Blockchain
Contract Audit

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Project: Multicall2

Report date: May 30th, 2023

- Re-entrancy
- Overflow/underflow
- Use of block.timestamp
- Use of tx.origin
- Use of selfdestruct
- Storage conflict
- Force receive token
- Using inline assembly
- Access vulnerability
- Return value of low level call
- Return value of transfer

Project name	Multicall2
Network	Pulsechain
Language	Solidity
Delivery Date	2023/5
Contract Address	0x00B411cFD491BeD25578719ef72494e18475A275

This audit report was summarised the smart contract verification service. The goal of this security audit is to guarantee that the smart contracts are perfect enough to avoid potential security vulnerability.

	Token Information (Not Applicable)
Fee	Not Applicable
Fee Privilege	Not Applicable
Ownership	Not Applicable
Max Tx Amount	Not Applicable
Blacklist	Not Applicable
Decimals	Not Applicable
Max Supply	Not Applicable
Mint/Burn	Not Applicable

Re-entrancy

If a contract has this vulnerability, when it calls an external contract, and does not update its status before sending funds, an attacker could continually call the withdraw function to transfer funds until all funds in the contract are depleted.

PASS

Overflow/underflow

When performing calculations on numbers, if the result exceeds or falls below the range of the type, an Overflow or Underflow vulnerability can occur.

PASS

Dependance on block.timestamp

Generating random numbers using global variables like timestamp can be predicted by attackers.

NONE

Use of tx.origin

When a contract uses tx.origin to verify user identity, malicious actors can exploit this vulnerability, masquerading as an address that can pass verification.

NONE

Use of selfdestruct

When a contract improperly uses the selfdestruct function, it can result in the contract being destroyed and its balance transferred to an address controlled by the attacker.

NONE

Storage conflict

If different variables share the same storage slot, it can lead to variables being maliciously altered by attacker.

PASS

Force receive token

If the balance of the contract is used as a check condition, the contract may become invalid if an attacker forces a transfer.

PASS

Using inline assembly

The use of assembly is error-prone and should be avoided.

NONE

Access vulnerability

Vulnerabilities in permissions may allow malicious actors to bypass identity checks for accessing functions, or to change the owner of the permissions.

PASS

Return value of low level call

This vulnerability refers to an issue where, during the execution of call(), a return value is typically given to indicate whether the function was successful or not. If this return value is not properly used, unexpected errors may occur.

PASS

Return value of transfer

This vulnerability refers to an issue where, during the execution of transfer(), a return value is typically given to indicate whether the transfer was successful or not. If this return value is not properly used, unexpected errors may occur.

PASS

Conclusion

This is an implementation of a multicall functionality similar to that of Uniswap V3, and it has been audited with no vulnerabilities found that are listed in the report., and it has been audited with no vulnerabilities found that are listed in the report.

Audit Status: PASS

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We only audit common hacking issues in the above smart contracts, and do not guarantee the business model of this project. Investment involves risks, please consider carefully before purchasing.

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