Coinsult

Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit

Project: Doge Soccer

Website: https://www.dogesoccer.net/

Low-Risk	Medium-Risk	High-Risk
7 low-risk code issues found	0 medium-risk code issues found	0 high-risk code issues found

Contract Address

0xaFDDEDDf62192ACf270b7666caAD09b185159Cc9

Disclaimer

Coinsult is not responsible if a project turns out to be a scam, rug-pull or honeypot. We only provide a detailed analysis for your own research.

Coinsult is not responsible for any financial losses. Nothing in this contract audit is financial advice, please do your own research.

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Tokenomics

Rank	Address	Quantity (Token)	Percentage
1	Null Address: 0x000...000	0	0.0000%
2	0xd164da85912a577ebc83a387bedc010a5cdf91c7	0	0.0000%

Source Code

Coinsult was comissioned by Doge Soccer to perform an audit based on the following smart contract:

https://bscscan.com/address/0xafddeddf62192acf270b7666caad09b185159cc9#code

✅ **This is a Pinksale AntiBot smart contract**

Manual Code Review

In this audit report we will highlight all these issues:

Low-Risk

7 low-risk code
issues found

Medium-Risk

0 medium-risk code
issues found

High-Risk

0 high-risk code
issues found

The detailed report continues on the next page...

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Contract contains Reentrancy vulnerabilities

Additional information: This combination increases risk of malicious intent. While it may be justified by some complex mechanics (e.g. rebase, reflections, buyback).

More information: Slither

```
function _transfer(
    address from,
    address to,
    uint256 amount
) internal override {
    require(from != address(0), "ERC20: transfer from the zero address");
    require(to != address(0), "ERC20: transfer to the zero address");

    if (enableAntiBot) {
        pinkAntiBot.onPreTransferCheck(from, to, amount);
    }

    if (amount == 0) {
        super._transfer(from, to, 0);
        return;
    }

    uint256 contractTokenBalance = balanceOf(address(this));

    bool canSwap = contractTokenBalance &gt;= swapTokensAtAmount;

    if (
```

Recommendation

Apply the check-effects-interactions pattern.

Exploit scenario

```
function withdrawBalance(){
    // send userBalance[msg.sender] Ether to msg.sender
    // if mgs.sender is a contract, it will call its fallback function
    if( ! (msg.sender.call.value(userBalance[msg.sender])() ) ){
        throw;
    }
    userBalance[msg.sender] = 0;
}
```

Bob uses the re-entrancy bug to call withdrawBalance two times, and withdraw more than its initial deposit to the contract.

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Avoid relying on block.timestamp

block.timestamp can be manipulated by miners.

```
function swapTokensForEth(uint256 tokenAmount) private {
    // generate the uniswap pair path of token -&gt; weth
    address[] memory path = new address[](2);
    path[0] = address(this);
    path[1] = uniswapV2Router.WETH();

    _approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), tokenAmount);

    // make the swap
    uniswapV2Router.swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(
        tokenAmount,
        0, // accept any amount of ETH
        path,
        address(this),
        block.timestamp
    );
}
```

Recommendation

Do not use `block.timestamp`, now or `blockhash` as a source of randomness

Exploit scenario

```
contract Game {

    uint reward_determining_number;

    function guessing() external{
      reward_determining_number = uint256(block.blockhash(10000)) % 10;
    }
}
```

Eve is a miner. Eve calls `guessing` and re-orders the block containing the transaction. As a result, Eve wins the game.

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Too many digits

Literals with many digits are difficult to read and review.

```
function updateGasForProcessing(uint256 newValue) public onlyOwner {
    require(
        newValue &gt;= 200000 &amp;&amp; newValue &lt;= 500000,
        &quot;BABYTOKEN: gasForProcessing must be between 200,000 and 500,000&quot;
    );
    require(
        newValue != gasForProcessing,
        &quot;BABYTOKEN: Cannot update gasForProcessing to same value&quot;
    );
    emit GasForProcessingUpdated(newValue, gasForProcessing);
    gasForProcessing = newValue;
}
```

Recommendation

Use: Ether suffix, Time suffix, or The scientific notation

Exploit scenario

```
contract MyContract{
    uint 1_ether = 10000000000000000000;
}
```

While `1_ether` looks like `1 ether`, it is `10 ether`. As a result, it's likely to be used incorrectly.

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

No zero address validation for some functions

Detect missing zero address validation.

```
function setMarketingWallet(address payable wallet) external onlyOwner {
    _marketingWalletAddress = wallet;
}
```

Recommendation

Check that the new address is not zero.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {

  modifier onlyAdmin {
    if (msg.sender != owner) throw;
    _;
  }

  function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {
    owner = newOwner;
  }
}
```

Bob calls `updateOwner` without specifying the `newOwner`, soBob loses ownership of the contract.

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Functions that send Ether to arbitrary destinations

Unprotected call to a function sending Ether to an arbitrary address.

```
function addLiquidity(uint256 tokenAmount, uint256 ethAmount) private {
    // approve token transfer to cover all possible scenarios
    _approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), tokenAmount);

    // add the liquidity
    uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH{value: ethAmount}(
        address(this),
        tokenAmount,
        0, // slippage is unavoidable
        0, // slippage is unavoidable
        address(0),
        block.timestamp
    );
}
```

Recommendation

Ensure that an arbitrary user cannot withdraw unauthorized funds.

Exploit scenario

```
contract ArbitrarySend{
    address destination;
    function setDestination(){
        destination = msg.sender;
    }

    function withdraw() public{
        destination.transfer(this.balance);
    }
}
```

Bob calls `setDestination` and `withdraw`. As a result he withdraws the contract's balance.

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Unchecked transfer

The return value of an external transfer/transferFrom call is not checked.

```
function swapAndSendToFee(uint256 tokens) private {
    uint256 initialCAKEBalance = IERC20(rewardToken).balanceOf(
        address(this)
    );

    swapTokensForCake(tokens);
    uint256 newBalance = (IERC20(rewardToken).balanceOf(address(this))).sub(
        initialCAKEBalance
    );
    IERC20(rewardToken).transfer(_marketingWalletAddress, newBalance);
}
```

Recommendation

Use `SafeERC20`, or ensure that the transfer/transferFrom return value is checked.

Exploit scenario

```
contract Token {
    function transferFrom(address _from, address _to, uint256 _value) public returns (bool success);
}
contract MyBank{
    mapping(address => uint) balances;
    Token token;
    function deposit(uint amount) public{
        token.transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), amount);
        balances[msg.sender] += amount;
    }
}
```

Several tokens do not revert in case of failure and return false. If one of these tokens is used in `MyBank`, `deposit` will not revert if the transfer fails, and an attacker can call `deposit` for free..

🟢 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Missing events arithmetic

Detect missing events for critical arithmetic parameters.

```
function setSwapTokensAtAmount(uint256 amount) external onlyOwner {
    swapTokensAtAmount = amount;
}
```

Recommendation

Emit an event for critical parameter changes.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {

  modifier onlyAdmin {
    if (msg.sender != owner) throw;
    _;
  }

  function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {
    owner = newOwner;
  }
}
```

`updateOwner()` has no event, so it is difficult to track off-chain changes in the buy price.

Owner privileges

- 🟢 Owner cannot set fees higher than 25%
- 🟢 Owner cannot pause trading
- 🟢 Owner cannot change max transaction amount
- 🟡 Owner can exclude from fees
- ⚠️ Owner can exclude addresses from dividends
- ⚠️ Owner can update minimum token balance for dividends
- ⚠️ Owner can update claimwait (can be changed between 1 and 24 hours)

Extra notes by the team

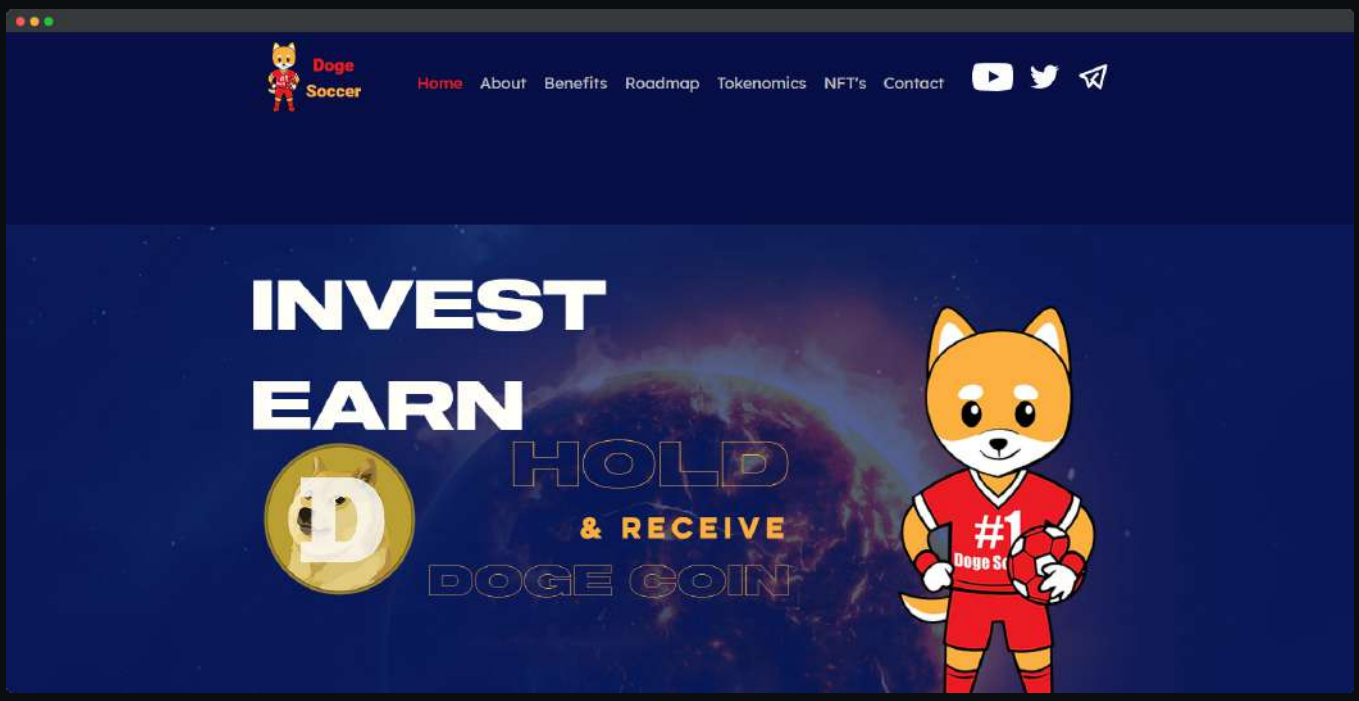
No notes

Contract Snapshot

```
contract AntiBotBABYTOKEN is ERC20, Ownable, BaseToken {
using SafeMath for uint256;

uint256 public constant VERSION = 1;

IUniswapV2Router02 public uniswapV2Router;
address public uniswapV2Pair;

bool private swapping;

BABYTOKENDividendTracker public dividendTracker;

address public rewardToken;

uint256 public swapTokensAtAmount;
```

Website Review

Coinsult checks the website completely manually and looks for visual, technical and textual errors. We also look at the security, speed and accessibility of the website. In short, a complete check to see if the website meets the current standard of the web development industry.



- Mobile Friendly
- Does not contain jQuery errors
- SSL Secured
- No major spelling errors

Project Overview

Not KYC verified by Coinsult

Doge Soccer

Audited by Coinsult.net

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