

# SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: Terablock

Date: June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2021

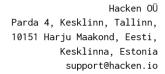


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The report containing confidential information can be used internally by the Customer, or it can be disclosed publicly after all vulnerabilities are fixed - upon a decision of the Customer.

#### **Document**

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for Terablock - Initial Audit
Approved by	Andrew Matiukhin   CTO Hacken OU
Туре	Token
Platform	BSC / Solidity
Methods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
Git	https://github.com/TeraBlock/terablock- token/tree/939e93d7fa06cea77995623bab49d3548ef7bda3
Timeline	9 June 2021 - 13 June 2021
Changelog	13 June 2021 - initial audit





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## Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by TeraBlock (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of Customer's smart contract and its code review conducted on June  $12^{\rm th}$ , 2021.

# Scope

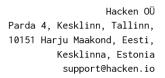
The scope of the project is the smart contracts in zip archive:

https://github.com/TeraBlock/terablocktoken/tree/939e93d7fa06cea77995623bab49d3548ef7bda3

Context.sol
IBEP20.sol
LGEWhitelisted.sol
Ownable.sol
SafeMath.sol
TeraBlockToken.sol

We have scanned these smart contracts for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered:

Category	Check Item
Code review	Reentrancy
	<ul><li>Ownership Takeover</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Timestamp Dependence</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Gas Limit and Loops</li></ul>
	<ul><li>DoS with (Unexpected) Throw</li></ul>
	<ul><li>DoS with Block Gas Limit</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Transaction-Ordering Dependence</li> </ul>
	Style guide violation
	<ul><li>Costly Loop</li></ul>
	<ul><li>ERC20 API violation</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Unchecked external call</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Unchecked math</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Unsafe type inference</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Implicit visibility level</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Deployment Consistency</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Repository Consistency</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Data Consistency</li></ul>





#### Functional review

- Business Logics Review
- Functionality Checks
- Access Control & Authorization
- Escrow manipulation
- Token Supply manipulation
- Asset's integrity
- User Balances manipulation
- Kill-Switch Mechanism
- Operation Trails & Event Generation



# **Executive Summary**

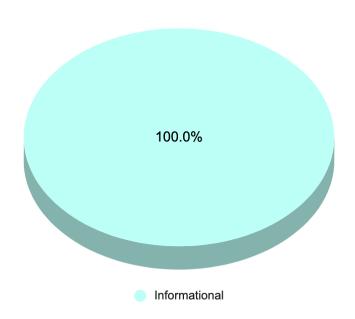
According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contract is secured but could be optimized in gas usage



Our team performed an analysis of code functionality, manual audit, and automated checks with Mythril and Slither. All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed, and important vulnerabilities are presented in the Audit overview section. All found issues can be found in the Audit overview section.

Security engineers found 2 informational issue during the first review.

Graph 1. The distribution of vulnerabilities after the first review.





# **Severity Definitions**

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g., public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that can't have a significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Best Practice	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations, and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.



## **Audit overview**

## ■■■ Critical

No Critical severity issues were found.

#### High

No High severity issues were found.

#### ■ ■ Medium

No High severity issues were found.

#### Low

No Low severity issues were found.

#### Lowest / Code style / Best Practice

1. Vulnerability: Too many digits

Literals with many digits are difficult to read and review.

Recommendation: use <a href="ether-suffix">ether suffix</a>, <a href="scientific notation">scientific notation</a> or, at least, dash separator, e.g: 400e6 ether, 400\_000\_000 ether, 4e8 ether, etc.

Lines: TeraBlockToken.sol#24

totalSupply = 400000000 \* 10 \*\* 18;

2. Lines 116, 118 and 154 of the <u>TeraBlockToken.sol</u> and also 23, 57, 79, 107, 116 and 131 of the <u>LGEWhitelisted.sol</u> are above the recommended <u>maximum line length</u>.



# **Conclusion**

Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools.

Audit report contains all found security vulnerabilities and other issues in the reviewed code.

Security engineers found 2 informational issues during the first review.

Category	Check Items	Comments
→ Code Review	→ Style guide violation	→ Maximum line length
		→ Too many digits



#### **Disclaimers**

#### Hacken Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment, and functionality (performing the intended functions).

The audit makes no statements or warranties on security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bugfree status or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only - we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure security of smart contracts.

#### **Technical Disclaimer**

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on the blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have its vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contracts.