

AUDIT REPORT

Secure Office

DOLLARPEPE (DP)













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Overview

Token Name: DollarPepe (DP)

Methodology: Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review

Language: Solidity

Contract Address: 0xFC25724d4c2d3A1256B899ff5c014941DBcbE322

ContractLink: https://bscscan.com/address/0xFC25724d4c2d3A1256B899ff5c014941DBcbE322

Network: Binance Smart Chain (BSC)

Supply: 100000000

Website: https://www.dollarpepe.com/

Twitter: https://twitter.com/DollarPepe

Telegram: https://t.me/DollarPepe_Coin

Report Date: May 4, 2023



Owner Privileges

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

Owner can include/exclude addresses from rewards
Owner can change total buy/sell fee not greater than 30%
Owner can exclude/include addresses from fees
Owner can update max wallet amount greater than 0
Owner can update max tx amount with an amount greater than 0
Owner can exclude/include addresses from max transaction amount
Owner can change marketing wallet address
Owner can change treasury wallet address
Owner can change UniswapV2RouterPair address
Owner can change UniswapV2Router address
Owner can change automated market maker pair address and status
Owner can update swap tokens at amount with an amount greater than 0

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DollarPepe (DP) has successfully PASSED the smart contract audit with LOW severity issue



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.

Risk Classification

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 fixed as soon as possible.

Low: Effects are minimal in isolation and do not pose a significant danger to the project or its users. Issues under this classification are recommended to be fixed nonetheless.



Symbol	Meaning
•	Function can modify state
	Function is payable

Address	Library			
L	isContract	Internal 🔒		
L	sendValue	Internal 🔒	•	
L	functionCall	Internal 🔒	•	
L	functionCall	Internal 🔒	•	
L	functionCallWithValue	Internal 🔒	•	
L	functionCallWithValue	Internal 🔒	•	
L	functionStaticCall	Internal 🔒		
L	functionStaticCall	Internal 🔒		
L	functionDelegateCall	Internal 🔒	•	
L	functionDelegateCall	Internal 🔒	•	
L	verifyCallResult	Internal 🔒		
Context	Implementation			
L	_msgSender	Internal 🔒		
L	_msgData	Internal 🔒		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
L		Public !	•	NO !
L	owner	Public !		NO !
L	renounceOwnership	Public !	•	onlyOwner
L	transferOwnership	Public !	•	onlyOwner
L	_transferOwnership	Internal 🔒	•	
IERC20	Interface			
L	totalSupply	External !		NO !
L	balanceOf	External !		NO !
L	transfer	External !	•	NO !
L	allowance	External !		NO !
L	approve	External !	•	NO !
L	transferFrom	External !	•	NO !
SafeERC20	Library			
L	safeTransfer	Internal 🔒	•	
L	safeTransferFrom	Internal 🔒	•	



L	safeApprove	Internal 🔒	•	
L	safeIncreaseAllowance	Internal 🔒	•	
L	safeDecreaseAllowance	Internal 🔒	•	
L	_callOptionalReturn	Private 🔐	•	
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
L	factory	External !		NO !
L	WETH	External !		NO !
L	addLiquidity	External !	•	NO !
L	addLiquidityETH	External !		NO !
L	removeLiquidity	External !	•	NO !
L	removeLiquidityETH	External !	•	NO !
L	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External !	•	NO !
L	removeLiquidityETHWithPermit	External !	•	NO !
L	swapExactTokensForTokens	External !	•	NO !
L	swapTokensForExactTokens	External !	•	NO !
L	swapExactETHForTokens	External !	8	NO !
L	swapTokensForExactETH	External !	•	NO !
L	swapExactTokensForETH	External !	•	NO !
L	swapETHForExactTokens	External !		NO !
L	quote	External !		NO !
L	getAmountOut	External !		NO !
L	getAmountIn	External !		NO !
L	getAmountsOut	External !		NO !
L	getAmountsIn	External !		NO !
UniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
L	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !	•	NO !
L	$remove Liquidity {\it ETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens}$	External !	•	NO !
L	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !	•	NO !
L	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !	88	NO !
L	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !	•	NO !



IUniswapV2Pair	Interface			
L	name	External !		NO !
L	symbol	External !		NO !
L	decimals	External !		NO !
L	totalSupply	External !		NO !
L	balanceOf	External !		NO !
L	allowance	External !		NO !
L	approve	External !	•	NO !
L	transfer	External !	•	NO !
L	transferFrom	External !	•	NO !
L	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External !		NO !
L	PERMIT_TYPEHASH	External !		NO !
L	nonces	External !		NO !
L	permit	External !	•	NO !
L	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY	External !		NO !
L	factory	External !		NO !
L	token0	External !		NO !
L	token1	External !		NO !
L	getReserves	External !		NO !
L	price0CumulativeLast	External !		NO !
L	price1CumulativeLast	External !		NO !
L	kLast	External !		NO !
L	mint	External !	•	NO !
L	burn	External !	•	NO !
L	swap	External !	•	NO !
L	skim	External !	•	NO !
L	sync	External !	•	NO !
L	initialize	External !	•	NO !
UniswapV2Factory	Interface			
L	feeTo	External !		NO !
L	feeToSetter	External !		NO !
L	getPair	External !		NO !
L	allPairs	External !		NO !



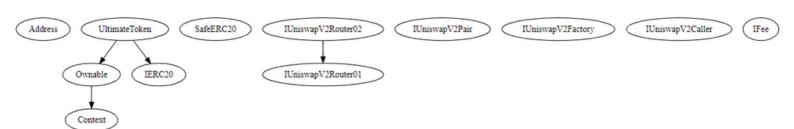
L	allPairsLength	External !		NO !
L	createPair	External !	•	NO !
L	setFeeTo	External !	•	NO !
L	setFeeToSetter	External !	•	NO !
L	INITCODEPAIR_HASH	External !		NO !
IUniswapV2Caller	Interface			
L	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !	•	NO !
Fee	Interface			
L	payFee	External !		NO !
UltimateToken	Implementation	IERC20, Ownable		
L		Public !	68	NO !
L	updateUniswapV2Pair	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateUniswapV2Router	Public !	•	onlyOwner
L	_tokenTransfer	Private 🔐	•	
L	updateMaxWallet	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateMaxTransactionAmount	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	_reflectFee	Private 🔐	•	
L	_getTValues	Private 🔐		
L	_getRate	Private 🔐		
L	_getCurrentSupply	Private 🔐		
L	removeAllFee	Private 🔐	•	
L	restoreAllFee	Private 🔐	•	
L	calculateRewardFee	Private 🔐		
L	calculateLiquidityFee	Private 🔐		
L	calculateMarketingFee	Private 🔐		
L	calculateTreasuryFee	Private 🔐		
L	calculateBurnFee	Private 🔐		
L	calculateTransferAmount	Private 🔐		
L	_takeLiquidity	Private 🔐	•	
L	name	External !		NO !
L	symbol	External !		NO !
L	decimals	External !		NO !



L	totalSupply	External !		NO !
L	balanceOf	Public !		NO !
L	transfer	External !	•	NO !
L	allowance	External !		NO !
L	approve	Public !	•	NO !
L	transferFrom	External !	•	NO !
L	increaseAllowance	External !	•	NO !
L	decreaseAllowance	External !	•	NO !
L	isExcludedFromReward	External !		NO !
L	totalFees	External !		NO !
L	reflectionFromToken	External !		NO !
L	tokenFromReflection	Public !		NO !
L	excludeFromReward	Public !	•	onlyOwner
L	includeInReward	Public !	•	onlyOwner
L	_approve	Private 🔐	•	
L	updateLiquidityFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateMarketingFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateRewardFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateTreasuryFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateBurnFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateMarketingWallet	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateTreasuryWallet	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	updateMinAmountToTakeFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	setAutomatedMarketMakerPair	Public !	•	onlyOwner
L	_setAutomatedMarketMakerPair	Private 🔐	•	
L	excludeFromFee	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	excludeFromMaxTransactionAmount	External !	•	onlyOwner
L	_transfer	Private 🔐	•	
L	takeFee	Private 🔐	•	lockTheSwap
L	swapTokensForBaseToken	Private 🔐	•	
L	addLiquidity	Private 🔐	•	
L	treasuryBurn	External !		NO !
L		External !		NO !



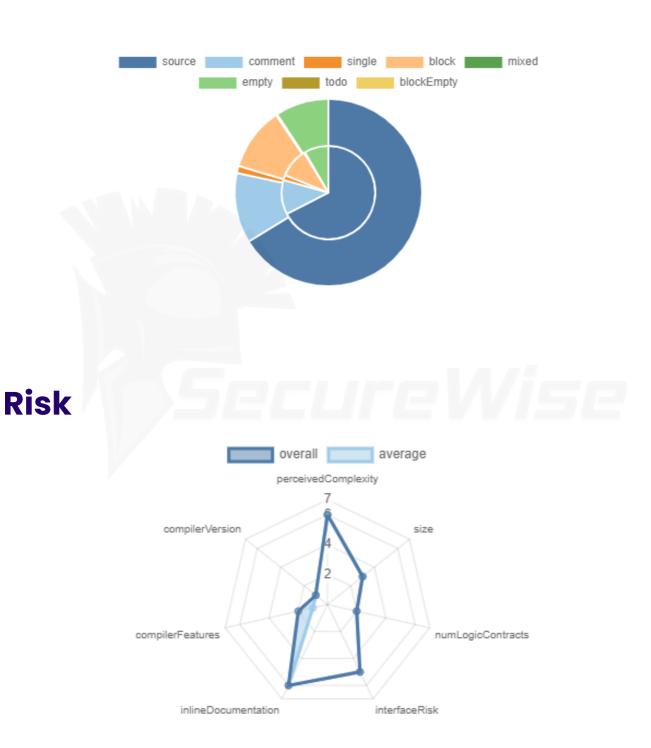
Inheritance Graph







Source Lines





Owner can include/exclude addresses from rewards

Description

Function of **excludeFromReward** in a smart contract which allows the owner to exclude an account from receiving rewards.

Recommendation

it is recommended to use a proper access control mechanism. You should careffuly manage the private key of the owner's account. You should use powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract owner functions.



Owner can change total buy/sell fee not greater than 30%

updateLiquidityFee() updateMarketingFee() updateRewardFee() updateTreasuryFee() updateBurnFee()

Description

The functions updates the fees associated with selling and buying a particular token. **Buy/Sell fees do not exceed 30% of the total**

Recommendation

it is recommended to use a proper access control mechanism. You should careffuly manage the private key of the owner's account. You should use powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract owner functions.



Owner can exclude/include addresses from fees

```
function excludeFromFee(address account, bool isEx) external onlyOwner {
    require(isExcludedFromFee[account] != isEx, "already");
    isExcludedFromFee[account] = isEx;
    emit ExcludedFromFee(account, isEx);
}
```

Description

Authorizing privileged roles to exclude accounts from fees. After excluding the user from accounts, the user trades without paying a any fee and the other user sees it). But may apply in some cases like (owner wallets, contract, marketing-treasury wallets etc..)

Recommendation

You should careffuly manage the private key of the owner's account. You should use powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract owner functions. That risk can be prevented by temporarily locking the contract or renouncing ownership



Owner can update max wallet amount greater than 0

```
function updateMaxWallet(uint256 _maxWallet) external onlyOwner {
    require(_maxWallet>0, "maxWallet > 0");
    emit UpdateMaxWallet(_maxWallet, maxWallet);
    maxWallet = _maxWallet;
}
```

Description

The function about updating the maximum amount of tokens that can be held in a single wallet address. The function takes a single input parameter "_maxWallet", which represents the new maximum wallet amount. The function checking that the new maximum wallet amount is greater than zero.

Recommendation

You should consider adding additional checks to ensure that the maximum wallet amount is set to a reasonable value. You should carefully manage the private key of the owner's account.



Owner can update max tx amount with an amount greater than 0

```
function updateMaxTransactionAmount(uint256 _maxTransactionAmount) external onlyOwner
{
    require(_maxTransactionAmount>0, "maxTransactionAmount > 0");
    emit UpdateMaxTransactionAmount(_maxTransactionAmount, maxTransactionAmount);
    maxTransactionAmount = _maxTransactionAmount;
}
```

Description

The function about updating the maximum amount of tokens that can be transacted in a single transaction. The function takes a single input parameter "_maxTransactionAmount", which represents the new maximum transaction amount. The function checking that the new maximum transaction amount is greater than zero.

Recommendation

You should consider adding additional checks to ensure that the maximum transaction amount is set to a reasonable value. You should carefully manage the private key of the owner's account.



Owner can exclude/include addresses from max transaction amount

```
function excludeFromMaxTransactionAmount(address account, bool isEx) external onlyOwner
{
    require(isExcludedFromMaxTransactionAmount[account]!=isEx, "already");
    isExcludedFromMaxTransactionAmount[account] = isEx;
    emit ExcludedFromMaxTransactionAmount(account, isEx);
}
```

Description

The function allows the contract owner to exclude or include specific wallet addresses from the maximum transaction amount restriction. Function takes two input parameters, "account" which is the address to be excluded or included, and "isEx" which is a boolean that determines whether the address is excluded or included.

Recommendation

You should consider adding additional checks to ensure that only authorized addresses can be excluded or included in the maximum transaction amount restriction



Owner can change marketing wallet address

Description

The function allows the contract owner to update the marketing wallet address and specify whether marketing fees should be charged in base tokens or etc. Function checking that the new marketing wallet address is not equal to the zero address and not equal to the treasury wallet address. Also function updates excludes the new marketing wallet address from fees and the maximum transaction amount restriction.

Recommendation

You should ensure that the new marketing wallet address is a valid and authorized address. You should careffuly manage the private key of the owner's account. You should use powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract owner functions.



Owner can change treasury wallet address

Description

The function allows the contract owner to update the treasury wallet address and specify whether treasury fees should be charged in base tokens or etc. Function checking that the new treasury wallet address is not equal to the zero address and not equal to the marketing wallet address. Also function updates excludes the new treasury wallet address from fees and the maximum transaction amount restriction.

Recommendation

You should ensure that the new treasury wallet address is a valid and authorized address. You should careffuly manage the private key of the owner's account. You should use powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract owner functions.



Owner can change UniswapV2RouterPair address

Description

The function allows the contract owner to update the base token for the Uniswap V2 pair. The function takes one input parameter, "_baseTokenForPair" which is the address of the new base token for the Uniswap V2 pair. The function checking that the new base token address is not equal to the current base token address. Updating the base token address, creates a new Uniswap V2 pair by calling the createPair function of the main router factory with the contract's address and the new base token address as input parameters, and sets the automated market maker pair to be the newly created pair.

Recommendation

You should consider that the new base token address is a valid and authorized address, and to verify that the decision to update the base token for the Uniswap V2 pair is consistent with the project's goals and objectives



Owner can change UniswapV2Router address

Description

The function allows the contract owner to update the Uniswap V2 router address. The function takes one input parameter, "newAddress" which is the address of the new Uniswap V2 router. The function checking that the new router address is not equal to the current router address and creating a new Uniswap V2 pair by calling the createPair function of the main router factory with the contract's address and the base token address as input parameters. Finally, it sets the automated market maker pair to be the newly created pair.

Recommendation

You should consider that that the new router address is a valid and authorized address, and to verify that the decision to update the router address is consistent with the project's goals and objectives.



Owner can change automated market maker pair address and status

```
function setAutomatedMarketMakerPair(address pair, bool value) public onlyOwner{
    _setAutomatedMarketMakerPair(pair, value);
}

function _setAutomatedMarketMakerPair(address pair, bool value) private {
    require(automatedMarketMakerPairs[pair] != value, "Automated market maker pair is already set to that value");
    automatedMarketMakerPairs[pair] = value;
    if (value) excludeFromReward(pair);
    else includeInReward(pair);
    isExcludedFromMaxTransactionAmount[pair] = value;
    emit SetAutomatedMarketMakerPair(pair, value);
}
```

Description

setAutomatedMarketMakerPair function is a public function that can be called by the contract owner to set the value of automatedMarketMakerPairs mapping for a given pair address. The _setAutomatedMarketMakerPair is a private function that is called by setAutomatedMarketMakerPair to perform the actual setting of the mapping. Function is used to set/unset the automated market maker pair and exclude/include it from the reward calculation and max transaction amount checks accordingly.

Recommendation

It's a necessary function for maintaining the proper functioning of the contract, and its implementation looks reasonable.



Owner can update swap tokens at amount with an amount greater than 0

```
function updateMinAmountToTakeFee(uint256 _minAmountToTakeFee) external onlyOwner{
    require(_minAmountToTakeFee > 0, "minAmountToTakeFee > 0");
    emit UpdateMinAmountToTakeFee(_minAmountToTakeFee, minAmountToTakeFee);
    minAmountToTakeFee = _minAmountToTakeFee;
}
```

Description

updateMinAmountToTakeFee function updates the minimum token balance required in the contract for a transaction to take fees. The function checking contract token balance is greater then or equal to the minimum amount required to take fees (**minAmountToTakeFee**) and also function checking **_minAmountToTakeFee** > 0.

Recommendation

minAmountToTakeFee variable is set to a large value, it means that the contract will trigger the swap functionality when it holds a large amount of tokens, which can cause price volatility. On the other hand, setting **minAmountToTakeFee** to a very small value can lead to frequent swaps, which can increase gas fees and negatively impact the overall performance of the contract. It's important to strike a balance between these factors when choosing the value for **minAmountToTakeFee**



Owner can update swap tokens at amount with an amount greater than 0

```
function updateMinAmountToTakeFee(uint256 _minAmountToTakeFee) external onlyOwner{
    require(_minAmountToTakeFee > 0, "minAmountToTakeFee > 0");
    emit UpdateMinAmountToTakeFee(_minAmountToTakeFee, minAmountToTakeFee);
    minAmountToTakeFee = _minAmountToTakeFee;
}
```

Description

updateMinAmountToTakeFee function updates the minimum token balance required in the contract for a transaction to take fees. The function checking contract token balance is greater then or equal to the minimum amount required to take fees (**minAmountToTakeFee**) and also function checking **_minAmountToTakeFee** > 0.

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minAmountToTakeFee variable is set to a large value, it means that the contract will trigger the swap functionality when it holds a large amount of tokens, which can cause price volatility. On the other hand, setting **minAmountToTakeFee** to a very small value can lead to frequent swaps, which can increase gas fees and negatively impact the overall performance of the contract. It's important to strike a balance between these factors when choosing the value for **minAmountToTakeFee**



AUDIT REPORT

Secure Wise



https://securewise.info/



https://t.me/securewisehub



https://github.com/securewise

