

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT

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PREPARED FOR

SHIBA AI



INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	InterFi Network
Client Firm	Shiba Al
Clientinini	STIDU AI
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
Contract	0x31E069AB97Eb1B773c9fc0A6CA90A10a02703943
Blockchain	Ethereum Chain
Centralization	Active ownership
Commit F INT	2581ec2c0cf735c1cbabdf223898d62d4e17c983 INTERF
Website	http://shibanft.ai/
Telegram	https://t.me/shibanftai/
Twitter	https://twitter.com/shibanftai/
Instagram	https://instagram.com/shibanftai/
Report Date	February 20, 2023

I Verify the authenticity of this report on our website: https://www.github.com/interfinetwork



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

InterFi has performed the automated and manual analysis of solidity codes. Solidity codes were reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical	Major 🛑	Medium 🖯	Minor	Unknown
Open	0	0	1	3	0
Acknowledged	0	1	1	2	1
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworthy Set Sell Period, Set Anti-dump Tax, Set Transaction and Wallet Limits, Set F Privileges Change Swapback Settings, Set Liquidity Provider, Add Liquidity Pool					

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Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
SCOPE OF WORK	5
AUDIT METHODOLOGY	6
RISK CATEGORIES	
CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES	9
AUTOMATED ANALYSIS	10
NHERITANCE GRAPH	
MANUAL REVIEW	
DISCLAIMERS	26
ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK	29



SCOPE OF WORK

InterFi was consulted by ShibaAl to conduct the smart contract audit of their solidity source codes. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned solidity file(s) only:

- SHIBAAI.sol
- If source codes are not deployed on the main net, they can be modified or altered before mainnet deployment. Verify the contract's deployment status below:

Public Contract Link					
https://etherscan.io/address/0x31e069ab97eb1b773c9fc0a6ca90a10a02703943#code					
Contract Name TERF	SHIBAAI				
Compiler Version	0.8.11				
License	MIT				



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of InterFi's auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

 The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.

AUDIT

- Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:
 - Remix IDE Developer Tool
 - Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
 - SWC Vulnerabilities Registry
 - DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap
- Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.
- A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges.
 We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:

	o Token Supply Manipulation
	o Access Control and Authorization
	o Assets Manipulation
Controlizad Evalaita	o Ownership Control
Centralized Exploits	o Liquidity Access
	 Stop and Pause Trading
	 Ownable Library Verification



	0	Integer Overflow
	0	Lack of Arbitrary limits
	0	Incorrect Inheritance Order
	0	Typographical Errors
	0	Requirement Violation
	0	Gas Optimization
	0	Coding Style Violations
Common Contract Vulnerabilities	0	Re-entrancy
	0	Third-Party Dependencies
	0	Potential Sandwich Attacks
	0	Irrelevant Codes
	0	Divide before multiply
	0	Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides
	RFI INT	Compiler Specific Warnings
	0	Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- o The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- o The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to solidity codes.
- o The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- o The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.
- It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.



RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical •	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium O	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk reentrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits. These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact
Minor •	with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.



CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- o Privileged roles can be granted the power to pause() the contract in case of an external attack.
- Privileged roles can use functions like, include(), and exclude() to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- o The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:
- o Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.
- Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.
- Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.
- Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.
- o Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.
- Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked.

 Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.



AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
Es	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
Ţ	Function is important

```
| **Address** | Library | |||
| └ | isContract | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | sendValue | Internal 🗎 | 🔴 | |
| L | functionCall | Internal 🗎 | 🔎 | |
| └ | functionCall | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| └ | functionCallWithValue | Internal 🏻 | ● | |
| └ | functionCallWithValue | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _functionCallWithValue | Private 🔐 | ● | |
| **Context** | Implementation | |||
| L | _msgSender | Internal 🗎 | | |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **IERC20** | Interface | |||
| L | totalSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | External ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | External ! | 🔎 |NO! |
| L | allowance | External ! | NO! |
```





```
| L | approve | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| L | transferFrom | External ! | 📦 |NO! |
111111
| **IDEXPair** | Interface | |||
| L | getReserves | External ! |
111111
| **IDEXFactory** | Interface | |||
| L | createPair | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
111111
| **IDEXRouter** | Interface | | | |
| L | factory | External ! | NO! |
| L | WETH | External ! | NO! |
| └ | addLiquidity | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External ! | 💹 |NO! |
| └ | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 💹 |NO! |
| └ | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● |NO! |
| **Ownable** | Implementation | Context |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | • |NO! |
| <sup>L</sup> | owner | Public ! |
                         |NO ! |
| L | renounceOwnership | Public ! | General | onlyOwner |
| L | transferOwnership | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **SHIBAAI** | Implementation | IERC20, Ownable |||
| └ | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● |NO! |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | 💹 |NO! |
| L | totalSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | decimals | External ! | NO! |
```



```
| L | symbol | External ! | NO! | |
| L | name | External ! | NO! |
| L | getOwner | External ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | Public ! | NO! |
| L | allowance | External ! | NO! |
| L | approve | Public ! | • |NO! |
| L | increaseAllowance | External ! | • | NO! |
| L | decreaseAllowance | External ! | 🔴 |NO! |
| └ | _approve | Internal 🗎 | 🔴 | |
| L | approveMax | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| L | transfer | External ! | 🔎 |NO! |
| L | transferFrom | External ! | 📦 |NO! |
| L | _transferFrom | Internal 🗎 | 🔎 | |
| └ | _basicTransfer | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | checkWalletLimit | Internal 🍙 | | |
| L | getTotalFee | Public ! | NO! |
| L | takeFee | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | swapBack | Internal 🍙 | 🛑 | swapping |
| L | getCirculatingSupply | Public ! |
| L | getLiquidityBacking | Public ! | NO! |
| L | isOverLiquified | Public ! | NO! |
| L | transferOwnership | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | renounceOwnership | Public ! | OnlyOwner |
```

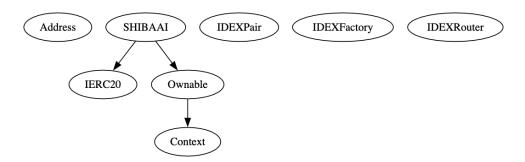








INHERITANCE GRAPH







MANUAL REVIEW

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-01	Centralized privileges	Major 🔵

only0wner centralized privileges are listed below:

transferOwnership()
setLiquidityProvider()
setSellPeriod()
setAntiDumpTax()
launch()
setTxLimit()
setMaxWallet()
setIsFeeExempt()
setIsTxLimitExempt()
setFees()
setSwapBackSettings()
setTargetLiquidity()
addLiquidityPool()



RECOMMENDATION

Deployer, contract owner, and privileged roles' private keys should be secured carefully. Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor •

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the project owner when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the project owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
uint256 constant _totalSupply = 100_000_000 * (10 ** _decimals);
    _balances[owner()] = _totalSupply;
emit Transfer(address(0), owner(), _totalSupply);
```

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RECOMMENDATION

Project must communicate with stakeholders and obtain the community consensus while distributing assets.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-04	Privileged role receiving LP tokens	Minor •

Smart contract function addLiqudity() sends liquidity to liquidityReceiver.

```
if(amountToLiquify > 0) {
    //Guaranteed swap desired to prevent trade blockages, return values ignored
    router.addLiquidityETH{value: amountLiquidity}(
        address(this),
        amountToLiquify,
        0,
        0,
        liquidityReceiver,
        block.timestamp
);
```

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RECOMMENDATION

Send LP tokens to dead address or unreachable address.



Identifier	Definition	Severity	
SNA-00	Overflow risk	Medium 🔵	

 $_$ totalSupply * 1 may cause an integer overflow. The reason for this is that $_$ totalSupply is an integer variable, and if it is very large, multiplying it by 1 can cause the resulting value to exceed the maximum value that the integer type can store.

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RECOMMENDATION

Remove multiplication with 1.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-01	Lack of appropriate arbitrary boundaries	Minor •

Below mentioned functions are set without any arbitrary boundaries.

setTxLimit()
setMaxWallet()
setTargetLiquidity()

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RECOMMENDATION

These functions should be provided appropriate upper and lower boundaries.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-02	Potential front-running	Minor •

Potential front-running also classified as – sandwich attack happens when an attacker observes a transaction swapping tokens or adding liquidity without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output amount. The attacker can manipulate the exchange rate by front-running a transaction to purchase assets and make profits by back-running a transaction to sell assets.

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RECOMMENDATION

Swap related functions should be provided reasonable minimum output amounts, instead of zero.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
SNA-01	Redundant use of renounceOwnership() and transferOwnership()	Medium •

Below mentioned functions are redundant because they do not call base class functions, and override the previous functions with same names:

renounceOwnership()
transferOwnership()

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RECOMMENDATION

Fix renounceOwnership() and transferOwnership() logic.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-02	Timestamp manipulation via block.timestamp Timestamp dependency via block.number	Minor •

Be aware that the timestamp of the block can be manipulated by a miner. When the contract uses the timestamp to seed a random number, the miner can actually post a timestamp within 15 seconds of the block being validated, effectively allowing the miner to precompute an option more favorable to their chances.

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RECOMMENDATION

To maintain block integrity, follow 15 seconds rule, and scale time dependent events accordingly.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-04	Missing or inaccurate error messages	

Below mentioned functions have missing or inaccurate error messages: launch()

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RECOMMENDATION

Provide accurate information strings for require related errors.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-09	Lack of contract balance withdraw	

Smart contract may collect tokens, and ethers from external addresses. Some swap, and liquidity-add events may accumulate residual ethers, and tokens.

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RECOMMENDATION

Add withdraw() function to take out tokens and ethers from the contract.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Unknown 🗨

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Market Makers, Open Zeppelin tools. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

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RECOMMENDATION

Inspect third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.



DISCLAIMERS

InterFi Network provides the easy-to-understand audit of solidity source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. We provide solidity development, testing, and auditing services. We have developed 150+ solidity codes, audited 1000+ smart contracts, and analyzed 500,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Velas, Oasis, etc.

InterFi Network is built by engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 4 core members, and 6+ casual contributors.

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