



SOLIDProof
Bring trust into your projects

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC

MADE IN GERMANY

Affinity Audit

Security Assessment
05. September, 2022

For



AFFINITY



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

Disclaimer	3
Description	5
Project Engagement	5
Logo	5
Contract Link	5
Methodology	7
Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)	8
Tested Contract Files	9
Source Lines	10
Risk Level	10
Capabilities	11
Inheritance Graph	12
CallGraph	13
Scope of Work/Verify Claims	14
Modifiers and public functions	24
Source Units in Scope	26
Critical issues	27
High issues	27
Medium issues	27
Low issues	27
Informational issues	27
Alleviation	29
Audit Comments	29
SWC Attacks	30

Disclaimer

SolidProof.io reports are not, nor should be considered, an “endorsement” or “disapproval” of any particular project or team. These reports are not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any “product” or “asset” created by any team. SolidProof.io do not cover testing or auditing the integration with external contract or services (such as Uniswap, Uniswap, PancakeSwap etc’...)

SolidProof.io Audits do not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug- free nature of the technology analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the technology proprietors. SolidProof Audits should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. These reports in no way provide investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort.

SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology. Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. SolidProof’s position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

Version	Date	Description
1.0	05. September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary

Network

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

Website

<https://affinitybsc.com/index.html>

Telegram

https://t.me/Safe_Affinity

Twitter

<https://twitter.com/AffinityBSC>

Reddit

<https://reddit.com/r/affinitybsc>

Discord

<https://discord.gg/xv5JyaDpK2>

Description

TBA

Project Engagement

During the 3rd of September 2022, **Affinity Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



Contract Link

v1.0

- Provided as files

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:

```
IService  
IServiceProvider  
bits  
UsingFlags  
UsingDefaultFlags  
UsingFlagsWithStorage  
UsingAdmin  
AffinityFlags  
AffinityFlagsWithStorage  
UsingPermit  
UsingERC20  
UsingPermitWithStorage  
UsingERC20WithStorage  
UsingInitializer
```

Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

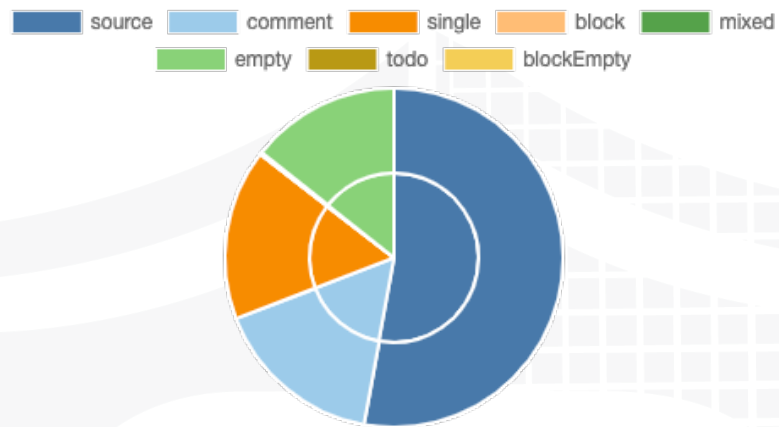
A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

v1.0

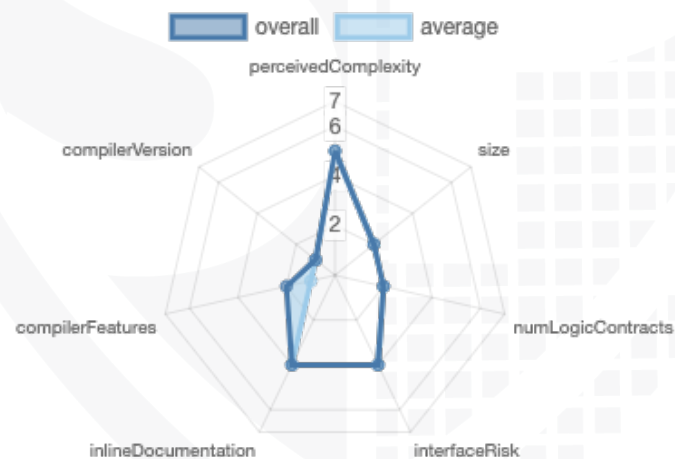
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/Affinity.sol	f9536ef23bad7b7660608d46e79983936a493c36

Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	2	1	2	10

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Version	Public	Payable
1.0	33	0

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	29	111	1	31	49

State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	11	1

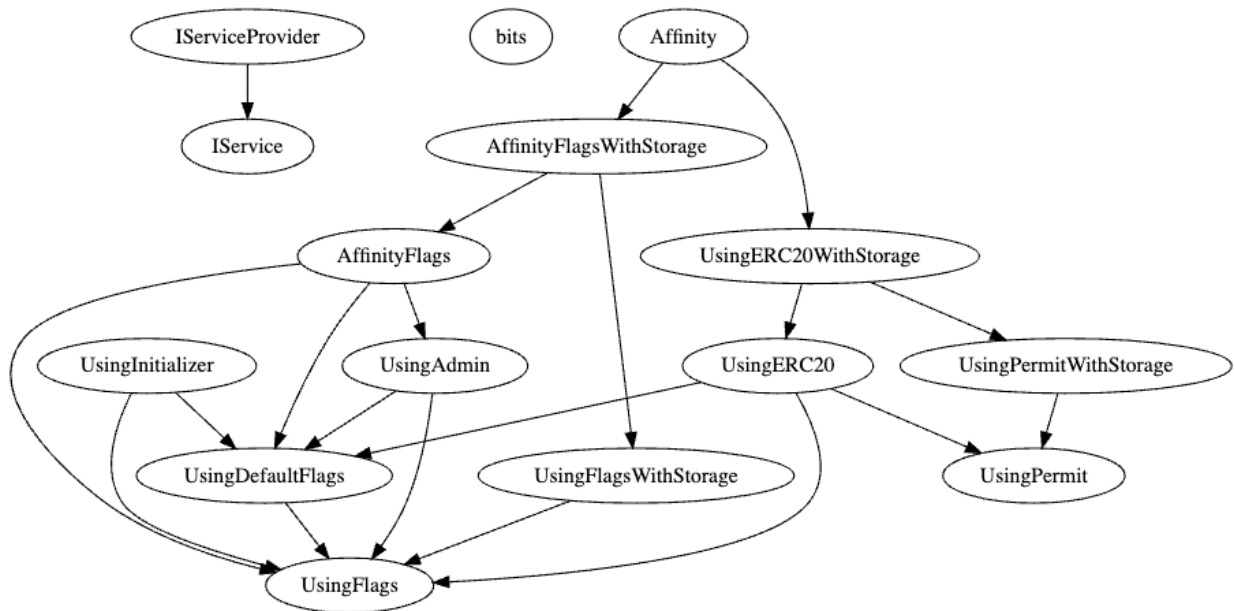
Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	<code>^0.8.13</code>			yes (2 asm blocks)	

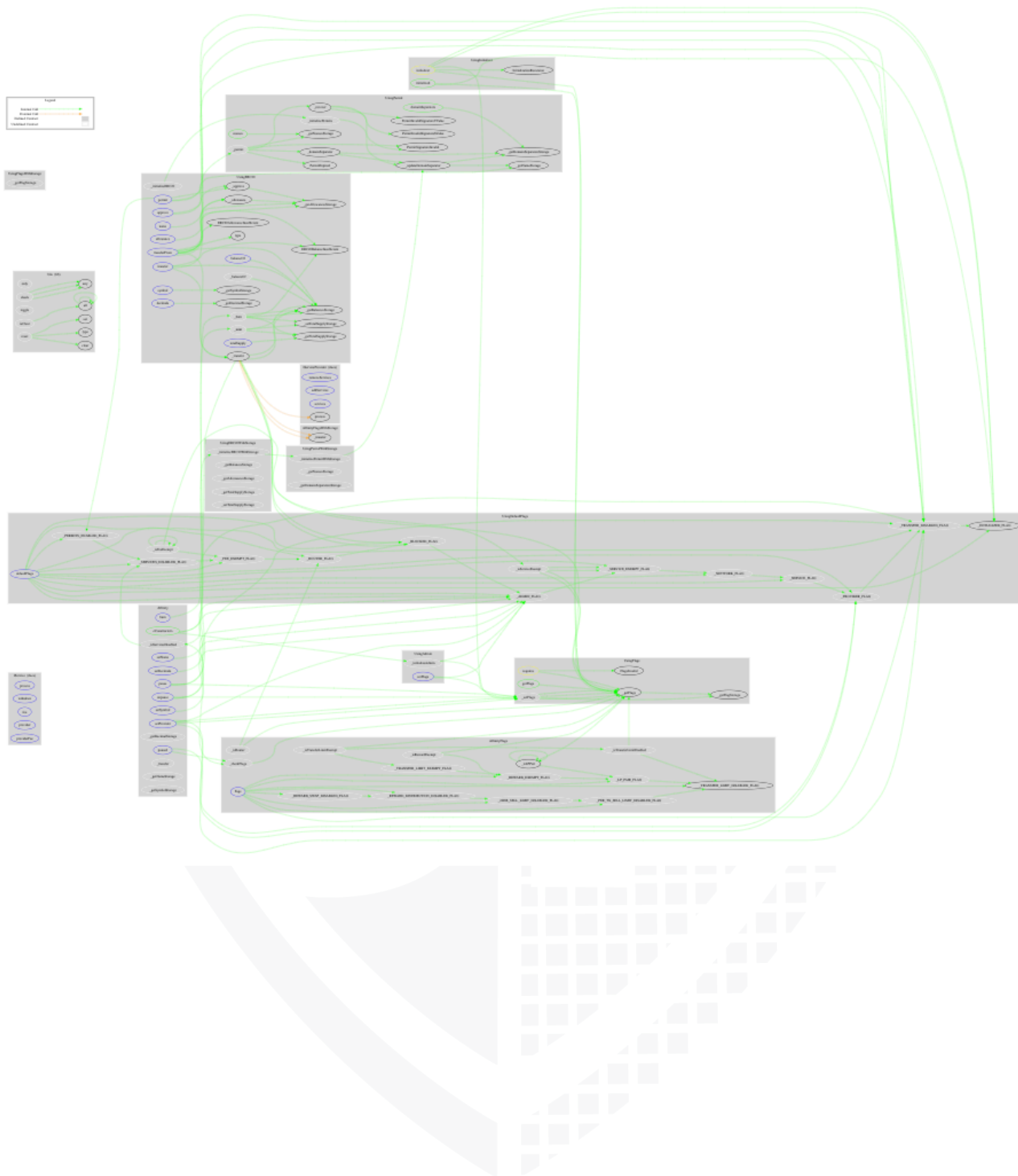
Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
---------	---------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------------	------------	--------------------

1.0				yes	yes	
-----	--	--	--	-----	-----	--

Inheritance Graph v1.0



CallGraph v1.0



Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Is contract an upgradeable
2. Correct implementation of Token standard
3. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
4. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
5. Deployer cannot pause the contract
6. Deployer cannot set fees
7. Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses
8. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)



Is contract an upgradeable

Name	
Is contract an upgradeable?	No



Correct implementation of Token standard

ERC20				
Function	Description	Exist	Tested	Verified
TotalSupply	Provides information about the total token supply	✓	✓	✓
BalanceOf	Provides account balance of the owner's account	✓	✓	✓
Transfer	Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address	✓	✓	✓
TransferFrom	Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens from a specified address	✓	✓	✓
Approve	Allow a spender to withdraw a set number of tokens from a specified account	✓	✓	✓
Allowance	Returns a set number of tokens from a spender to the owner	✓	✓	✓

Write functions of contract v1.0

approve
burn
pause
permit
setDecimals
setFlags
setName
setProvider
setSymbol
transfer
transferFrom
unpause

Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	✓	✓	✓
Max / Total Supply	-		

Comments:

v1.0

- The totalsupply will be set while deploying



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	✓	✓	✗
Deployer cannot burn	✓	✓	✓

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can lock user funds by
 - blacklisting addresses with “Blocked_Flag” flag
 - Pausing contract with “Transfer_Disabled_Flag” flag
- Tokens
 - can be burned by msg.sender

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can pause contract



Deployer cannot set fees

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot set fees over 25%	✓	✗	✗
Deployer cannot set fees to nearly 100% or to 100%	✓	✗	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- The fee provider was not provided to solidproof. We cannot be sure that the fees cannot be set to 100 and above. Please do your own research [here](#).

Deployer can blacklist/antisnipe addresses

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses	✓	✓	✗

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can blackilst (here: block) addresses



Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

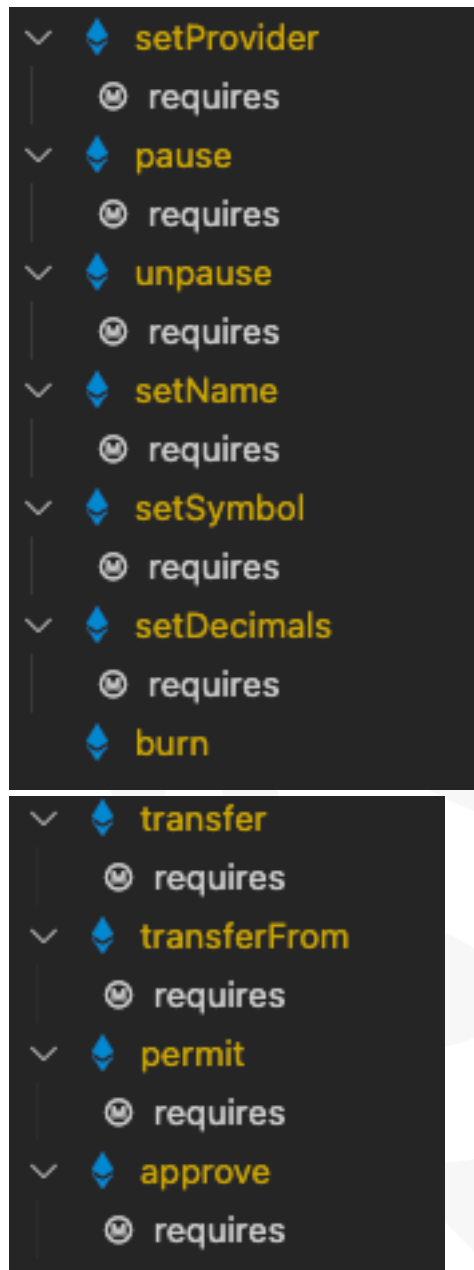
Tested	Verified
✓	✓

Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	✓
Partly Verified	🚩
Unverified / Not checked	✗
Not available	—

Modifiers and public functions

v1.0



Comments





- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - pause with `_TRANSFER_DISABLED_FLAG` flag for the contract address
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - `_provider`
- Existing Modifiers
 - `_INITIALIZED_FLAG`
 - `_TRANSFER_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_PROVIDER_FLAG`

- `_SERVICE_FLAG`
 - `_NETWORK_FLAG`
 - `_SERVICE_EXEMPT_FLAG`
 - `_ADMIN_FLAG`
 - `_BLOCKED_FLAG`
 - `_ROUTER_FLAG`
 - `_FEE_EXEMPT_FLAG`
 - `_SERVICES_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_PERMITS_ENABLED_FLAG`
 - `_TRANSFER_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_LP_PAIR_FLAG`
 - `_REWARD_EXEMPT_FLAG`
 - `_TRANSFER_LIMIT_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_PER_TX_SELL_LIMIT_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_24HR_SELL_LIMIT_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_REWARD_DISTRIBUTION_DISABLED_FLAG`
 - `_REWARD_SWAP_DISABLED_FLAG`
- There are several authorities which are authorized to call some functions, that means, if the owner is renounced, another address is still authorized to call functions
 - Be aware of this
 - We recommend you to pass an extra variable to the errors with a string to clarify the error to the investor without comparing the “set” and “cleared” parameters all the time. This makes it easier to understand the error

Please check if an `OnlyOwner` or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.

Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	contracts/Affinity.sol	13	2	826	778	494	162	473	
	Totals	13	2	826	778	494	162	473	

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalised lines of the source unit (e.g. normalises functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalised source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
Comment Lines	lines containing single or block comments
Complexity Score	a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...)

Audit Results

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Please read the Alleviation section down below

Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	A floating pragma is set	2	The current pragma Solidity directive is „^0.8.13”.
#2	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check)	129, 252, 256, 388, 508, 521, 545, 280, 599, 614, 626, 637, 763, 807	Check that the address is not zero
#3	Main	State variable visibility is not set	751 - 754	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#4	Main	Missing Events Arithmetic	766	Emit an event for critical parameter changes
#5	Main	State variables are not resettable	781-791	You cannot reset the name, symbol or decimals after deploying. Remove the setter functions.

Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
-------	------	------	------	-------------

#1	Main	Functions that are not used	288-290 312-314 308-310 320-322 328-330 316-318 324-326 207-209 211-213 605-607 587-589 650 653 657 656 654 655 87-90 67-69	<p>Remove unused functions or use it in the contract.</p> <p>Before removing check the function, it could be possible, that you forget to implement it into the contract</p>
#2	Main	NatSpec documentation missing	-	If you started to comment your code, also comment all other functions, variables etc.
#3	Main	Function can be restricted to pure	See description	<p>Following functions can be restricted to pure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - defaultFlags L219 - flags L336
#4	Main	Wrong comment	613	<p>We recommend you to remove this comment from the function and add it to the “transfer” and “transferFrom” function because the zero check is not explicitly in this function.</p> <p>This can lead to problems later if the developer is not attentive.</p>

Alleviation

Medium issues

#1

Type: Contract can over-/underflow

Line: 615-618

Description:

It is possible that the contract can over-/underflow because the balance setting is in the unchecked scope. (Also burning)

Basically contracts above floating pragma version 0.8.x are checking the issue by themselves but in this case the balance setting is in an unchecked scope which prevents the handling of this issue.

Affinity team: The checks are preformed in the transfer & transferFrom. Those are the only two methods that use that function making it impossible to overflow & underflow.

Audit Comments

05. September 2022:

- The fee provider was not provided to solidproof. We cannot be sure that the fees cannot be set to 100 and above. Please do your own research here.
- Read whole report and modifiers section for more information

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
SW C-1 36	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
SW C-1 35	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 34	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-1 33	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
SW C-1 32	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
SW C-1 31	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
SW C-1 30	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
SW C-1 29	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
SW C-1 28	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

SW C-1 27	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
SW C-1 24	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
SW C-1 23	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
SW C-1 22	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
SW C-1 21	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
SW C-11 9	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
SW C-11 8	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
SW C-11 7	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

SW C-11 6	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 5	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 4	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
SW C-11 3	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
SW C-11 2	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
SW C-11 1	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
SW C-11 0	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
SW C-1 08	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
SW C-1 06	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

SW C-1 05	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
SW C-1 04	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
SW C-1 03	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 02	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
SW C-1 01	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
SW C-1 00	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

**Solid
Proofed**

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC


MADE IN GERMANY