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SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: DeHealth HLT Network Inc.
Date: April 29th, 2022

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Document

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for DeHealth HLT Network Inc.
Approved By	Evgeniy Bezuglyi | SC Department Head at Hacken OU
Type	ERC20 token;
Platform	EVM
Language	Solidity
Methods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
Website	https://www.hlt.network/
Timeline	27.04.2022 - 29.04.2022
Changelog	29.04.2022 - Initial Review

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Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by DeHealth HLT Network Inc. (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of the Customer's smart contracts.

Scope

The scope of the project is smart contracts in the repository:

Initial review scope
Technical Documentation: No
JS tests: No
Deployed Contracts Addresses:
https://bscscan.com/address/0x7f389b5fb10b85b2dcdd7228bc8695855da70d79
https://bscscan.com/address/0xb148DF3C114B1233b206160A0f2A74999Bb2FBf3

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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 cannot lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that cannot have a significant impact on execution.

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Executive Summary

The score measurement details can be found in the corresponding section of the methodology.

Documentation quality

The Customer provided functional requirements with tokenomics and no technical requirements. The total Documentation Quality score is **5** out of **10**.

Code quality

The total CodeQuality score is **4** out of **10**. Different code formatting. No unit tests were provided.

Architecture quality

The architecture quality score is **8** out of **10**. All the logic is implemented in one file.

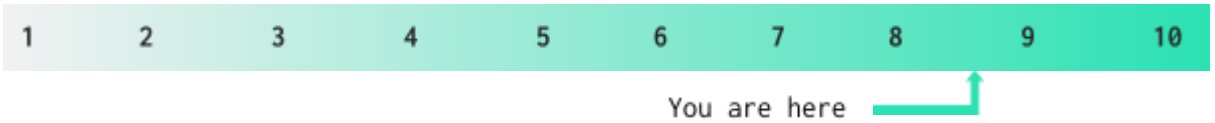
Security score

As a result of the audit, security engineers found **2** low severity issues. The security score is **10** out of **10**.

All found issues are displayed in the “Findings” section.

Summary

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contract has the following score: **8.7**.



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Checked Items

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

Item	Type	Description	Status
Default Visibility	SWC-100 SWC-108	Functions and state variables visibility should be set explicitly. Visibility levels should be specified consciously.	Passed
Integer Overflow and Underflow	SWC-101	If unchecked math is used, all math operations should be safe from overflows and underflows.	Passed
Outdated Compiler Version	SWC-102	It is recommended to use a recent version of the Solidity compiler.	Passed
Floating Pragma	SWC-103	Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested thoroughly.	Failed
Unchecked Call Return Value	SWC-104	The return value of a message call should be checked.	Not Relevant
Access Control & Authorization	CWE-284	Ownership takeover should not be possible. All crucial functions should be protected. Users could not affect data that belongs to other users.	Passed
SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	SWC-106	The contract should not be destroyed until it has funds belonging to users.	Not Relevant
Check-Effect-Interaction	SWC-107	Check-Effect-Interaction pattern should be followed if the code performs ANY external call.	Not Relevant
Uninitialized Storage Pointer	SWC-109	Storage type should be set explicitly if the compiler version is < 0.5.0.	Not Relevant
Assert Violation	SWC-110	Properly functioning code should never reach a failing assert statement.	Not Relevant
Deprecated Solidity Functions	SWC-111	Deprecated built-in functions should never be used.	Passed
Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	SWC-112	Delegatecalls should only be allowed to trusted addresses.	Passed
DoS (Denial of Service)	SWC-113 SWC-128	Execution of the code should never be blocked by a specific contract state unless it is required.	Passed

Race Conditions	SWC-114	Race Conditions and Transactions Order Dependency should not be possible.	Passed
Authorization through tx.origin	SWC-115	tx.origin should not be used for authorization.	Passed
Block values as a proxy for time	SWC-116	Block numbers should not be used for time calculations.	Passed
Signature Unique Id	SWC-117 SWC-121 SWC-122	Signed messages should always have a unique id. A transaction hash should not be used as a unique id.	Not Relevant
Shadowing State Variable	SWC-119	State variables should not be shadowed.	Passed
Weak Sources of Randomness	SWC-120	Random values should never be generated from Chain Attributes.	Not Relevant
Incorrect Inheritance Order	SWC-125	When inheriting multiple contracts, especially if they have identical functions, a developer should carefully specify inheritance in the correct order.	Passed
Calls Only to Trusted Addresses	EEA-Level-2 SWC-126	All external calls should be performed only to trusted addresses.	Passed
Presence of unused variables	SWC-131	The code should not contain unused variables if this is not justified by design.	Passed
EIP standards violation	EIP	EIP standards should not be violated.	Passed
Assets integrity	**Custom**	Funds are protected and cannot be withdrawn without proper permissions.	Passed
User Balances manipulation	**Custom**	Contract owners or any other third party should not be able to access funds belonging to users.	Passed
Data Consistency	**Custom**	Smart contract data should be consistent all over the data flow.	Passed
Flashloan Attack	**Custom**	When working with exchange rates, they should be received from a trusted source and not be vulnerable to short-term rate changes that can be achieved by using flash loans. Oracles should be used.	Not Relevant
Token Supply manipulation	**Custom**	Tokens can be minted only according to rules specified in a whitepaper or any other documentation provided by the customer.	Passed

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Gas Limit and Loops	**Custom**	Transaction execution costs should not depend dramatically on the amount of data stored on the contract. There should not be any cases when execution fails due to the block Gas limit.	Passed
Style guide violation	**Custom**	Style guides and best practices should be followed.	Failed
Requirements Compliance	**Custom**	The code should be compliant with the requirements provided by the Customer.	Failed
Repository Consistency	**Custom**	The repository should contain a configured development environment with a comprehensive description of how to compile, build and deploy the code.	Not Relevant
Tests Coverage	**Custom**	The code should be covered with unit tests. Test coverage should be 100%, with both negative and positive cases covered. Usage of contracts by multiple users should be tested.	Failed

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System Overview

DeHealthToken is an ERC-20 token system with the following contracts:

- DeHealthToken – simple ERC-20 token. Before the token is activated, the tokens are minted to the addresses defined by the user with the "DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE" role. When the token is activated, the remaining 1b tokens are sent to msg.sender. The token can be an activated user with the "DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE" role. After the activation, transactions with the token are allowed. The token has the following attributes:
  - Name: DeHealth
  - Symbol: DHLT
  - Decimals: 18
  - Total supply: 1b tokens.

  The contract implements ERC165.

  The contract has a pausing functionality. It has the guard contract, which address is defined by the user with the "DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE" role. The guard contract can lock transactions.
- DProxy – a proxy for DeHealthToken contract.

Privileged roles

- The user with the "DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE" role of the DeHealthToken contract can activate the token, mint tokens when the token is not activated, pause and unpause the contract, and set the guard token address.

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Findings

Critical

No critical severity issues were found.

High

1. **Pausing functionality.**

   All transfers can be stopped by a user with the “DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE” role. Such functionality is not described in the documentation.

   The rules of pausing functionality should be clear, and users should be informed about them.

   Contracts: DeHealthToken.sol

   Recommendation: remove the pausing functionality or describe it in the publicly available documentation.

   Status: Fixed

2. **Unlimited token minting.**

   According to the tokenomics, the total supply of tokens is 1,000,000,000, but the contract allows the user with the “DEFAULT_ADMIN_ROLE” role to mint more using __loadBalances function.

   This may lead to the impossibility of the token activation (“__activate” function) in case the limit of 1b tokens was minted using the “__loadBalances” function.

   Contracts: DeHealthToken.sol

   Function: __loadBalances

   Recommendation: limit the amount of tokens that can be minted in the “__loadBalances” function.

   Status: Mitigated. The token is already deployed and activated.

Medium

1. **Incorrect token information.**

   According to the documentation the token symbol is “HLT” and the token address is “0x68dd01dbf335d8767007e342dccfd84027f8da8b”, in the code the token symbol is “DHLT” and the provided token address is “0x7f389b5fb10b85b2dcdd7228bc8695855da70d79”.

   The contract should match the information from the documentation.

   Contracts: DeHealthToken.sol

   Function: initialize

   Recommendation: ensure the code meets the documentation requirements.

   Status: Fixed

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Low

1. **Functions that can be declared as external.**

   There are public functions in the contracts that are not used internally.

   “External” visibility uses less Gas.

   Contracts: DeHealthToken.sol

   Functions: version, pause, unpause, setGuardContract, __loadBalances,

   Recommendation: replace the visibilities to “external”.

   Status: New

2. **Unlocked pragma.**

   Contracts with unlocked pragmas may be deployed by the latest compiler, which may have higher risks of undiscovered bugs.

   Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version that has been tested thoroughly.

   Contracts: DeHealthToken.sol, DProxy.sol

   Function: -

   Recommendation: lock pragmas to a specific compiler version.

   Status: New

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Disclaimers

Hacken Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed by the best industry practices at the date of this report, with 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 the security of the code. It also cannot be considered a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other contract statements. 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 the security of smart contracts.

Technical Disclaimer

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