



Advanced Manual + AI Technology

Smart Contract Audit

28 Dec, 2023

Audit Requested by



**BLOCKCHAIN
SECURITY & SMART
CONTRACT AUDIT**

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Manual + AI Technology

CodeProof is a pioneer in blockchain security, utilizing best-in-class manual security checks and AI technology to secure, develop and monitor blockchains, smart contracts, and Web3 apps.

Don't give a chance for scammer and attacker. CodeProof secures your blockchain ecosystem and asset

Smart Contract Audits

CodeProof smart contract audit is an extensive methodical examination and analysis of the smart contracts code that is used to interact with the blockchain.

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Audit Summary

| Project Name | Base Tech |
|-------------------------|---|
| Website | https://base.tech |
| Blockchain | Ethereum |
| Smart Contract Language | Solidity |
| Contract Address | 0x6A434C8A326404F20Ace8f005d0453887000cDd7 |
| Audit Method | AI Analysis, Manual Review, |
| Date of Audit | 28 Dec. 2023 |
| Score of Audit | 9 out of 10 |

This audit report was prepared by CodeProof's experts at the client's request. In this review, the results of static analysis and manual code review will be presented. The purpose of the audit is to see if functionality works as expected and identify potential security issues in smart contracts.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risks associated with smart contracts. This report can serve as a guide for the development team on how they can improve the contract by correcting identified issues.

Audit Scope

CodeProof was commissioned to perform an audit based on the following code: <https://bscscan.com/token/0x4fdda510590117860b9d3db46efb8df002a831ce>

Note that when auditing, we only audit the code available at that URL. If the URL is not from any block explorer (mainnet), it may be subject to change. Always check the contract address on this audit report and compare it to the coins you are researching.

Audit method

CodeProof's Manual Smart Contract Audit is an extensive systematic inspection and analysis of the smart contract code used to interact with the blockchain. This process is performed to find bugs, issues, and security holes in the code in order to suggest improvements and ways to fix them.

Automatic Vulnerability Check

CodeProof uses software to check for common vulnerability issues in smart contracts. We use automated tools to scan contracts for security vulnerabilities such as integer overflows, integer underflows, out-of-gas conditions, unchecked transfers, etc.

Manual Code Review

Co-insulting manual code review involves a human going through the source code line by line to find vulnerabilities. Manual code reviews help clarify the context of coding decisions. Automated tools are faster, but they cannot understand developer intent and general business logic consideration.

Used Tools

Slither: Solidity static analysis framework

Remix: IDE Developer Tool





CWE: Common Weakness Enumeration

SWC: Smart Contract Weakness Classification and Test Cases

DEX: Testnet Blockchains

Risk Classification

CodeProof uses specific vulnerability levels that indicate how serious a problem is. The higher the risk, the more rigorously it is recommended to correct errors before using the contract.

| Vulnerability Level | Description |
|---|---|
|  Information | Not in any way impair the functionality of the contract |
|  Low-Risk | Won't cause any problems, but can be improved |
|  Medium-Risk | Likely cause problems and recommended to adjust |
|  High-Risk | Definitely cause problems, needs to be adjusted |

CodeProof has four states for each risk level. Below we briefly explain.

| Risk Status | Description |
|--------------|---|
| Total | Total amount of issues within this category |
| Pending | Risks that have yet to be addressed by the team |
| Acknowledged | The team is aware of the risks but not resolve them |
| Resolved | The team has resolved and remedied the risk |

SWC Attack Analysis





The Smart Contract Weakness Classification Registry (SWC Registry) is an implementation of the weakness classification scheme proposed in EIP-1470. It aligns loosely with the terminology and structure used in the Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE), while covering a wide range of vulnerability variants specific to smart contracts.

| Risk Status | Description | Status |
|-------------|---|--------|
| SWC-101 | Function Default Visibility | Passed |
| SWC-101 | Integer Overflow and Underflow | Passed |
| SWC-102 | Outdated Compiler Version | Passed |
| SWC-103 | Floating Pragma | Passed |
| SWC-104 | Unchecked Call Return Value | Passed |
| SWC-105 | Unprotected Ether Withdrawal Passed | Passed |
| SWC-106 | Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction | Passed |
| SWC-107 | Reentrancy | Passed |
| SWC-108 | State Variable Default Visibility | Passed |
| SWC-109 | Uninitialized Storage Pointer Passed | Passed |
| SWC-110 | Assert Violation | Passed |
| SWC-111 | Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions | Passed |
| SWC-112 | Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee Passed | Passed |
| SWC-113 | DoS with Failed Call | Passed |
| SWC-114 | Transaction Order Dependence | Passed |
| SWC-115 | Authorization through tx.origin Failed | Passed |

Global Overview







Manual Code Review

In this audit report we will highlight the following issues:

| Vulnerability Level | Total | Pending | Acknowledged | Resolved |
|---|-------|---------|--------------|----------|
|  Information | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  Low-Risk | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
|  Medium-Risk | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  High-Risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Centralization Risks

CodeProof checked the following privileges:


| Risk Status | Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Owner can mint infinitely? |  Owner cannot mint |
| Owner can blacklist? |  Owner cannot blacklist addresses |
| Enable airdrop address check? |  No airdrop address check |
| Owner can pause trading? |  Owner cannot pause the contract |
| Enable airdrop access control? |  No airdrop access control |
| Anti-front-running measures? |  No anti-front-running measures. |

More owner privileges are listed later in the report.

Owner Centralization Risk

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|--|
| CEN-01 | Centralization: Operator Increase Supply |

The contract doesn't allow the owner to mint, finish minting, and recover tokens. This centralizes power in the hands of the contract owner, which could be a risk if the owner's account is compromised or if the owner acts maliciously. To mitigate this risk, it is recommended to implement a decentralized governance mechanism that requires consensus among multiple parties before executing critical functions.


| Privilege Check | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| Owner can mint infinitely? |  Owner cannot mint |

Ability To Blacklist Check

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|---|
| CEN-02 | Centralization: Operator Disallow Wallets |

CodeProof tests whether the owner of a smart contract can blacklist accounts that interact with the smart contract. The blacklist method allows the contract owner to enter wallet addresses that are not allowed to interact with the smart contract.


This method can be abused by token owners to prevent some/all holders from trading tokens. However, blacklists can be fine for tokens that want to exclude certain addresses from interacting with smart contracts.

| Privilege Check | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Owner can blacklist? |  Owner cannot blacklist addresses |

Airdrop Address Check

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|--------------------------|
| CEN-03 | No airdrop address check |


In the Airdrop function, there are no validity checks for the input addresses. This may lead to tokens being sent to invalid addresses, resulting in a permanent loss of tokens. To address this issue, add a check in the Airdrop function to ensure the input addresses are not zero addresses.

| Privilege Check | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Enable airdrop address check? |  No airdrop address check |

Contract Pausability Check

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| CEN-04 | Centralization: Operator Pausability |


CodeProof tests whether the owner of the smart contract has the ability to pause the contract. If this is the case, users can no longer interact with the smart contract; users can no longer trade the token.

| Privilege Check | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Can owner pause the contract? |  Owner cannot pause the contract |

Airdrop Access Control

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|---------------------------|
| CEN-05 | No airdrop access control |


In the current contract, anyone can call the Airdrop function. This may allow malicious users to slow down the contract's execution by making a large number of small transfers, which would affect the user experience for other users. To address this issue, consider making the Airdrop function callable only by the contract owner, or set a specific whitelist of addresses that are allowed to call the Airdrop function.

| Privilege Check | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Enable airdrop access control? |  No airdrop access control |

Anti-front-running Measures Check

| Error Code | Description |
|------------|---------------------------|
| CEN-06 | Front-running Attack Risk |

CodeProof tests the contract does not implement any measures to prevent front-running attacks, where malicious actors observe pending transactions and attempt to profit from them by submitting their own transactions with higher gas prices. This could lead to a loss of funds for honest users and could be exploited by bots. To address this issue, it is recommended to implement measures such as a time delay or commit-reveal scheme to protect against front-running attacks.

| Privilege Check | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| Anti-front-running measures? |  No anti-front-running measures. |

Other Owner Privileges Check

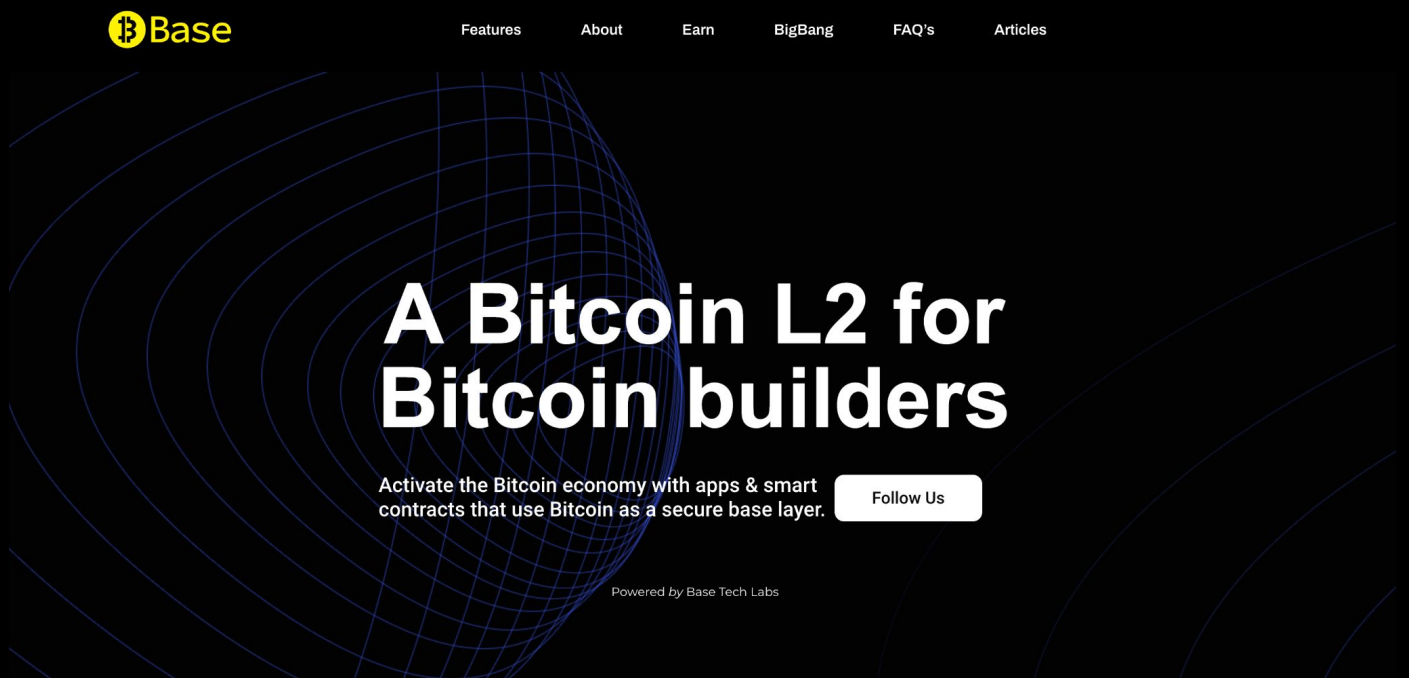
| Error Code | Description |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| CEN-100 | Centralization: Operator Priviliges |




CodeProof lists all important contract methods which the owner can interact with.

- ⚠ Owner can mint new tokens whenever he wants
- ⚠ Owner can finish the minting process whenever he wants
- ⚠ Owner can can recover any ERC20 tokens accidentally sent to the contract
- ⚠ Owner can transfer the ownership to a new address.

Website Review

CodeProof checks websites completely manually, looking for visual, technical and textual errors. We also consider the security, speed and accessibility of the website. In short, a complete check to see if the site meets current web development industry standards.



| Type of Check | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| Mobile friendly? |  The website is mobile friendly |
| Contains jQuery errors? |  The website does not contain jQuery errors |
| Is SSL secured? |  The website is SSL secured |

 Base

Audited by CodeProof

Just like any other software, smart contracts come with security vulnerabilities. Therefore, a smart contract audit is necessary for ensuring that smart contracts are free of any security issues. Also, the audit will show where the smart contract can be optimized to ensure ideal levels of performance.

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CodeProof is not responsible if a project turns out to be a scam, rug pull or honeypot. We only provide detailed analysis for your own research. CodeProof is not responsible for any financial loss. There is no financial advice in this contract audit, please do your own research.

The information presented in this audit is for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice.

CodeProof does not endorse, recommend, support or advise investing in any project. CodeProof cannot be held responsible when a project turns out to be a rug pull, honeypot or scam.



End of report

Smart Contract Audit

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[CONTACT US](#)

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