CERTIK

Preliminary Comments

ShivaToken

Oct 19th, 2021

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Disclaimer

About

Summary

This report has been prepared for ShivaToken to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the ShivaToken project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Static Analysis and Manual Review techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.

Overview

Project Summary

Project Name	ShivaToken
Description	ERC20 and Dividend Token
Platform	Ethereum
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://github.com/ShivaToken/ShivaToken
Commit	a36effc2c20f1526e02a642e565a0caa2b946322

Audit Summary

Delivery Date	Oct 19, 2021
Audit Methodology	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Key Components	

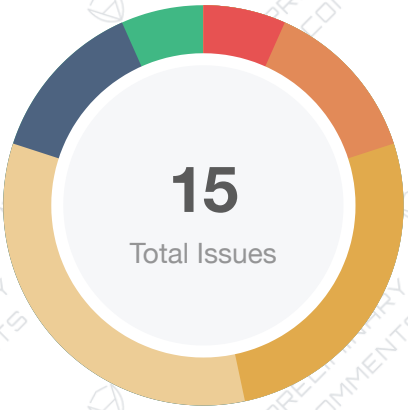
Vulnerability Summary

Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Declined	Acknowledged	Partially Resolved	Resolved
Critical	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major	2	2	0	0	0	0
Medium	4	4	0	0	0	0
Minor	5	5	0	0	0	0
Informational	2	2	0	0	0	0
Discussion	1	1	0	0	0	0

Audit Scope

ID	File	SHA256 Checksum
STS	ShivaToken.sol	d618a633197c9be94523be215a947cf7c04dd01a8aafe52c1f28efc959ac98d2

Findings



Critical	1 (6.67%)
Major	2 (13.33%)
Medium	4 (26.67%)
Minor	5 (33.33%)
Informational	2 (13.33%)
Discussion	1 (6.67%)

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
STS-01	Centralization Risk	Centralization / Privilege	Major	Pending
STS-02	Fees Stored in Contract Withdrawable By Owner	Centralization / Privilege	Critical	Pending
STS-03	No Upper Limits for Fees	Centralization / Privilege	Major	Pending
STS-04	Tokens Transferred After Fee Swapping	Control Flow, Logical Issue	Medium	Pending
STS-05	Potential Reentrancy Attack	Logical Issue	Medium	Pending
STS-06	`deadWallet` Not Excluded From Dividends	Logical Issue, Inconsistency	Minor	Pending
STS-07	`_uniswapV2Pair` Not Set As Automated Market Maker Pair	Logical Issue, Inconsistency	Medium	Pending
STS-08	`_marketingWalletAddress` State Not Consistent on Change	Logical Issue, Inconsistency	Minor	Pending
STS-09	Usage of `transfer()` for sending BNB	Volatile Code	Minor	Pending
STS-10	Gas Fee Passed to User	Volatile Code, Control Flow	Minor	Pending
STS-11	Return Value Ignored	Volatile Code	Minor	Pending
STS-12	Requirement Always Passes	Gas Optimization	Medium	Pending

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
STS-13	Variable Declaration as `constant`	Gas Optimization	Informational	Pending
STS-14	Missing Emit Events	Coding Style	Informational	Pending
STS-15	Inconsistency With White Paper	Inconsistency	Discussion	Pending

STS-01 | Centralization Risk

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Major	ShivaToken.sol: 377, 386, 1101, 1375, 1392, 1401, 1408, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1431, 1437, 1443, 1448, 1453, 1459, 1463, 1467, 1471, 1476, 1481, 1486, 1492, 1507, 1514, 1518, 1554, 1842, 1851, 1368, 1611, 1615, 1649, 1650	Pending

Description

In the contract `ShivaToken`, the role `_owner` has the authority over the following functions:

- `renounceOwnership()` which revokes ownership
- `transferOwnership()` which sets `_owner`
- `distributeBTCBDividends()` which increases `magnifiedDividendPerShare` and `totalDividendsDistributed`
- `updateDividendTracker()` which sets `dividendTracker`
- `updateUniswapV2Router()` which sets `uniswapV2Pair`
- `excludeFromFees()` which sets `_isExcludedFromFees[account]`
- `excludeMultipleAccountsFromFees()` which calls `excludeFromFees()` for multiple addresses
- `setExcludedFromAntiWhale()` which sets `_excludedFromAntiWhale[accounts]`
- `setExcludedFromLimitSwap()` which sets `_excludedLimitSwap[accounts]`
- `updateMaxTransferAmountRate()` which sets `maxTransferAmountRate`
- `updateMaxBuyAmount()` which sets `maxBuyAmount`
- `updateMaxSellAmount()` which sets `maxSellAmount`
- `UpdateLimitSwap()` which sets `limitSwap`
- `updateSwapAndLiquifyDividendEnabled()` which sets `swapAndLiquifyDividendEnabled`
- `UpdateTimeLimitSwap()` which sets `timeLimitSwap`
- `setSelling()` which sets `selling`
- `setBuying()` which sets `buying`
- `setMarketingWallet()` which sets `_marketingWalletAddress`
- `setBTCBRewardsFee()` which sets `BTCBRewardsFee`
- `setLiquiditFee()` which sets `liquidityFee`
- `setMarketingFee()` which sets `marketingFee`
- `setAutomatedMarketMakerPair()`
- `blacklistAddress()` which sets `_isBlacklisted[account]`
- `updateGasForProcessing()` which sets `gasForProcessing`
- `withdrawShiva()` which `transfers()` `amount` tokens to `toAddress`

- `withdrawBNB()` which `transfers()` `amount` BNB to `toAddress`
- `excludeFromDividends()` which removes `account` from dividends, clearing balance
- `updateClaimWait()` which sets `claimWait`
- `updateMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends()` which sets `minimumTokenBalanceForDividends`

As well as:

- reception of 51,000,000,000 tokens minted to on construction
- exemption from buying and selling `_transfer()` restrictions
- exemption from triggering any swaps or fees

Any compromise to the `_owner` account may allow the hacker to take advantage of this and drastically affect the contract state.

Recommendation

We advise the client to carefully manage the `_owner` account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol to be improved via a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts with enhanced security practices, e.g., Multisignature wallets.

Indicatively, here is some feasible suggestions that would also mitigate the potential risk at the different level in term of short-term and long-term:

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent a single point of failure due to the private key;
- Introduction of a DAO/governance/voting module to increase transparency and user involvement.

STS-02 | Fees Stored in Contract Withdrawable By Owner

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Critical	ShivaToken.sol: 1687, 1842	Pending

Description

The fees generated in the function `_transfer()` are stored in the contract until the conditions on lines 1645 to 1650 are satisfied. The `_owner` is able to transfer the Shiva Token accumulated from fees using function `withdrawShiva()` to an arbitrary address.

Recommendation

We advise the client to carefully manage the `_owner` account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol to be improved via a decentralized mechanism or smart-contract-based accounts with enhanced security practices, e.g., Multisignature wallets.

Indicatively, here is some feasible suggestions that would also mitigate the potential risk at the different level in term of short-term and long-term:

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, e.g., 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent a single point of failure due to the private key;
- Introduction of a DAO/governance/voting module to increase transparency and user involvement.

As well as potentially distribute fees to intended recipients immediately during token transfers.

STS-03 | No Upper Limits for Fees

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	Major	ShivaToken.sol: 1472, 1477, 1482	Pending

Description

There are no upper limits restricting `BTCBRewardsFee`, `liquidityFee`, `marketingFee`, and `totalFees` values, potentially enabling up to 100% or higher fees on transfers.

Recommendation

We recommend setting an upper limit for `BTCBRewardsFee`, `liquidityFee`, `marketingFee`, and `totalFees` state variables.

STS-04 | Tokens Transferred After Fee Swapping

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Control Flow, Logical Issue	Medium	ShivaToken.sol: 1683	Pending

Description

In the function `_transfer()`, the function `swapTokensForBuyback()` is called before the allotted fee amount is transferred to the contract. This requires the contract to have a pre-existing balance of Shiva tokens to exchange when calling `swapTokensForEth()`. A lack of token balance would prevent any Shiva transactions from successfully occurring, potentially dead-locking the token.

Recommendation

We recommend calling `swapTokensForBuyback()` after the fees have been transferred to the contract for distribution.

STS-05 | Potential Reentrancy Attack

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	Medium	ShivaToken.sol: 1602	Pending

Description

A reentrancy attack can occur when the contract creates a function that makes an external call to another untrusted contract before resolving any effects. If the attacker can control the untrusted contract, they can make a recursive call back to the original function, repeating interactions that would have otherwise not run after the external call resolved the effects.

Recommendation

We recommend using the Checks-Effects-Interactions Pattern to avoid the risk of calling unknown contracts or applying OpenZeppelin ReentrancyGuard library - `nonReentrant` modifier for the aforementioned functions to prevent reentrancy attack.

STS-06 | `deadWallet` Not Excluded From Dividends

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue, Inconsistency	Minor	ShivaToken.sol: 1375	Pending

Description

In the function `updateDividendTracker()`, the address `deadWallet` is not excluded from receiving dividends on the assignment of a `newDividendTracker`. The `deadWallet` address is excluded in the original `dividendTracker` during construction.

Recommendation

We recommend excluding the `deadWallet` address in the function `updateDividendTracker()` as follows:

```
1386  newDividendTracker.excludeFromDividends(deadWallet);
```

STS-07 | `_uniswapV2Pair` Not Set As Automated Market Maker Pair

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue, Inconsistency	Medium	ShivaToken.sol: 1398	Pending

Description

In the function `updateUniswapV2Router()`, the resulting `_uniswapV2Pair` is not assigned as an automated market maker pair, as per construction.

Recommendation

We recommend including the call:

```
1399  _setAutomatedMarketMakerPair(_uniswapV2Pair, true);
```

STS-08 | `_marketingWalletAddress` State Not Consistent on Change

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue, Inconsistency	Minor	ShivaToken.sol: 1467	Pending

Description

In the function `setMarketingWallet()`, the `_marketingWalletAddress` is not excluded from fees, anti-whale, or limit swap as per the constructor.

Recommendation

We recommend applying the same state on the new `_marketingWalletAddress` as assigned in the constructor:

```
excludeFromFees(_marketingWalletAddress, true);
_excludedFromAntiWhale[_marketingWalletAddress] = true;
_excludedLimitSwap[_marketingWalletAddress] = true;
```

STS-09 | Usage of `transfer()` for sending BNB

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	ShivaToken.sol: 1712, 1854, 1856	Pending

Description

After EIP-1884 was included in the Istanbul hard fork, it is not recommended to use `.transfer()` or `.send()` for transferring ether as these functions have a hard-coded value for gas costs making them obsolete as they are forwarding a fixed amount of gas, specifically `2300`. This can cause issues in case the linked statements are meant to be able to transfer funds to other contracts instead of EOAs.

Recommendation

We advise that the linked `.transfer()` and `.send()` calls are substituted with the utilization of the `sendValue()` function from the `Address.sol` implementation of OpenZeppelin either by directly importing the library or copying the linked code.

STS-10 | Gas Fee Passed to User

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code, Control Flow	Minor	ShivaToken.sol: 1645~1651	Pending

Description

In the function `_transfer()`, the functions `swapAndSendToFee`, `swapAndLiquify`, `swapAndSendDividends`, and `BuybackAndBurn` are called conditionally, mainly when the contracts SHIVA token balance exceeds `swapTokensAtAmount`. The execution of these functions help maintain intended tokenomics but pass the cost of gas to the address executing `_transfer()`.

Recommendation

We recommend reimbursing a disproportionately affected address for gas costs or delegating the logic to a separate function.

STS-11 | Return Value Ignored

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	Minor	ShivaToken.sol: 1768, 1788, 1806, 1821, 1590	Pending

Description

The linked functions invocations do not check the return value of the function call which should yield return values in case of a proper call.

Recommendation

We would advise to check the return value of the function and create appropriate response like usage of `require` with error message.

STS-12 | Requirement Always Passes

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Gas Optimization	Medium	ShivaToken.sol: 1426	Pending

Description

In the function `updateMaxTransferAmountRate()`, the parameter `_maxTransferAmountRate` which is a `uint16` has maximum value of 2^16 or 65536. This constraint always satisfies the requirement:

```
1426  require(_maxTransferAmountRate <= 1000000, "SHIVA::updateMaxTransferAmountRate:
Max transfer amount rate must not exceed the maximum rate.");
```

Recommendation

We would like to confirm that the data type constraint for `maxTransferAmountRate` and `_maxTransferAmountRate` is intended to be `uint16`.

STS-13 | Variable Declaration as `constant`

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Gas Optimization	Informational	ShivaToken.sol: 1229, 1070, 1234, 1237, 1238, 1252	Pending

Description

Variables `BTCB`, `deadWallet`, `swapTokensAtAmount`, `BuyBackAtAmount`, `buybackFeeonSell` could be declared as `constant` since these state variables are never to be changed.

Recommendation

We recommend updating the contract or white paper to make them consistent with each other.

STS-14 | Missing Emit Events

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Informational	ShivaToken.sol: 1459, 1463	Pending

Description

The function that affects the status of sensitive variables should be able to emit events as notifications:

- `setSelling()` which sets `selling`
- `setBuying()` which sets `buying`
- `setMarketingWallet()` which sets `_marketingWalletAddress`
- `setBTCBRewardsFee()` which sets `BTCBRewardsFee`
- `setLiquiditFee()` which sets `liquidityFee`
- `setMarketingFee()` which sets `totalFees`
- `blacklistAddress()` which sets `_isBlacklisted[account]`

Recommendation

Consider adding events for sensitive actions, and emit them in the function.

STS-15 | Inconsistency With White Paper

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Inconsistency	Discussion	ShivaToken.sol: 1237, 1643	Pending

Description

The whitepaper for Shiva Token states that:

- "`After a certain amount of tokens have been stored in the contract (0.0001% of the total supply) it initiates a swap.`" However, the amount is hard coded as 20,000,000 tokens.
- "`The transaction limit is set to 0.1% of the total supply`" However, the `maxTransferAmountRate` is settable up to 6.5536% of total supply, currently 0.005%.

Recommendation

We recommend updating the contract or white paper to make them consistent with each other.

Appendix

Finding Categories

Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization findings do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.

Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how block.timestamp works.

Control Flow

Control Flow findings concern the access control imposed on functions, such as owner-only functions being invoke-able by anyone under certain circumstances.

Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated byte-code but rather comment on how to make the codebase more legible and, as a result, easily maintainable.

Inconsistency

Inconsistency findings refer to functions that should seemingly behave similarly yet contain different code, such as a constructor assignment imposing different require statements on the input variables than a setter function.

Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.

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