



BEOSIN
Blockchain Security

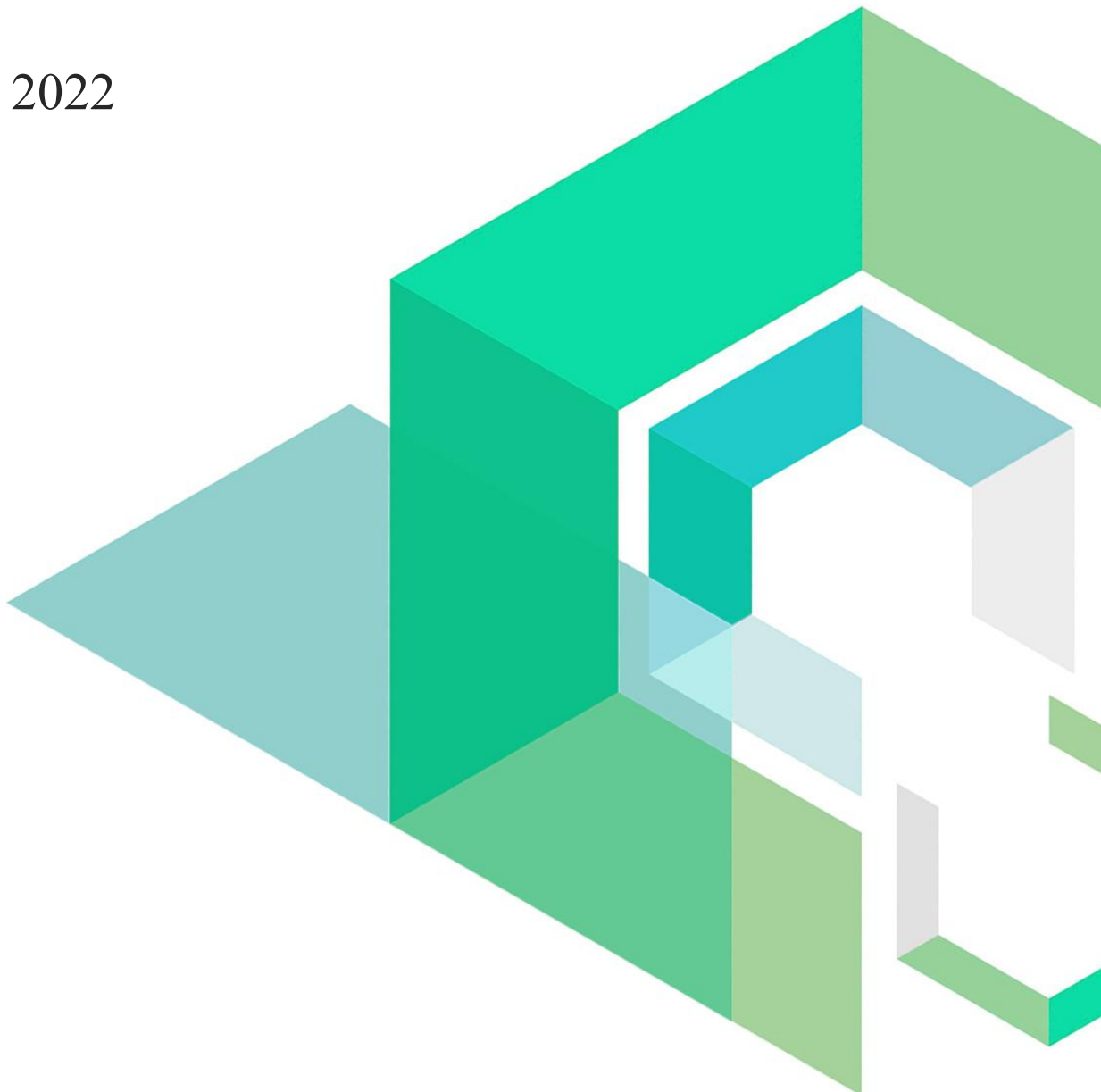
FaceDAO

Smart Contract Security Audit

V1.0

No. 202204281721

Apr 28th, 2022

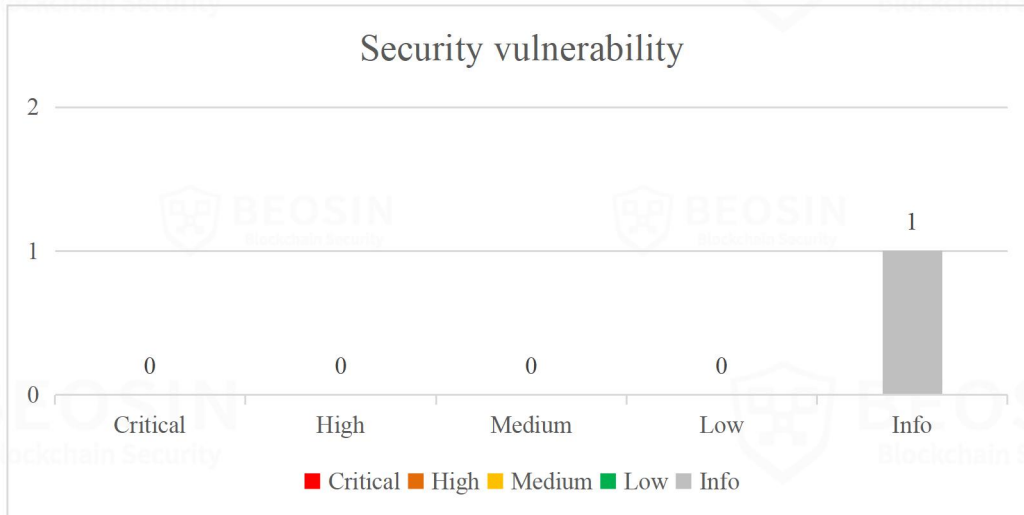


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Summary of Audit Results

After auditing, 1 Info items were identified in the FaceDAO project. Specific audit details will be presented in the Findings section. Users should pay attention to the following aspects when interacting with this project:



*Notes:

- **Risk Description:**

1. Token allocation is too centralized, with all tokens (1 thousand trillion) currently on the contract deployer.

- **Project Description:**

1. Basic Token Information

Token name	FaceDAO
Token symbol	FaceDAO
Decimals	18
Pre-mint	1 thousand trillion(All tokens are on the contract deployer)
Total supply	1 thousand trillion(The minting cap has been reached and cannot be burnt)
Token type	BEP20

2. Business overview

FaceDAO is an BEP20 token deployed on the BNB Chain. The contract has the function of minting token, and its minting cap is 1 thousand trillion, but the information obtained from the BNB Chain during the audit shows

that the token has been minted to the contract deployer(0xf855e8b045469a45c465b31257473bd9ca48b802).
Therefore, the token is currently in a state that cannot be minted and burnt.

1 Overview

1.1 Project Overview

Project Name	FaceDAO
Platform	BNB Chain
Audit scope	0xb700597d8425CEd17677Bc68042D7d92764ACF59

1.2 Audit Overview

Audit work duration: April 28, 2022 – April 28, 2022

Audit methods: Formal Verification, Static Analysis, Typical Case Testing and Manual Review.

Audit team: Beosin Technology Co. Ltd.

2 Findings

Index	Risk description	Severity level	Status
FaceDAO-1	Centralization risk in token allocation	Info	Acknowledged

Risk Details Description:

[FaceDAO-1] Centralization risk in token allocation

Severity Level	Info								
Type	Business Security								
Lines	FaceDAO.sol #L597-602								
Description	<p>The owner of the contract can call <i>mint</i> function to mint tokens to the specified address (the total supply cannot exceed the cap: 1 thousand trillion). The current data on the chain shows that the total supply of tokens has reached the cap, with all tokens being held by the contract deployer. There is an asset centralization risk.</p>								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Address</th> <th>Quantity</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0xf855e8b045469a45c465b31257473bd9ca48b802</td> <td>1,000,000,000,000,000</td> <td>100.0000%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Address	Quantity	Percentage	1	0xf855e8b045469a45c465b31257473bd9ca48b802	1,000,000,000,000,000	100.0000%
Rank	Address	Quantity	Percentage						
1	0xf855e8b045469a45c465b31257473bd9ca48b802	1,000,000,000,000,000	100.0000%						
	<p>Figure 1 FaceDAO token holding information</p>								
Recommendations	It is recommended to use a multi-signature wallet or DAO to manage the address holding the token, to avoid the loss of the private key and the theft of the token								
Status	Acknowledged.								

3 Appendix

3.1 Vulnerability Assessment Metrics and Status in Smart Contracts

3.1.1 Metrics

In order to objectively assess the severity level of vulnerabilities in blockchain systems, this report provides detailed assessment metrics for security vulnerabilities in smart contracts with reference to CVSS 3.1 (Common Vulnerability Scoring System Ver 3.1).

According to the severity level of vulnerability, the vulnerabilities are classified into four levels: "critical", "high", "medium" and "low". It mainly relies on the degree of impact and likelihood of exploitation of the vulnerability, supplemented by other comprehensive factors to determine of the severity level.

Impact Likelihood	Severe	High	Medium	Low
Probable	Critical	High	Medium	Low
Possible	High	High	Medium	Low
Unlikely	Medium	Medium	Low	Info
Rare	Low	Low	Info	Info

3.1.2 Degree of impact

- **Severe**

Severe impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a serious impact on the confidentiality, integrity, availability of smart contracts or their economic model, which can cause substantial economic losses to the contract business system, large-scale data disruption, loss of authority management, failure of key functions, loss of credibility, or indirectly affect the operation of other smart contracts associated with it and cause substantial losses, as well as other severe and mostly irreversible harm.

- **High**

High impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a relatively serious impact on the confidentiality, integrity, availability of the smart contract or its economic model, which can cause a greater economic loss, local functional unavailability, loss of credibility and other impact to the contract business system.

- **Medium**

Medium impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a relatively minor impact on the confidentiality, integrity, availability of the smart contract or its economic model, which can cause a small amount of economic loss to the contract business system, individual business unavailability and other impact.

- **Low**

Low impact generally refers to the vulnerability can have a minor impact on the smart contract, which can pose certain security threat to the contract business system and needs to be improved.

3.1.4 Likelihood of Exploitation

- **Probable**

Probable likelihood generally means that the cost required to exploit the vulnerability is low, with no special exploitation threshold, and the vulnerability can be triggered consistently.

- **Possible**

Possible likelihood generally means that exploiting such vulnerability requires a certain cost, or there are certain conditions for exploitation, and the vulnerability is not easily and consistently triggered.

- **Unlikely**

Unlikely likelihood generally means that the vulnerability requires a high cost, or the exploitation conditions are very demanding and the vulnerability is highly difficult to trigger.

- **Rare**

Rare likelihood generally means that the vulnerability requires an extremely high cost or the conditions for exploitation are extremely difficult to achieve.

3.1.5 Fix Results Status

Status	Description
Fixed	The project party fully fixes a vulnerability.
Partially Fixed	The project party did not fully fix the issue, but only mitigated the issue.
Acknowledged	The project party confirms and chooses to ignore the issue.

3.2 Audit Categories

No.	Categories	Subitems
1	Coding Conventions	Compiler Version Security
		Deprecated Items
		Redundant Code
		require/assert Usage
		Gas Consumption
2	General Vulnerability	Integer Overflow/Underflow
		Reentrancy
		Pseudo-random Number Generator (PRNG)
		Transaction-Ordering Dependence
		DoS (Denial of Service)
		Function Call Permissions
		call/delegatecall Security
		Returned Value Security
		tx.origin Usage
		Replay Attack
		Overriding Variables
Third-party Protocol Interface Consistency		
3	Business Security	Business Logics
		Business Implementations
		Manipulable Token Price
		Centralized Asset Control
		Asset Tradability
		Arbitrage Attack

Beosin classified the security issues of smart contracts into three categories: Coding Conventions, General Vulnerability, Business Security. Their specific definitions are as follows:

- **Coding Conventions**

Audit whether smart contracts follow recommended language security coding practices. For example, smart contracts developed in Solidity language should fix the compiler version and do not use deprecated keywords.

- **General Vulnerability**

General Vulnerability include some common vulnerabilities that may appear in smart contract projects. These vulnerabilities are mainly related to the characteristics of the smart contract itself, such as integer overflow/underflow and denial of service attacks.

- **Business Security**

Business security is mainly related to some issues related to the business realized by each project, and has a relatively strong pertinence. For example, whether the lock-up plan in the code match the white paper, or the flash loan attack caused by the incorrect setting of the price acquisition oracle.

*Note that the project may suffer stake losses due to the integrated third-party protocol. This is not something Beosin can control. Business security requires the participation of the project party. The project party and users need to stay vigilant at all times.

3.3 Disclaimer

The Audit Report issued by Beosin is related to the services agreed in the relevant service agreement. The Project Party or the Served Party (hereinafter referred to as the "Served Party") can only be used within the conditions and scope agreed in the service agreement. Other third parties shall not transmit, disclose, quote, rely on or tamper with the Audit Report issued for any purpose.

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The Audit Report issued by Beosin in no way provides investment advice on any project, nor should it be utilized as investment suggestions of any type. This report represents an extensive evaluation process designed to help our customers improve code quality while mitigating the high risks in Blockchain.

3.4 About BEOSIN

Affiliated to BEOSIN Technology Pte. Ltd., BEOSIN is the first institution in the world specializing in the construction of blockchain security ecosystem. The core team members are all professors, postdocs, PhDs, and Internet elites from world-renowned academic institutions. BEOSIN has more than 20 years of research in formal verification technology, trusted computing, mobile security and kernel security, with overseas experience in studying and collaborating in project research at well-known universities. Through the security audit and defense deployment of more than 2,000 smart contracts, over 50 public blockchains and wallets, and nearly 100 exchanges worldwide, BEOSIN has accumulated rich experience in security attack and defense of the blockchain field, and has developed several security products specifically for blockchain.



BEOSIN
Blockchain Security

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