication calls found
- No invalid character typos found
- No RTL characters found
- No dead code found
- No risky data allocation found
- No uninitialized state variables found
- No uninitialized storage variables found
- No vulnerable initialization functions found
- No risky data handling found
- No number accuracy bug found
- No out-of-range number vulnerability found

OPTIMIZATIONS | ANGEL DAO

ID	Title	Category	Status
GZT- 007	Logarithm Refinement Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
GZT- 323	Checks Can Be Performed Earlier	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
GZT- 679	Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
GZT- 122	Struct Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
GZT-067	Unused State Variable	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged

Repository:

https://github.com/ANGELDAO/

All Audited Files

ANGELDAO.SOL

Contracts:

Contract
0x7A45B257Fe308734b2343Eb6dA66b2025e0Ce73e

Transaction Hash:

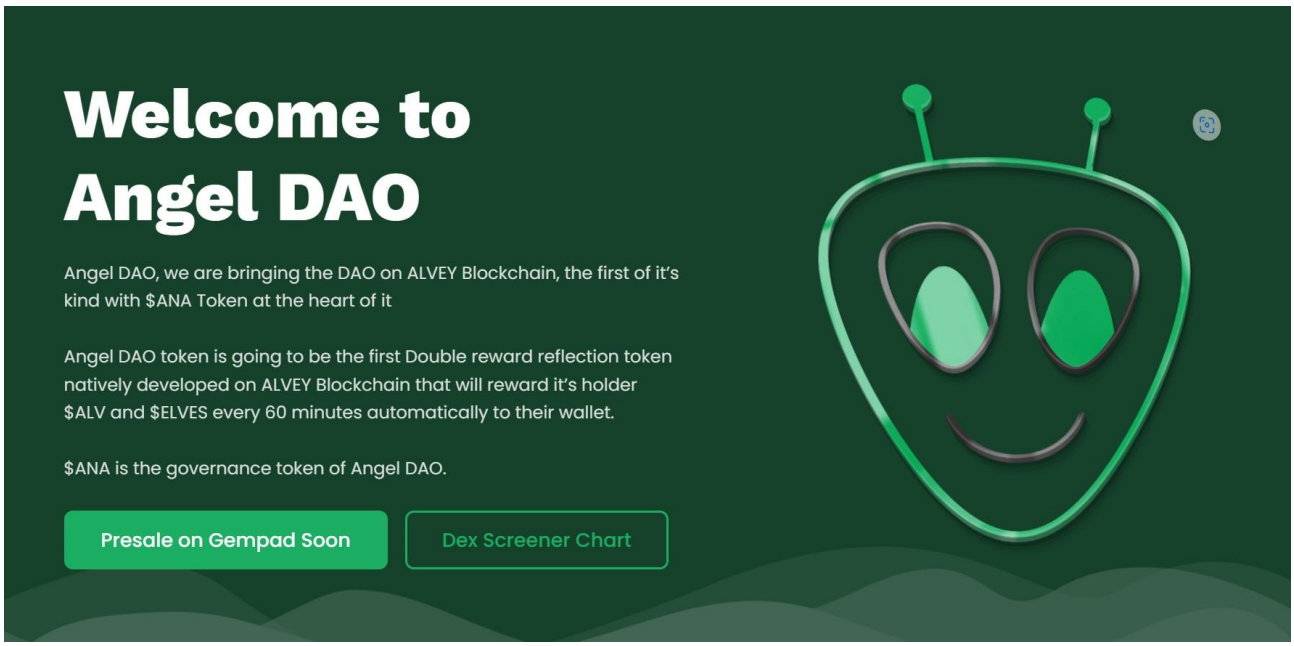
https://alveyscanold.com/tx/0xcae2dd830fa67962a50420fbfe77dc99c2f10a11bab234532cbc54d410ef32ff

MANUAL REVIEW

ANGELDAO: token is going to be the first Double reward reflection token natively developed on ALVEY Blockchain that will reward it's holder $ALV and $ELVES every 60 minutes automatically to their wallet.

Project: ANGELDAO
Chain/Standard: ALVEY BLOCKCHAIN
Max supply: 1,000,000,000,000
Ticker: ANA

Outstanding Features of ANGELDAO Is Launching On ALVEY BLOCKCHAIN



ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

	Issue Description	Checking Status
1.	Compiler errors.	PASSED
2.	Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions.	PASSED
3.	Possible Delay In Data Delivery.	PASSED
4.	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5.	Front Running.	PASSED
6.	Sol. Dependency.	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 of the contract.	PASSED
12.	The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the solidity Logic.	PASSED
13.	Private use 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
19.	Cross-Function race Conditions	PASSED
20.	Save Upon solidity contract Implementation and Usage.	PASSED
21.	Fallback Function Security	PASSED

AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT OF ANGELDAO

Identifier	Definition	Severity
TEN-02	Transfers User's Tokens	Minor

```
function setToken(address token) public  {
        require(msg.sender == owner,"Not allowed");
        _token = token;
    }
```

Alleviation:

Any user has the authority to transfer the balance of a user's address if the user has granted allowance. The contract does not subtract the allowance in the transfer () method, as a result, the transfer can be repeated until the user’s balance go to zero…

CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY

RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

ANGELDAO project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behaviour in the project

Identifier	Definition	Severity
TDB-12	Third Party Dependencies	Minor

A smart contract is interacting with third-party protocols e.g., Uniswap, Pancakeswap router, cashier contract,

And protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third-party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block Security provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move, and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model, or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT VITAL BLOCK

Vital Block provides intelligent blockchain Security Solutions. We provide solidity and Raw Code Review, testing, and auditing services. We have Partnered with 15+ Crypto Launchpads, audited 50+ smart contracts, and analyzed 200,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Aptos, Oasis, etc.

Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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