HACKEN

SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: SMEGMARS
Date: June 8th, 2021

Document

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for SMEGMARS - Second Review
Approved by	Andrew Matiukhin	CTO Hacken OU
Type	BEP20 with reflection and transfer fee
Platform	BSC / Ethereum / Solidity
Methods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
Deployed mainnet	https://bscscan.com/address/0x74f3a669a8f35010f6f8811c495c0a5f60c5d04d#code
Timeline	21 MAY 2021 – 8 JUNE 2021
Changelog	25 MAY 2021 – INITIAL AUDIT 8 JUNE 2021 – SECOND REVIEW

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Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by SMEGMARS (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 8th, 2021.

Scope

The scope of the project is the smart contracts deployed on the Binance Smart Chain   mainnet:

https://bscscan.com/address/0x74f3a669a8f35010f6f8811c495c0a5f60c5d04d#code

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 - Ownership Takeover - Timestamp Dependence - Gas Limit and Loops - DoS with (Unexpected) Throw - DoS with Block Gas Limit - Transaction-Ordering Dependence - Style guide violation - Costly Loop - ERC20 API violation - Unchecked external call - Unchecked math - Unsafe type inference - Implicit visibility level - Deployment Consistency - Repository Consistency - Data Consistency

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 have low issue and some recommendations

Insecure	Poor secured	Secured	Well-secured

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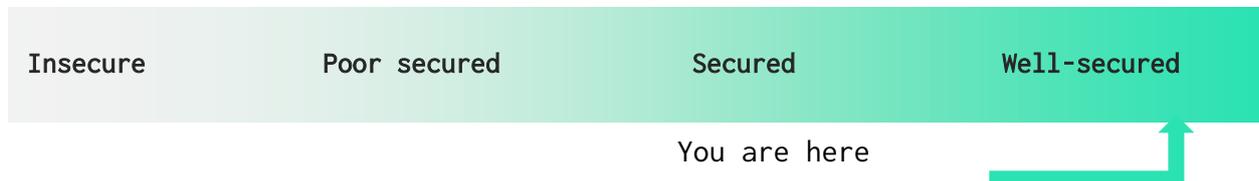
Our team performed an analysis of code functionality, manual audit, and automated checks with Mythril and Slither. All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed, and important vulnerabilities are presented in the Audit overview section. All found issues can be found in the Audit overview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

Security engineers found **1** low and **5** informational issues during the first review.

Security engineers found **no issues** during the second review.

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

16.7%

83.3%

● Informational ● Low
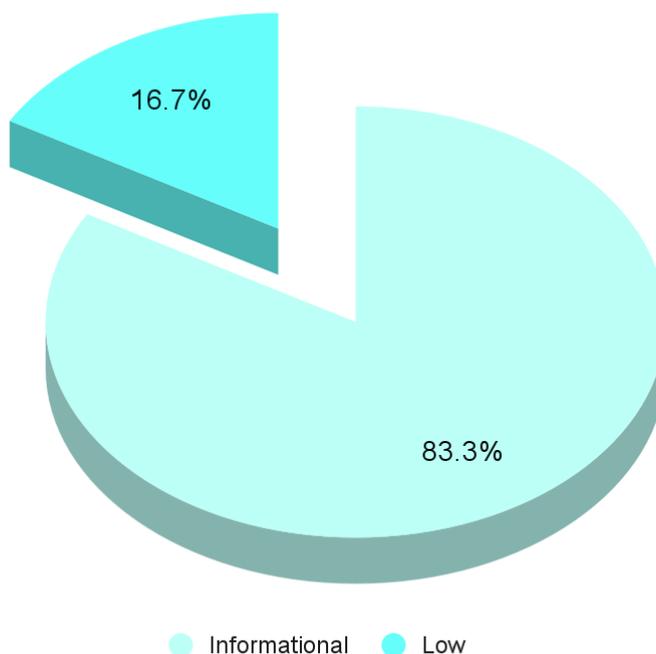
Severity Definitions

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

1. **Vulnerability:** Excluding non-contract address

   While copying from the ERC to BEP hardcoded address
   (0x7a250d5630B4cF539739dF2C5dAcb4c659F2488D) of the UniswapV2Router
   was left in the new contract. In the BSC network this address doesn't
   represent the Uniswap router, even more, it doesn't have a contract
   deployed.

   Fixed before second review

▪ Lowest / Code style / Best Practice

1. **Vulnerability:** Naming convention

   Solidity defines a [naming convention](#) that should be followed

   Fixed before second review

2. **Vulnerability:** State variable could be declared constant

   state variables that never change its value should be declared
   constant to save gas.

   Fixed before second review

3. **Vulnerability:** View function that could be declared pure

   view functions that never access the contract state should be
   declared **pure** to save gas.

Fixed before second review

4. **Vulnerability:** Too many digits

   Literals with many digits are difficult to read and review.

   Recommendation: Please consider using ether units and/or scientific
   notation and/or separate with dashes

   ex:
   - 10_000_000_000
   - 10e9

   Fixed before second review

5. **Vulnerability:** Public function that could be declared external

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

   Fixed before second review

3. Lines 283, 285, 295, 296, 321, 340, 393, 403, 414, 425, 442, 443, 445,
   459, 466 and 483 are above the recommended maximum line length.

   Fixed before second review

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 **1** low and **5** informational issues during the first review.

Security engineers found **no issues** during the second review.

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.