

# Audit Report May, 2023



For





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# **Executive Summary**

Project Name BabyDoge Burner

**Overview** The contract is designed to permit whitelisted users to transfer liquidity

pool tokens from the Liquidity pool collector (must have approved the contract), remove the liquidity, and send the BNB to the assigned BNB receiver. It further allows whitelisted users to call a function that burns the BabyDoge token by sending it to the dead wallet. The contract owner

have some privileged functions for the functionality of the protocol.

**Timeline** 24 May, 2023 - 30 May, 2023

Method Manual Review, Functional Testing, Automated Testing etc.

**Language** Solidity

**Blockchain** BSC

**Scope of Audit** The scope of this audit was to analyze the BabyDoge codebase for

quality, security, and correctness.

https://github.com/Baby-doge/BDburner/blob/develop/contracts/

High

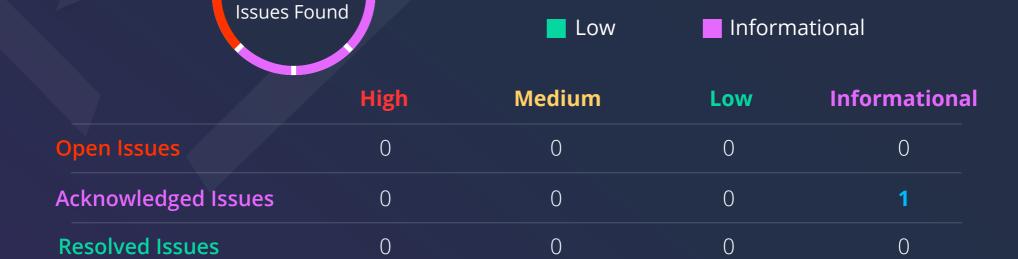
Medium

BDburner.sol Branch: Main

**Commit:** bbbd702e604cac3b6f23dea259f3216e8c567cf9

**Contracts in Scope** BDburner.sol

Fixed In NA



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01

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### **Types of Severities**

### High

A high severity issue or vulnerability means that your smart contract can be exploited. Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance or functionality, and we recommend these issues be fixed before moving to a live environment.

#### **Medium**

The issues marked as medium severity usually arise because of errors and deficiencies in the smart contract code. Issues on this level could potentially bring problems, and they should still be fixed.

#### Low

Low-level severity issues can cause minor impact and or are just warnings that can remain unfixed for now. It would be better to fix these issues at some point in the future.

### Informational

These are severity issues that indicate an improvement request, a general question, a cosmetic or documentation error, or a request for information. There is low-to-no impact.

### **Types of Issues**

#### **Open**

Security vulnerabilities identified that must be resolved and are currently unresolved.

#### Resolved

These are the issues identified in the initial audit and have been successfully fixed.

### **Acknowledged**

Vulnerabilities which have been acknowledged but are yet to be resolved.

### **Partially Resolved**

Considerable efforts have been invested to reduce the risk/impact of the security issue, but are not completely resolved.

### **Checked Vulnerabilities**

Re-entrancy

Timestamp Dependence

Gas Limit and Loops

Exception Disorder

✓ Gasless Send

✓ Use of tx.origin

Compiler version not fixed

Address hardcoded

Divide before multiply

Integer overflow/underflow

Dangerous strict equalities

Tautology or contradiction

Return values of low-level calls

Missing Zero Address Validation

Private modifier

Revert/require functions

Using block.timestamp

Multiple Sends

✓ Using SHA3

Using suicide

✓ Using throw

Using inline assembly

# **Techniques and Methods**

Throughout the audit of smart contract, care was taken to ensure:

- The overall quality of code.
- Use of best practices.
- Code documentation and comments match logic and expected behaviour.
- Token distribution and calculations are as per the intended behaviour mentioned in the whitepaper.
- Implementation of ERC-20 token standards.
- Efficient use of gas.
- Code is safe from re-entrancy and other vulnerabilities.

The following techniques, methods and tools were used to review all the smart contracts.

### **Structural Analysis**

In this step, we have analysed the design patterns and structure of smart contracts. A thorough check was done to ensure the smart contract is structured in a way that will not result in future problems.

### **Static Analysis**

Static analysis of smart contracts was done to identify contract vulnerabilities. In this step, a series of automated tools are used to test the security of smart contracts.

### **Code Review / Manual Analysis**

Manual analysis or review of code was done to identify new vulnerabilities or verify the vulnerabilities found during the static analysis. Contracts were completely manually analysed, their logic was checked and compared with the one described in the whitepaper. Besides, the results of the automated analysis were manually verified.

### **Gas Consumption**

In this step, we have checked the behaviour of smart contracts in production. Checks were done to know how much gas gets consumed and the possibilities of optimization of code to reduce gas consumption.

#### **Tools and Platforms used for Audit**

Remix IDE, Truffle, Truffle Team, Solhint, Mythril, Slither, Solidity statistic analysis.

# **Manual Testing**

### A. Contract - BDburner.sol

### **High Severity Issues**

No issues found.

### **Medium Severity Issues**

No issues found.

### **Low Severity Issues**

No issues found.

### **Informational Issues**

1. Floating Solidity Version (pragma solidity ^0.8.0)

### **Description**

Contract has a floating solidity pragma version. This is present also in inherited contracts. Locking the pragma helps to ensure that the contract does not accidentally get deployed using, for example, an outdated compiler version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively. The recent solidity pragma version also possesses its own unique bugs.

#### Remediation

Making the contract use a stable solidity pragma version prevents bugs occurrence that could be ushered in by prospective versions. It is recommended, therefore, to use a fixed solidity pragma version while deploying to avoid deployment with versions that could expose the contract to attack.

#### **Status**

**Acknowledged** 

# **Functional Testing**

### Some of the tests performed are mentioned below:

- Should successfully burn liquidity pool token and transfer BNB to BNB receiver.
- Should successfully burn Babydoge token derived from the withdrawal from the pair
- Should reverts when non-whitelisted addresses calls any of the privileged functions
- Should revert when there is insufficient liquidity pool token to burn.
- Should revert when there is insufficient Babydoge tokens to transfer to the dead wallet
- Should allow only the owner to recover BNB and other tokens in the contract
- Should allow only the owner should be able to whitelist an address
- Should allow only the owner to remove an address from whitelisted addresses
- Should allow only the owner to assign the bnb receiver address
- Should allow the retrieval of all whitelisted addresses
- Should allow users to know if an account is whitelisted or not

### **Automated Tests**

No major issues were found. Some false positive errors were reported by the tools. All the other issues have been categorized above according to their level of severity.

### **Summary**

In this report, we have considered the security of BabyDoge. We performed our audit according to the procedure described above.

No Major Issue Found in Contract.

### **Disclaimer**

QuillAudits smart contract audit is not a security warranty, investment advice, or an endorsement of the BabyDoge Platform. This audit does not provide a security or correctness guarantee of the audited smart contracts.

The statements made in this document should not be interpreted as investment or legal advice, nor should its authors be held accountable for decisions made based on them. Securing smart contracts is a multistep process. One audit cannot be considered enough. We recommend that the BabyDoge Team put in place a bug bounty program to encourage further analysis of the smart contract by other third parties.

# **About QuillAudits**

QuillAudits is a secure smart contracts audit platform designed by QuillHash Technologies. We are a team of dedicated blockchain security experts and smart contract auditors determined to ensure that Smart Contract-based Web3 projects can avail the latest and best security solutions to operate in a trustworthy and risk-free ecosystem.



**850+**Audits Completed



**\$16B**Secured



**800K**Lines of Code Audited



# **Follow Our Journey**





















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