



Radio Caca V2

# Smart Contract Audit Report

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# AUDITED DETAILS

## Audited Project

Project name	Token ticker	Blockchain
Radio Caca V2	RACA	Binance Smart Chain

## Addresses

Contract address	0x12bb890508c125661e03b09ec06e404bc9289040
Contract deployer address	0x732eaBaaAEc98b66623C05C874BE357e2cD88FAc

## Project Website

<https://www.raca3.com/>

## Codebase

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x12bb890508c125661e03b09ec06e404bc9289040#code>

# SUMMARY

RACA's USM Metaverse is comprised of many regions called "states". Each state is rich in its characteristics, waiting to be explored. Enjoy concerts, galleries, and games in a way that you truly desire. Join and start building a better world. Together, on Mars!

## Contract Summary

### **Documentation Quality**

Radio Caca V2 provides a very good documentation with standard of solidity base code.

- The technical description is provided clearly and structured and also don't have any high risk issue.

### **Code Quality**

The Overall quality of the basecode is standard.

- Standard solidity basecode and rules are already followed by Radio Caca V2 with the discovery of several low issues.

### **Test Coverage**

Test coverage of the project is 100% ( Through Codebase )

## Audit Findings Summary

- SWC-110 SWC-123 | It is recommended to use of revert(), assert(), and require() in Solidity, and the new REVERT opcode in the EVM on lines 1013.
- SWC-116 | It is recommended to use oracles for block values as a proxy for time on lines 948.
- SWC-120 | It is recommended to use external sources of randomness via oracles on lines 978, 1056, 978 and 1069.

## CONCLUSION

We have audited the Radio Caca V2 project released on August 2021 to discover issues and identify potential security vulnerabilities in Radio Caca V2 Project. This process is used to find technical issues and security loopholes which might be found in the smart contract.

The security audit report provides a satisfactory result with some low-risk issues.

The issues found in the Radio Caca V2 smart contract code do not pose a considerable risk. The writing of the contract is close to the standard of writing contracts in general. The low-risk issues found are some control flow decisions made based on the `block.timestamp` environment variable, the potential use of "block.number" as a source of randomness, requirement violation. The `block.timestamp` environment variable is used to determine a control flow decision. Note that the values of variables like `coinbase`, `gaslimit`, `block number` and `timestamp` are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners. requirement violation is a requirement was violated in a nested call and the call was reverted as a result. Make sure valid inputs are provided to the nested call (for instance, via passed arguments).

# AUDIT RESULT

Article	Category	Description	Result
Default Visibility	SWC-100 SWC-108	Functions and state variables visibility should be set explicitly. Visibility levels should be specified consciously.	PASS
Integer Overflow and Underflow	SWC-101	If unchecked math is used, all math operations should be safe from overflows and underflows.	PASS
Outdated Compiler Version	SWC-102	It is recommended to use a recent version of the Solidity compiler.	PASS
Floating Pragma	SWC-103	Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested thoroughly.	PASS
Unchecked Call Return Value	SWC-104	The return value of a message call should be checked.	PASS
Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	SWC-105	Due to missing or insufficient access controls, malicious parties can withdraw from the contract.	PASS
SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	SWC-106	The contract should not be self-destructible while it has funds belonging to users.	PASS
Reentrancy	SWC-107	Check effect interaction pattern should be followed if the code performs recursive call.	PASS
Uninitialized Storage Pointer	SWC-109	Uninitialized local storage variables can point to unexpected storage locations in the contract.	PASS
Assert Violation	SWC-110 SWC-123	Properly functioning code should never reach a failing assert statement.	ISSUE FOUND
Deprecated Solidity Functions	SWC-111	Deprecated built-in functions should never be used.	PASS
Delegate call to Untrusted Callee	SWC-112	Delegatecalls should only be allowed to trusted addresses.	PASS

DoS (Denial of Service)	SWC-113 SWC-128	Execution of the code should never be blocked by a specific contract state unless required.	PASS
Race Conditions	SWC-114	Race Conditions and Transactions Order Dependency should not be possible.	PASS
Authorization through tx.origin	SWC-115	tx.origin should not be used for authorization.	PASS
Block values as a proxy for time	SWC-116	Block numbers should not be used for time calculations.	ISSUE FOUND
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.	PASS
Incorrect Constructor Name	SWC-118	Constructors are special functions that are called only once during the contract creation.	PASS
Shadowing State Variable	SWC-119	State variables should not be shadowed.	PASS
Weak Sources of Randomness	SWC-120	Random values should never be generated from Chain Attributes or be predictable.	ISSUE FOUND
Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	SWC-124	The contract is responsible for ensuring that only authorized user or contract accounts may write to sensitive storage locations.	PASS
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. The rule of thumb is to inherit contracts from more /general/ to more /specific/.	PASS
Insufficient Gas Griefing	SWC-126	Insufficient gas griefing attacks can be performed on contracts which accept data and use it in a sub-call on another contract.	PASS
Arbitrary Jump Function	SWC-127	As Solidity doesnt support pointer arithmetics, it is impossible to change such variable to an arbitrary value.	PASS

Typographical Error	SWC-129	A typographical error can occur for example when the intent of a defined operation is to sum a number to a variable.	PASS
Override control character	SWC-130	Malicious actors can use the Right-To-Left-Override unicode character to force RTL text rendering and confuse users as to the real intent of a contract.	PASS
Unused variables	SWC-131 SWC-135	Unused variables are allowed in Solidity and they do not pose a direct security issue.	PASS
Unexpected Ether balance	SWC-132	Contracts can behave erroneously when they strictly assume a specific Ether balance.	PASS
Hash Collisions Variable	SWC-133	Using <code>abi.encodePacked()</code> with multiple variable length arguments can, in certain situations, lead to a hash collision.	PASS
Hardcoded gas amount	SWC-134	The <code>transfer()</code> and <code>send()</code> functions forward a fixed amount of 2300 gas.	PASS
Unencrypted Private Data	SWC-136	It is a common misconception that private type variables cannot be read.	PASS



# SMART CONTRACT ANALYSIS

Started	Wednesday Sep 08 2021 17:57:12 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Finished	Thursday Sep 09 2021 13:07:50 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Mode	Standard
Main Source File	RACAV2Token.sol

## Detected Issues

ID	Title	Severity	Status
SWC-116	A CONTROL FLOW DECISION IS MADE BASED ON THE BLOCK.TIMESTAMP ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE.	low	acknowledged
SWC-120	POTENTIAL USE OF "BLOCK.NUMBER" AS SOURCE OF RANDOMNESS.	low	acknowledged
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SWC-123	REQUIREMENT VIOLATION.	low	acknowledged

## SWC-116 | A CONTROL FLOW DECISION IS MADE BASED ON THE BLOCK.TIMESTAMP ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE.

LINE 948

### low SEVERITY

The block.timestamp environment variable is used to determine a control flow decision. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

### Source File

- RACAV2Token.sol

### Locations

```
947 require(nonce == nonces[signatory]++, "delegateBySig: invalid nonce");
948 require(block.timestamp <= expiry, "delegateBySig: signature expired");
949 return _delegate(signatory, delegatee);
950 }
951
952
```

## SWC-120 | POTENTIAL USE OF "BLOCK.NUMBER" AS SOURCE OF RANDOMNESS.

LINE 978

### low SEVERITY

The environment variable "block.number" looks like it might be used as a source of randomness. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

### Source File

- RACAV2Token.sol

### Locations

```
977 {
978   require(blockNumber < block.number, "getPriorVotes: not yet determined");
979
980   uint32 nCheckpoints = numCheckpoints[account];
981   if (nCheckpoints == 0) {
982
```

## SWC-120 | POTENTIAL USE OF "BLOCK.NUMBER" AS SOURCE OF RANDOMNESS.

LINE 1056

### low SEVERITY

The environment variable "block.number" looks like it might be used as a source of randomness. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

### Source File

- RACAV2Token.sol

### Locations

```
1055  {
1056    uint32 blockNumber = safe32(block.number, "_writeCheckpoint: block number exceeds
32 bits");
1057
1058    if (nCheckpoints > 0 && checkpoints[delegatee][nCheckpoints - 1].fromBlock ==
blockNumber) {
1059        checkpoints[delegatee][nCheckpoints - 1].votes = newVotes;
1060
```

## SWC-120 | A CONTROL FLOW DECISION IS MADE BASED ON THE BLOCK.NUMBER ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE.

LINE 978

### low SEVERITY

The block.number environment variable is used to determine a control flow decision. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

### Source File

- RACAV2Token.sol

### Locations

```
977 {
978   require(blockNumber < block.number, "getPriorVotes: not yet determined");
979
980   uint32 nCheckpoints = numCheckpoints[account];
981   if (nCheckpoints == 0) {
982
```

## SWC-120 | A CONTROL FLOW DECISION IS MADE BASED ON THE BLOCK.NUMBER ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE.

LINE 1069

### low SEVERITY

The block.number environment variable is used to determine a control flow decision. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

### Source File

- RACAV2Token.sol

### Locations

```
1068 function safe32(uint n, string memory errorMessage) internal pure returns (uint32)
1069 {
1070     require(n < 2**32, errorMessage);
1071     return uint32(n);
1072 }
1073
```

## SWC-123 | REQUIREMENT VIOLATION.

LINE 1013

### low SEVERITY

A requirement was violated in a nested call and the call was reverted as a result. Make sure valid inputs are provided to the nested call (for instance, via passed arguments).

### Source File

- RACAV2Token.sol

### Locations

```
1012     require(balanceOf(address(this)) >= _amount, "out of balance");
1013     this.transfer(_to, _amount);
1014 }
1015
1016 function _delegate(address delegator, address delegatee)
1017
```

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This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as of the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn’t say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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