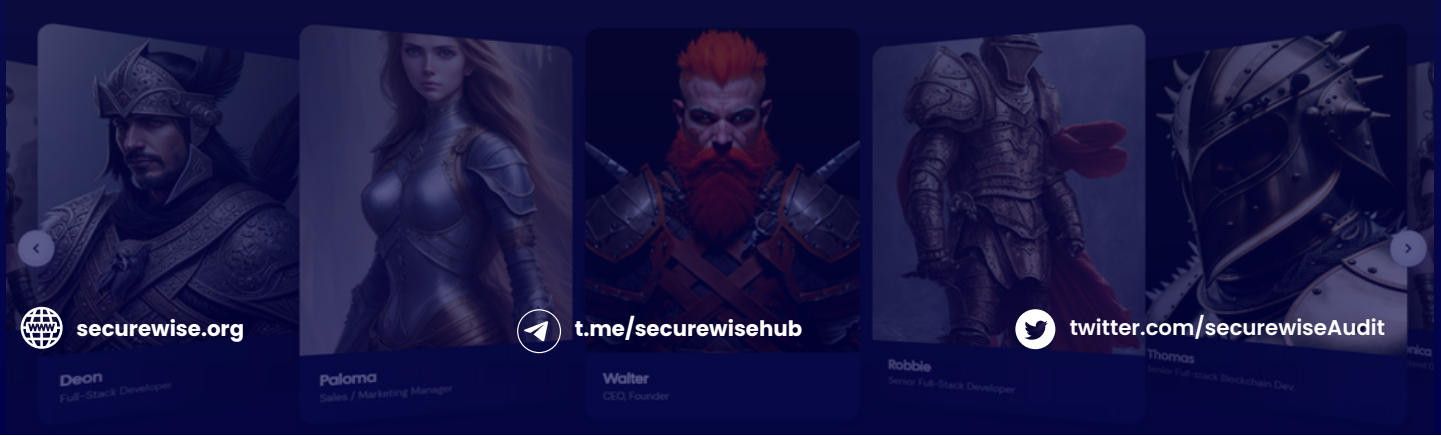
SecureWise

AUDIT REPORT

DORK LORD 2.0 (DORKL2.0)



Quick Result

Quick Result	Status
Owner can mint new token?	Not Detected
Owner can update tax over 25% ?	Not Detected
Owner can pause trade ?	Not Detected
Owner can enable trading ?	Not Detected
Owner can add Blacklist ?	Not Detected
Owner can set Max Tx ?	Not Detected
Owner can set Max Wallet Amount ?	Not Detected
KYC ?	No

Page 6,12 for more details

Dork Lord 2.0 (DORKL2.0) as PASSED the smart contract audit with Low Risk

Findings

Risk Classification	Description
High	Exploits, vulnerabilities or errors that will certainly or probabilistically lead towards loss of funds, control, of the contract and its functions. Must be fixed as soon as possible.
Medium	Bugs or issues with that may be subject to exploit, though their impact is somewhat limited. Must be fxed as soon as possible.
Low	Effects are minimal in isolation and do not pose a signifcant danger to the project or its users. Issues under this classifcation are recommended to be fixed nonetheless.
Informational	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code

Severity	Found	Pending	Resolved
High	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0
Low	0	2	0
Informational	0	4	0
Total	0	6	0

Contents

Overview

Token Name: Dork Lord 2.0 (**DORKL2.0**)

Language: Solidity

Contract Address: 0x38571ebd7fa832C4eE78d09aeE52BDd8C08D2185

Network: Binance Smart Chain

Total Supply: 1000000000

KYC: No

Website: DorkLord.wiki

Twitter: https://twitter.com/DorkLord2O

Telegram:

Report Date: September 8, 2023

Testnet Link:

https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x50989E7C67256091aE06F89b1c5465f1e3593Dfd

Auditing Approach and Methodologies

SecureWise has performed starting with analyzing the code, issues, code quality, and libraries. Reviewed line-by-line by our team. Finding any potential issue like race conditions, transaction-ordering dependence, timestamp dependence, and denial of service attacks.

Methodology

- Understanding the size, scope and functionality of your project's source code
- Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- Testing and automated analysis of the Smart Contract to determine proper logic has been followed throughout the whole process
- Deploying the code on testnet using multiple live test
- Analyzing a program to determine the specific input that causes different parts of a program to execute its functions.
- Checking whether all the libraries used in the code are on the latest version.

Goals

Smart Contract System is secure, resilient and working according to the specifications and without any vulnerabilities.

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Findings Summary

SecureWise has applied the automated and manual analysis of Smart Contract and were reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits

Findings

	Auto liquidity goes to externally owned account
	The owner has the authority to set the swap token at amount “0”
	The owner has the authority to set fees max 6%
	The owner has the authority to exclude/include addresses from fees.
	The owner has the authority to withdraw tokens and bnb from the contract except native token
	Lack of zero wallet address check on the constructor

Page 12 for more details

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Function Privileges

Context	Implementation			
└	_msgSender	Internal 🔒		
└	_msgData	Internal 🔒		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
└	<Constructor>	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	owner	Public !		NO !
└	renounceOwnership	Public !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	transferOwnership	Public !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	_transferOwnership	Internal 🔒	🔴	
ReentrancyGuard	Implementation			
└	<Constructor>	Public !	🔴	NO !
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
└	feeTo	External !		NO !
└	feeToSetter	External !		NO !
└	getPair	External !		NO !
└	allPairs	External !		NO !
└	allPairsLength	External !		NO !
└	createPair	External !	🔴	NO !
└	setFeeTo	External !	🔴	NO !
└	setFeeToSetter	External !	🔴	NO !
IUniswapV2Pair	Interface			
└	name	External !		NO !
└	symbol	External !		NO !
└	decimals	External !		NO !
└	totalSupply	External !		NO !
└	balanceOf	External !		NO !
└	allowance	External !		NO !
└	approve	External !	🔴	NO !
└	transfer	External !	🔴	NO !
└	transferFrom	External !	🔴	NO !
└	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External !		NO !
└	PERMIT_TYPEHASH	External !		NO !
└	nonces	External !		NO !
└	permit	External !	🔴	NO !
└	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY	External !		NO !
└	factory	External !		NO !
└	token0	External !		NO !
└	token1	External !		NO !
└	getReserves	External !		NO !
└	price0CumulativeLast	External !		NO !
└	price1CumulativeLast	External !		NO !
└	kLast	External !		NO !
└	mint	External !	🔴	NO !
└	burn	External !	🔴	NO !

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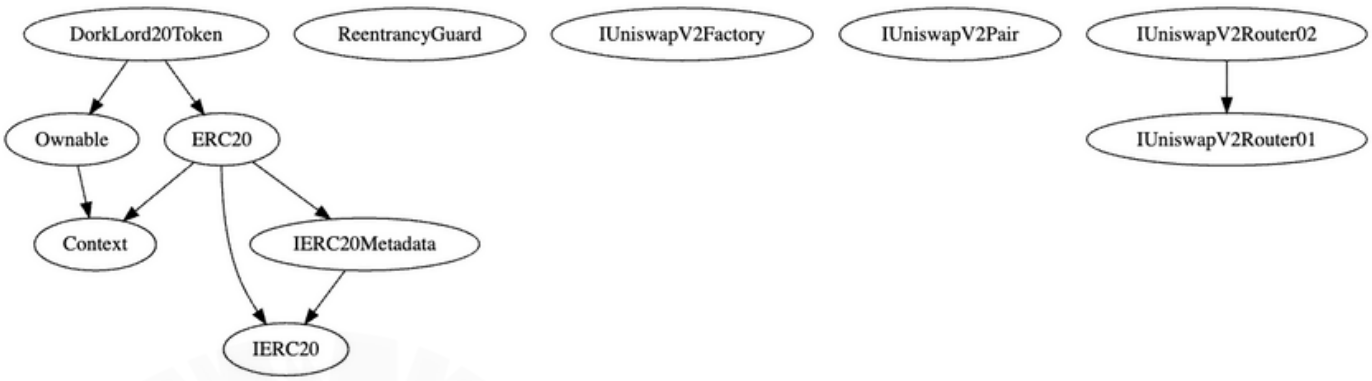
Function Privileges

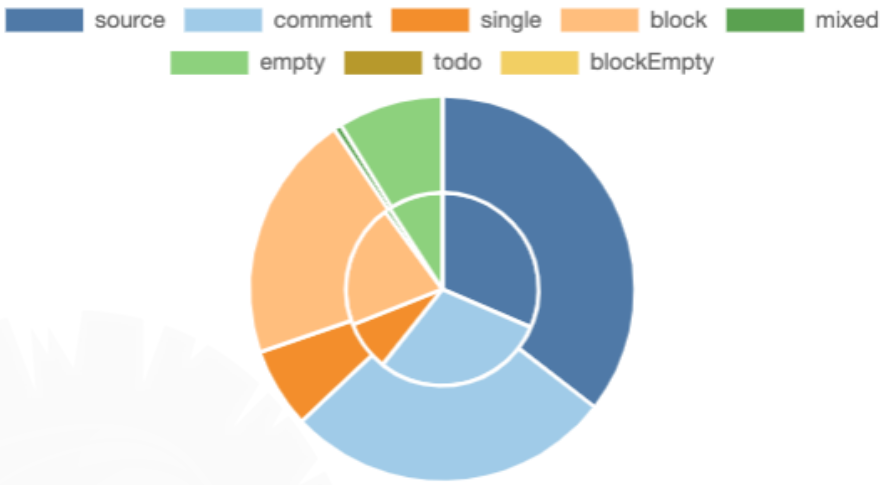
Function Privileges

ERC20	Implementation	Context, IERC20, IERC20Metadata		
└	<Constructor>	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	name	Public !		NO !
└	symbol	Public !		NO !
└	decimals	Public !		NO !
└	totalSupply	Public !		NO !
└	balanceOf	Public !		NO !
└	transfer	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	allowance	Public !		NO !
└	approve	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	transferFrom	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	increaseAllowance	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	decreaseAllowance	Public !	🔴	NO !
└	_transfer	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	_mint	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	_burn	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	_approve	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	_spendAllowance	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	_afterTokenTransfer	Internal 🔒	🔴	
DorkLord20Token	Implementation	ERC20, Ownable		
└	<Constructor>	Public !	🔴	ERC20
└	<Receive Ether>	External !	💵	NO !
└	_transfer	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	manualDistribute	External !	🔴	NO !
└	distributeFees	Private 🔐	🔴	lockTheSwap
└	_addLiquidity	Private 🔐	🔴	
└	_swapForEth	Private 🔐	🔴	
└	takeFees	Internal 🔒	🔴	
└	burn	External !	🔴	NO !
└	burnFrom	External !	🔴	NO !
└	setTaxExempt	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	setMarketingWallet	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	setVaultAddress	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	setLiquidityVaultAddress	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	recoverToken	External !	🔴	NO !
└	recoverETH	External !	🔴	NO !
└	setThreshold	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	removeBuyTaxes	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	setLowBuyTaxes	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	restoreBuyTaxes	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	removeSellTaxes	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	setLowSellTaxes	External !	🔴	onlyOwner
└	restoreSellTaxes	External !	🔴	onlyOwner

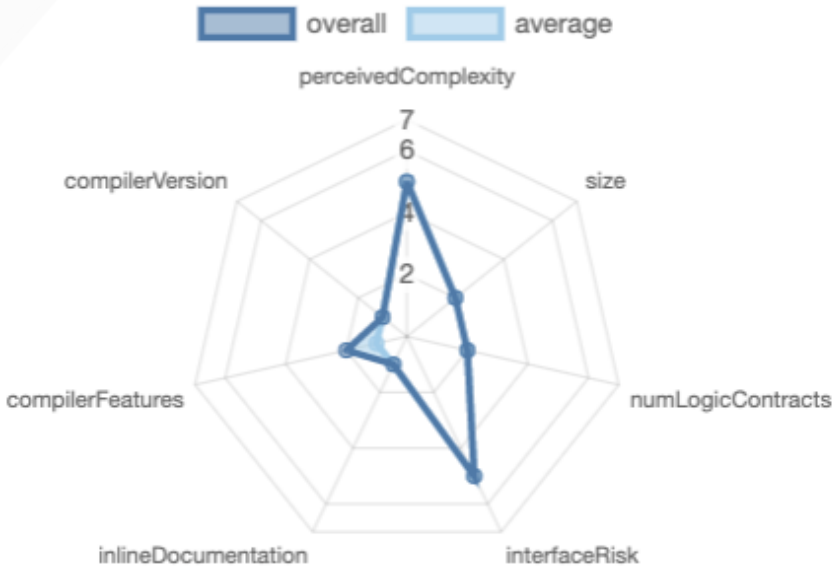
Inheritance Graph



Source Lines



Risk



Manuel Review

Low Risk

Auto liquidity goes to externally owned account

```
function _addLiquidity(uint256 tokenAmount, uint256 ethAmount) private {
    _approve(address(this), address(router), tokenAmount);

    (,,uint256 liquidity) = router.addLiquidityETH{value: ethAmount}(
        address(this),
        tokenAmount,
        0,
        0,
        liquidityVault,
        block.timestamp
    );

    emit SwapAndLiquify(tokenAmount, ethAmount, liquidity);
}
```

Recommendation

When liquidity tokens are sent to an EOA, there is a risk that the owner of that EOA can withdraw or manipulate the liquidity tokens without any restrictions. This loss of control can be concerning, especially if the owner of the EOA is not a trusted party. it's common to send it to a "dead" address. Dead address is an address that is known to be unspendable because no one has the private key associated with it

Manuel Review

Low Risk

The owner has the authority to set the swap token at amount “0”

```
function setThreshold(uint256 _threshold) external onlyOwner {
    require(_threshold <= (totalSupply() * 1) / 100, "Threshold too high");
    sellThreshold = _threshold;
}
```

Recommendation

If the owner can set the _threshold to "0" or very low with using the setThreshold function. Any positive balance or low balance in the contract will immediately trigger the tax distribution mechanism. Setting the threshold to zero or very low effectively eliminates the threshold condition, making it so that tax distribution occurs on every transfer involving the contract. Add a minimum threshold too requirement that prevents the owner from setting the _threshold to zero or very low.

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