

# SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT



ディベ

Customer: HAKA Date: June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021



This document may contain confidential information about IT systems and the intellectual property of the Customer as well as information about potential vulnerabilities and methods of their exploitation.

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### Document

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for HAKA - Second Review
Approved by	Andrew Matiukhin   CTO Hacken OU
Туре	ERC20 Token
Platform	Ethereum / Solidity
Methods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
Solidity flattened	<u>TribeOneBEP20.txt</u> ( <b>md5:</b> e83caf962b19e091731939a1dbdf90d7)
Timeline	03 JUNE 2021 - 16 JUNE 2021
Changelog	04 JUNE 2021 - INITIAL AUDIT 16 JUNE 2021 - SECOND REVIEW

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## Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by HAKA (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  $4^{th}$ , 2021.

## Scope

The scope of the project is the smart contracts in the flattened solidity file:

<u>TribeOneBEP20.txt</u> (**md5:** e83caf962b19e091731939a1dbdf90d7)

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	<ul> <li>Reentrancy</li> <li>Ownership Takeover</li> <li>Timestamp Dependence</li> <li>Gas Limit and Loops</li> <li>DoS with (Unexpected) Throw</li> <li>DoS with Block Gas Limit</li> <li>Transaction-Ordering Dependence</li> <li>Style guide violation</li> <li>Costly Loop</li> <li>ERC20 API violation</li> <li>Unchecked external call</li> <li>Unchecked math</li> <li>Unsafe type inference</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Implicit visibility level</li> <li>Deployment Consistency</li> <li>Repository Consistency</li> <li>Data Consistency</li> </ul>
Functional review	<ul> <li>Data Consistency</li> <li>Business Logics Review</li> <li>Functionality Checks</li> <li>Access Control &amp; Authorization</li> <li>Escrow manipulation</li> <li>Token Supply manipulation</li> <li>Asset's integrity</li> <li>User Balances manipulation</li> <li>Kill-Switch Mechanism</li> </ul>



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## **Executive Summary**

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contracts are secured

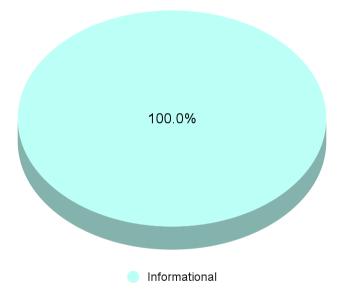
Insecure	Poor secured	Secured	Well-secured
	You are here		

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 **no issues** during the first review.

Security engineers found 1 informational issue during the second 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.

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#### **Audit overview**

#### Critical

No Critical severity issues were found.

#### 🛛 🖉 🖉 High

No High severity issues were found.

#### Medium

No Medium severity issues were found.

#### Low

No Low severity issues were found.

#### Lowest / Code style / Best Practice

1. Vulnerability: Public function that could be declared external

public functions that are never called by the contract should be declared external to save gas.

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#319

function balanceOf(address account) public view returns (uint256) {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#339

function allowance(address owner, address spender) public view returns
(uint256) {

**Lines:** TribeOneBEP20.sol#528

function name() public view returns (string memory) {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#536

function symbol() public view returns (string memory) -

**Lines:** TribeOneBEP20.sol#552

function decimals() public view returns (uint8)

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#623

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function addMinter(address account) public onlyMinter {

**Lines:** TribeOneBEP20.sol#627

function renounceMinter() public {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#662

function mint(address account, uint256 amount) public onlyMinter
returns (bool) {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#685

function burn(uint256 amount) public {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#692

function burnFrom(address account, uint256 amount) public

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#724

function addPauser(address account) public onlyPauser {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#728

function renouncePauser() public {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#782

function paused() public view returns (bool)

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#805

function pause() public onlyPauser whenNotPaused

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#813

function unpause() public onlyPauser whenPaused {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#885

function owner() public view returns (address) {

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#911

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#920

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function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public onlyOwner

Lines: TribeOneBEP20.sol#957

function cap() public view returns (uint256) {

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## 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 no issues during the first review.

Security engineers found 1 informational issue during the second review.

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## **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.