



# Smart Contract Audit

FOR

## NotBabyCoin

DATED : 13 March, 2024



# AUDIT SUMMARY

**Project name - NotBabyCoin**

**Date:** 13 March, 2024

**Scope of Audit-** Audit Ace was consulted to conduct the smart contract audit of the solidity source codes.

**Audit Status: Passed**

## Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	0	0	1	2
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0



# USED TOOLS

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## Tools:

### 1- Manual Review:

A line by line code review has been performed by audit ace team.

**2- BSC Test Network:** All tests were conducted on the BSC Test network, and each test has a corresponding transaction attached to it. These tests can be found in the "Functional Tests" section of the report.

### 3- Slither :

The code has undergone static analysis using Slither.

### Testnet version:

The tests were performed using the contract deployed on the BSC Testnet, which can be found at the following address:

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/token/0x42bbac51a34bcd02dbb9c4e4e1b19874fc10b134#code>

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# Token Information

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**Token Name :** NotBabyCoin

**Token Symbol:** NOTB

**Decimals:** 18

**Token Supply:** 200000000

**Network:** BscScan

**Token Type:** BEP-20

**Token Address:**

0x7793142B62e2435d0100870710D4B5e2E4468B0e

**Checksum:**

99fe9e9c341ee7973b99e3c799ce8f6f

**Owner:**

0xd032c6102574f854ab000146AE37a5E995506284

(at time of writing the audit)

**Deployer:**

0xd032c6102574f854ab000146AE37a5E995506284

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# TOKEN OVERVIEW

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**Fees:****Buy Fee:** 1-25%**Sell Fee:** 1-25%**Transfer Fee:** 3-25%

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**Fees Privilege:** Owner

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**Ownership:** Owned

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**Minting:** No mint function

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**Max Tx Amount/ Max Wallet Amount:** No

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**Blacklist:** No



# AUDIT METHODOLOGY

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The auditing process will follow a routine as special considerations by Auditace:

- Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace to make sure the contract logic meets the intentions of the client without exposing the user's funds to risk.
- Manual review of the entire codebase by our experts, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- Specification comparison is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace describe.
- Test coverage analysis determines whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run the test cases.
- Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
- Reviewing the codebase to improve maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices.



# VULNERABILITY CHECKLIST



Return values of low-level calls



**Gasless Send**



Private modifier



Using block.timestamp



Multiple Sends



Re-entrancy



Using Suicide



Tautology or contradiction



Gas Limit and Loops



Timestamp Dependence



Address hardcoded



Revert/require functions



Exception Disorder



Use of tx.origin



Using inline assembly



Integer overflow/underflow



Divide before multiply



Dangerous strict equalities



Missing Zero Address Validation



Using SHA3

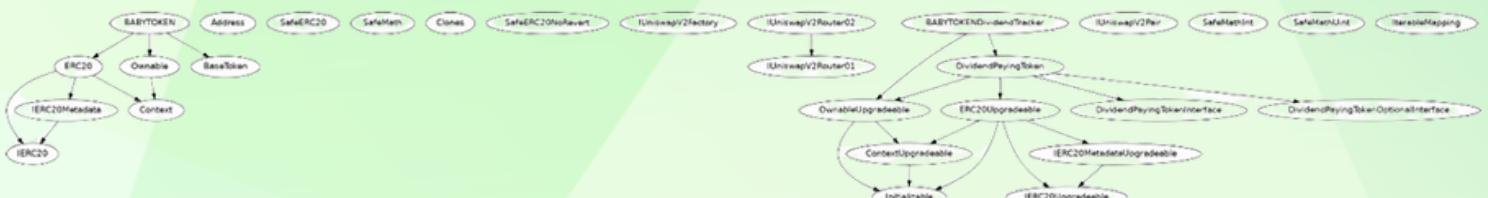


Compiler version not fixed



Using throw

# INHERITANCE TREE





# STATIC ANALYSIS

A static analysis of the code was performed using Slither.  
No issues were found.

```
INFO:Detectors:  
DividendPayingToken.__DividendPayingToken_init(address,string,string)._name (BABYTOKEN.sol#2462) shadows:  
    - ERC20Upgradeable._name (BABYTOKEN.sol#1727) (state variable)  
DividendPayingToken.__DividendPayingToken_init(address,string,string)._symbol (BABYTOKEN.sol#2463) shadows:  
    - ERC20Upgradeable._symbol (BABYTOKEN.sol#1728) (state variable)  
DividendPayingToken.dividendOf(address)._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2523) shadows:  
    - OwnableUpgradeable._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2071) (state variable)  
DividendPayingToken.withdrawableDividendOf(address)._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2530) shadows:  
    - OwnableUpgradeable._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2071) (state variable)  
DividendPayingToken.withdrawnDividendOf(address)._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2542) shadows:  
    - OwnableUpgradeable._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2071) (state variable)  
DividendPayingToken.accumulativeDividendOf(address)._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2556) shadows:  
    - OwnableUpgradeable._owner (BABYTOKEN.sol#2071) (state variable)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing  
INFO:Detectors:  
BABYTOKEN.setSwapTokensAtAmount(uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3073-3079) should emit an event for:  
    - swapTokensAtAmount = amount (BABYTOKEN.sol#3078)  
BABYTOKEN.setTokenRewardsFee(uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3110-3114) should emit an event for:  
    - totalFees = tokenRewardsFee.add(liquidityFee).add(marketingFee) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3112)  
BABYTOKEN.setLiquidityFee(uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3116-3120) should emit an event for:  
    - liquidityFee = value (BABYTOKEN.sol#3117)  
    - totalFees = tokenRewardsFee.add(liquidityFee).add(marketingFee) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3118)  
BABYTOKEN.setMarketingFee(uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3122-3126) should emit an event for:  
    - marketingFee = value (BABYTOKEN.sol#3123)  
    - totalFees = tokenRewardsFee.add(liquidityFee).add(marketingFee) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3124)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-arithmetic  
INFO:Detectors:  
BABYTOKEN.constructor(string,string,uint256,address[4],uint256[3],uint256,address,uint256).uniswapV2Pair (BABYTOKEN.sol#3044-3045) lacks a zero-check on :  
    - uniswapV2Pair = _uniswapV2Pair (BABYTOKEN.sol#3047)  
BABYTOKEN.constructor(string,string,uint256,address[4],uint256[3],uint256,address,uint256).serviceFeeReceiver_ (BABYTOKEN.sol#3010) lacks a zero-check on :  
    - address(serviceFeeReceiver_).transfer(serviceFee_) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3068)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation  
INFO:Detectors:  
SafeERC20NoRevert.safeTransfer(IERC20,address,uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1226-1238) has external calls inside a loop: (success,returnData) = address(token).call(abi.encodeWithSelector(token.transfer.selector,to,value)) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1231-1233)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#calls-inside-a-loop
```

```
INFO:Detectors:  
BABYTOKENDividendTracker.getAccount(address) (BABYTOKEN.sol#2727-2774) uses timestamp for comparisons  
    Dangerous comparisons:  
        - nextClaimTime > block.timestamp (BABYTOKEN.sol#2771-2773)  
BABYTOKENDividendTracker.canAutoClaim(uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#2799-2805) uses timestamp for comparisons  
    Dangerous comparisons:  
        - lastClaimTime > block.timestamp (BABYTOKEN.sol#2800)  
        - block.timestamp.sub(lastClaimTime) >= claimWait (BABYTOKEN.sol#2804)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#block-timestamp  
INFO:Detectors:  
Address.isContract(address) (BABYTOKEN.sol#530-540) uses assembly  
    - INLINE ASM (BABYTOKEN.sol#536-538)  
Address.verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string) (BABYTOKEN.sol#699-719) uses assembly  
    - INLINE ASM (BABYTOKEN.sol#711-714)  
Clones.clone(address) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1151-1160) uses assembly  
    - INLINE ASM (BABYTOKEN.sol#1152-1158)  
Clones.cloneDeterministic(address,bytes32) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1169-1178) uses assembly  
    - INLINE ASM (BABYTOKEN.sol#1170-1176)  
Clones.predictDeterministicAddress(address,bytes32,address) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1183-1198) uses assembly  
    - INLINE ASM (BABYTOKEN.sol#1188-1197)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage  
INFO:Detectors:  
BABYTOKEN._transfer(address,address,uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#3273-3361) has a high cyclomatic complexity (14).  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#cyclomatic-complexity  
INFO:Detectors:  
Address.functionCall(address,bytes) (BABYTOKEN.sol#583-585) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#612-618) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes) (BABYTOKEN.sol#672-674) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string) (BABYTOKEN.sol#682-691) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes) (BABYTOKEN.sol#645-647) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string) (BABYTOKEN.sol#655-664) is never used and should be removed  
Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#558-563) is never used and should be removed  
Clones.cloneDeterministic(address,bytes32) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1169-1178) is never used and should be removed  
Clones.predictDeterministicAddress(address,bytes32) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1203-1209) is never used and should be removed  
Clones.predictDeterministicAddress(address,bytes32,address) (BABYTOKEN.sol#1183-1198) is never used and should be removed  
Context._msgData() (BABYTOKEN.sol#140-142) is never used and should be removed  
ContextUpgradeable._Context_init_() (BABYTOKEN.sol#1668-1670) is never used and should be removed  
ContextUpgradeable._msgData_() (BABYTOKEN.sol#1678-1680) is never used and should be removed  
DividendPayingToken._transfer(address,address,uint256) (BABYTOKEN.sol#2575-2590) is never used and should be removed
```



# STATIC ANALYSIS

**A static analysis of the code was performed using Slither.**

**No issues were found.**



# FUNCTIONAL TESTING

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## 1- Approve (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xe24f15a93e0edf3f21b97ff0001576b45a02b19ce96e9a0338e2d535a3807294>

## 2- Increase Allowance (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x9d3de17d8158f41e625f7f75b9da024dea20fc3f02c049736702125c451f7fdf>

## 3- Decrease Allowance (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xfd74116563f7892c030603502ac9b64443ccb6846e448db32f72497da5bb59fd>

## 4- Exclude From Fees (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x16c74d16dc4231d0de6d706c997f77590e488b73024ccfa56f42335365415ba>

## 5- Exclude From Dividends (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x3ac146d7ead920e2e5108c750ea2fb7b4e9933aece2f072f76709a333ce99c03>

## 6- Set Liquidity Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x1f4d0e719bd514b80e48d646ace8095e242dbf4fdb5093a5432858fd281aca95>

## 7- Set Marketing Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x20347ad9caadb1d4546b792c4ebb2da9fdb8631c13651424fddcf49f3e041082>

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# FUNCTIONAL TESTING

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## 8- Set Token Reward Fee (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x5862df28e3b50389a92fd5ce1f9b25bd630fb80cb2e38295482ed94e75df96c8>

## 9- Set Marketing Wallet (**passed**):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x2e31b66ffc594fa0c658ff1ba10acd77b01af22a85a26ee50b488250cc115e9>



## POINTS TO NOTE

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- The owner can transfer ownership.
- The owner can renounce ownership.
- The owner can set the marketing wallet address.
- The owner can set Reward/Liquidity/Marketing fees of not more than 25%.
- The owner can exclude address from Dividends.
- The Owner can exclude address from fees.
- The Owner can update claim wait.
- The owner can set balance.



# CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity	Description
◆ Critical	These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
◆ High-Risk	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.
◆ Medium-Risk	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.
◆ Low-Risk	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestion	A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

## Findings

Severity	Found
◆ Critical	0
◆ High-Risk	0
◆ Medium-Risk	0
◆ Low-Risk	1
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions	2



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Missing Events

**Severity:** Low

**Subject:** Missing Events

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

They serve as a mechanism for emitting and recording data onto the blockchain, making it transparent and easily accessible.

```
function setSwapTokensAtAmount(uint256 amount) external onlyOwner {
    require(
        amount > totalSupply() / 10 ** 5,
        "BABYTOKEN: Amount must be greater than 0.001% of total supply"
    );
    swapTokensAtAmount = amount;
}
function setLiquidityFee(uint256 value) external onlyOwner {
    liquidityFee = value;
    totalFees = tokenRewardsFee.add(liquidityFee).add(marketingFee);
    require(totalFees <= 25, "Total fee is over 25%");
}
function setMarketingFee(uint256 value) external onlyOwner {
    marketingFee = value;
    totalFees = tokenRewardsFee.add(liquidityFee).add(marketingFee);
    require(totalFees <= 25, "Total fee is over 25%");
}
function setTokenRewardsFee(uint256 value) external onlyOwner {
    tokenRewardsFee = value;
    totalFees = tokenRewardsFee.add(liquidityFee).add(marketingFee);
    require(totalFees <= 25, "Total fee is over 25%");
}
function setMarketingWallet(address payable wallet) external onlyOwner {
    require(
        wallet != address(0),
        "BABYTOKEN: The marketing wallet cannot be the value of zero"
    );
    require(!wallet.isContract(), "Marketing wallet cannot be a contract");
    _marketingWalletAddress = wallet;
}
```

### Suggestion:

Emit an event for critical changes.



# MANUAL TESTING

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**Optimization**

**Severity:** **Informational**

**Subject:** Remove Safe Math

**Status:** Open

**Line:** 913-112

**Overview:**

compiler version above 0.8.0 can control arithmetic overflow/underflow, it is recommended to remove the unwanted code to avoid high gas fees.



# MANUAL TESTING

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## Optimization

**Severity:** Optimization

**Subject:** Remove unused code

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

Unused variables are allowed in Solidity, and they do not pose a direct security issue. It is the best practice to avoid them.

```
function _msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes calldata) {
    return msg.data;
}
uint256[50] private __gap;
```



# DISCLAIMER

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# ABOUT AUDITACE

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We specialize in providing thorough and reliable audits for Web3 projects. With a team of experienced professionals, we use cutting-edge technology and rigorous methodologies to evaluate the security and integrity of blockchain systems. We are committed to helping our clients ensure the safety and transparency of their digital assets and transactions.



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