

HACKEN

SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: Golden Haven Games

Date: March 14th 2022

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.

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 Golden Haven Games.
Approved by	Andrew Matiukhin CTO Hacken OU 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
Repository	https://github.com/josemesa121/POA_TOKEN - Initial Audit https://github.com/josemesa121/POA_TOKEN/commit/d6dbaa4d817dcdf8a3d4f4dfe67d764fc2954b99 - Remediations Check
Commit	629b7bc9ee98e3ca3bc7948b33841a1a53419d91 - Initial Audit d6dbaa4d817dcdf8a3d4f4dfe67d764fc2954b99 - Remediations Check
Technical Documentation	YES - https://path-of-alchemist-1.gitbook.io/path-of-alchemist/
Website	https://path-of-alchemist-1.gitbook.io/path-of-alchemist/
Timeline	25 FEB 2022 - 14 MARCH 2022
Changelog	28 FEBRUARY 2022 - INITIAL AUDIT 14 MARCH 2022 - REMEDIATIONS CHECK



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Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by Golden Haven Games (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:

Repository:

https://github.com/josemesa121/POA_TOKEN - Initial Audit

https://github.com/josemesa121/POA_TOKEN/commit/d6dbaa4d817dcdf8a3d4f4dfe67d764fc2954b99 - Remediations Check

Commit:

629b7bc9ee98e3ca3bc7948b33841a1a53419d91 - Initial Audit

d6dbaa4d817dcdf8a3d4f4dfe67d764fc2954b99 - Remediations Check

Technical Documentation: Yes -

<https://path-of-alchemist-1.gitbook.io/path-of-alchemist/>

JS tests: No

Contracts:

token_poa.sol

2_Owner.sol

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

Category	Check Item
Code review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business Logics Review ▪ Functionality Checks ▪ Access Control & Authorization ▪ Escrow manipulation ▪ Token Supply manipulation ▪ Assets integrity ▪ User Balances manipulation ▪ Data Consistency manipulation ▪ Kill-Switch Mechanism ▪ Operation Trails & Event Generation
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Executive Summary

Score measurements details can be found in the corresponding section of the [methodology](#).

Documentation quality

The Customer provided functional requirements and no technical requirements. The provided documents include information about tokenomics and fees. Total Documentation Quality score is **5** out of **10**.

Code quality

The total CodeQuality score is **5** out of **10**. No unit tests were provided. On the other hand, the coding guidelines are followed.

Architecture quality

The architecture quality score is **5** out of **10**. The logic inside the functions was too complex, and the contracts did not care about the Gas optimization, which led to high Gas costs.

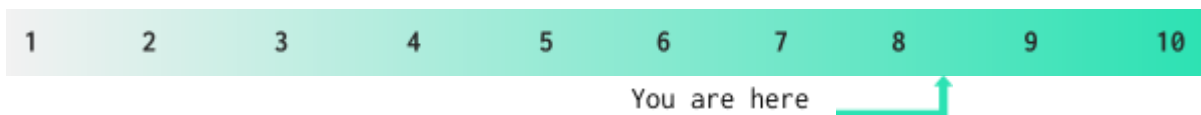
Security score

As a result of the audit, security engineers found **9** low severity issues. The security score is **7** out of **10**. All found issues are displayed in the “Issues overview” section.

As a result of the remediations review, Customers’ smart contracts contain **1** low severity issue. Therefore the score is updated to **10** out of **10**.

Summary

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart has the following score: **8.5**

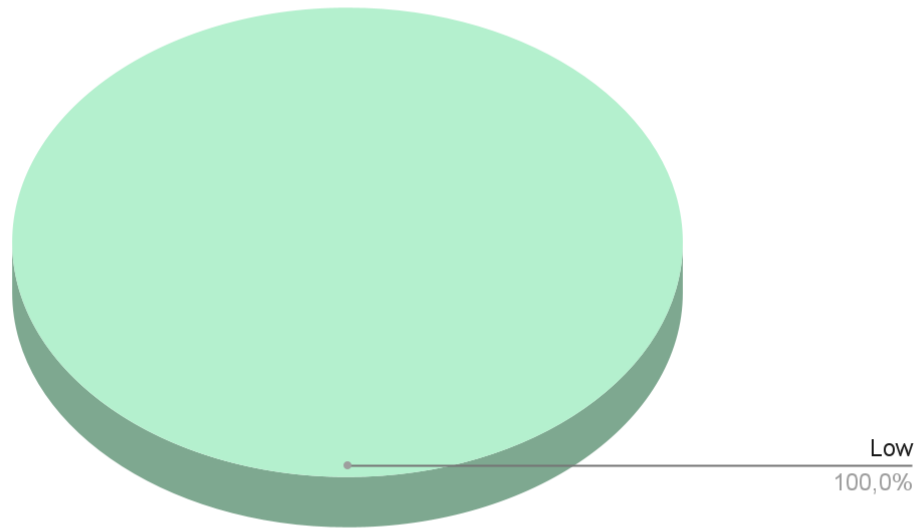




NOTICE: The contract applies fees in the transfer functions (*transfer()* and *transferFrom()*). This leads a user to get fewer funds than the desired amount. Balance checks should be applied before and after each transfer to prevent any issues..

NOTICE: The logic in the *transfer()* and *transferFrom()* functions is too complex. This will lead users of this contract to pay large amounts of Gas fees in addition to business logic fees.

Graph 1. The distribution of vulnerabilities after the audit.



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

Audit overview

■■■■ Critical

No critical issues were found.

■■■ High

No high severity issues were found.

■■ Medium

No medium severity issues were found.

■ Low

1. Missing Zero Address Validation

In the tok_poa.sol contract, the transfer, and transferFrom functions arguments must be checked for 0x0. This also applies for the burnFrom and checkFrozenAddress methods.

In 2_Owner.sol contract, the changeOwner() function should check its argument for missing zero address validation.

Contracts: tok_poa.sol, 2_Owner.sol

Function: transfer() between lines #338 - #372, transferFrom() between lines #374 - #411, burnFrom() between lines #449 - #454, checkFrozenAddress() between lines #208 - #241, changeOwner() between lines #39 - #47

Recommendation: Implement a missing zero address check.

Status: Fixed

2. Use of Hardcoded Values

In the SafeMath library, INT256_MIN value uses hardcoded mathematics.

In the POAToken contract totalSupply value uses hardcoded mathematics. getLiquidityFee, getEconomyFee, getStakeFee, getPrivateSaleFee, getAdditionalFee, getBurnFee methods use hardcoded values in mathematical operations too.

Contracts: tok_poa.sol,

Function: getLiquidityFee, getEconomyFee, getStakeFee, getPrivateSaleFee, getAdditionalFee, getBurnFee

Recommendation: Move hard coded values to constants.

Status: Reported



3. Floating Pragma

The tok_poa.sol contract uses floating pragma ^0.7.0..

Contracts: tok_poa.sol

Function: -

Recommendation: Consider locking the pragma version whenever possible and avoid using a floating pragma in the final deployment.

Status: Fixed

4. Missing Control for Existing Elements

In excludeFromFee() and removeToPrivateSale() functions, instead of setting address to false, first check if the address is in these mappings first. If it is, remove it.

Contracts: tok_poa.sol

Function: excludeFromFee() between lines #243-247,
removeToPrivateSale() between lines #262-267

Recommendation: Implement above mentioned logic.

Status: Fixed

5. Potential zero Parameter

In transfer and transferFrom methods, the value parameter can be zero.

Contracts: tok_poa.sol

Function: transfer() between lines #338 - #372, transferFrom()
between lines #374 - #411

Recommendation: Implement checks.

Status: Fixed

6. Boolean Equality

Boolean constants can be used directly and do not need to be compared to true or false.

Contracts: tok_poa.sol

Function: POATokenContract.checkFrozenAddress(address,uint256) between lines #208-241, POATokenContract.transfer(address,uint256) between lines #338-372, POATokenContract.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) between lines #374-410, POATokenContract._burn(address,uint256,bool) between lines #429-439

Recommendation: Avoid using boolean equalities.

Status: Fixed

7. Functions that can be declared as *external*

In order to save Gas, public functions that are never called in the contract should be declared as *external*.

Contracts: token_poa.sol, 2_Owner.sol

Function: burn(uint256) (token_poa.sol#445-447),
burnFrom(address,uint256) (token_poa.sol#449-453),
changeOwner(address) (2_Owner.sol#39-42), excludeFromFee(address[])
(token_poa.sol#243-247), includeInFee(address[])
(token_poa.sol#248-252), isExcludedFromFee(address)
(token_poa.sol#253-255), addToPrivateSaleList(address[])
(token_poa.sol#257-261), removeToPrivateSaleList(address[])
(token_poa.sol#262-266)

Recommendation: Aforementioned should be declared as *external*.

Status: Fixed

8. Incorrect Solidity Version

Using an old version prevents access to new Solidity security checks.

Contracts: token_poa.sol, 2_Owner.sol

Function: -

Recommendation: Consider using one of these versions: *0.8.4*, *0.8.6*.

Status: Fixed



9. Misleading Function Name

The `checkFrozenAddress` function name misleads people. It essentially checks if operations like transfer should be allowed or not.

Contracts: `token_poa.sol`,

Function: `checkFrozenAddress` between lines #208-242

Recommendation: Rename this function.

Status: Fixed



Recommendations

1. Separate vesting logic from the token contract. Make it a separate contract.

Contracts: token_poa.sol



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.