



Dione

Smart Contract Audit Report

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AUDITED DETAILS

Audited Project

Project name	Token ticker	Blockchain
Dione	Dione	Ethereum

Addresses

Contract address	0x89b69f2d1adffa9a253d40840b6baa7fc903d697
Contract deployer address	0x89B69F2d1adffA9A253d40840B6Baa7fC903D697

Project Website

https://www.dioneprotocol.com/

Codebase

https://etherscan.io/address/0x89b69f2d1adffa9a253d40840b6baa7fc903d697#code

SUMMARY

Dione is the native token for the Dione Protocol; an ecosystem with the goal of improving the ease of the purchase of Decentralized tokens for the general public. Dione puts major focus on the development of bridging the gap between real world issues and the DeFi space - creating a system powered by renewable energy. Combining convenience and a safer decentralized future both have the common denominator of people. Dione Protocol puts people first, by first building a strong community to come along into a powerful decentralized future.

Contract Summary

Documentation Quality

Dione provides a very poor documentation with standard of solidity base code.

- The technical description is provided unclear and disorganized.

Code Quality

The Overall quality of the basecode is poor.

- Solidity basecode and rules are unclear and disorganized by Dione.

Test Coverage

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

Audit Findings Summary

- SWC-103 | Pragma statements can be allowed to float when a contract is intended on lines 12.
- SWC-104 | It is recommended to use handle at low-level call methods on lines 520.
- SWC-120 | It is recommended to use external sources of randomness via oracles on lines 364, 480 and 480.

CONCLUSION

We have audited the Dione project released on August 2022 to discover issues and identify potential security vulnerabilities in Dione 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 satisfactory results with low-risk issues.

The issues found in the Dione 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 medium-risk issues found are some arithmetic operation issues, the return value of a message call is not checked, a floating pragma is set, and the potential use of "block.number" as a source of randomness. The return value of a message call is not checked. External calls return a boolean value. If the callee halts with an exception, 'false' is returned, and execution continues in the caller. The caller should check whether an exception happened and react accordingly to avoid unexpected behavior. For example, wrapping external calls in `require()` is often desirable, so the transaction is reverted if the call fails. A floating pragma is set, the current pragma Solidity directive is `"^0.8.4"`. Specifying a fixed compiler version is recommended to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

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.	ISSUE FOUND
Unchecked Call Return Value	SWC-104	The return value of a message call should be checked.	ISSUE FOUND
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.	PASS
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.	PASS
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 grieving 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 abi.encodePacked() with multiple variable length arguments can, in certain situations, lead to a hash collision.	PASS
Hardcoded gas amount	SWC-134	The transfer() and send() 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 14 2022 07:35:16 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Finished	Thursday Sep 15 2022 02:31:29 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Mode	Standard
Main Source File	Dione.sol

Detected Issues

ID	Title	Severity	Status
SWC-104	THE RETURN VALUE OF A MESSAGE CALL IS NOT CHECKED.	medium	acknowledged
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged
SWC-120	POTENTIAL USE OF "BLOCK.NUMBER" AS SOURCE OF RANDOMNESS.	low	acknowledged
SWC-120	POTENTIAL USE OF "BLOCK.NUMBER" AS SOURCE OF RANDOMNESS.	low	acknowledged
SWC-120	A CONTROL FLOW DECISION IS MADE BASED ON THE BLOCK.NUMBER ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE.	low	acknowledged

SWC-104 | THE RETURN VALUE OF A MESSAGE CALL IS NOT CHECKED.

LINE 520

medium SEVERITY

External calls return a boolean value. If the callee halts with an exception, 'false' is returned and execution continues in the caller. The caller should check whether an exception happened and react accordingly to avoid unexpected behavior. For example it is often desirable to wrap external calls in `require()` so the transaction is reverted if the call fails.

Source File

- Dione.sol

Locations

```
519     bool success;  
520     (success,) = address(msg.sender).call{value: address(this).balance}("");  
521     }  
522  
523     function _getTotalFees(bool isSell) private view returns(uint256) {  
524
```

SWC-103 | A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.

LINE 12

low SEVERITY

The current pragma Solidity directive is `""^0.8.4""`. It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

Source File

- Dione.sol

Locations

```
11
12  pragma solidity ^0.8.4;
13
14  abstract contract Context {
15      function _msgSender() internal view virtual returns (address) {
16
```

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

LINE 364

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

- Dione.sol

Locations

```
363 tradingOpen = true;
364 tradingActiveBlock = block.number;
365 IERC20(uniswapV2Pair).approve(address(uniswapV2Router), type(uint).max);
366 }
367
368
```

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

LINE 480

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

- Dione.sol

Locations

```
479     uint256 liqFee;  
480     if(tradingActiveBlock + blocksToBlacklist >= block.number){  
481         _totalFees = 99;  
482         mrktFee = 99;  
483     } else {  
484
```

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

LINE 480

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

- Dione.sol

Locations

```
479  uint256 liqFee;  
480  if(tradingActiveBlock + blocksToBlacklist >= block.number){  
481  _totalFees = 99;  
482  mrktFee = 99;  
483  } else {  
484
```

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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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Sysfixed is a blockchain security certification organization established in 2021 with the objective to provide smart contract security services and verify their correctness in blockchain-based protocols. Sysfixed automatically scans for security vulnerabilities in Ethereum and other EVM-based blockchain smart contracts. Sysfixed a comprehensive range of analysis techniques—including static analysis, dynamic analysis, and symbolic execution—can accurately detect security vulnerabilities to provide an in-depth analysis report. With a vibrant ecosystem of world-class integration partners that amplify developer productivity, Sysfixed can be utilized in all phases of your project's lifecycle. Our team of security experts is dedicated to the research and improvement of our tools and techniques used to fortify your code.