



Sing Subscription

Smart Contract Audit Report



ABOUT AUDITACE

Audit Ace is built, to combat financial fraud in the cryptocurrency industry, a growing security firm that provides audits, Smart contract creation, and end-to-end solutions to all crypto-related queries.

Website - <https://auditace.tech/>

Telegram - https://t.me/Audit_Ace

Twitter - https://twitter.com/auditace_

Github - <https://github.com/Audit-Ace>



Overview

AUDITACE team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of smart contracts. Smart contracts were analyzed mainly for common contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks.

Token Name: Sing (SING)

Contract address 0xD13d2A8faEC03b97EA8169A4A2EAb2EA346b302F

Audit Result: Passed

Audit Date: October 17, 2022

KYC :Not Done

Audit Team: TEAM AUDITACE

Disclaimer

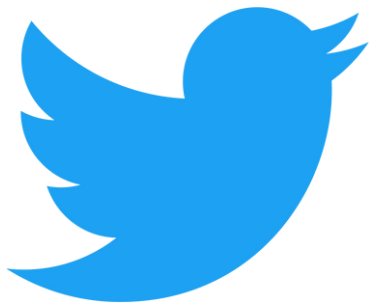
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SING

Social Media Overview



https://t.me/sing_global



https://twitter.com/sing_global



<https://www.singkaraoke.finance/>



Token Summary

Parameter	Result
Address	0xc764f35db2811F4f4f28aAA6EC101eDf04636d8c
Token Type	ERC 20
Token Tracker	Sing (SING)
Decimals	18
Supply	100,000,000,000,000
Platform	Binance Smart Chain
Compiler	vv0.7.3+commit.9bfce1f6
Contract Name	ShibaBurnTribe
Optimization	Yes with 200 runs
License Type	default
Language	Solidity
Codebase	https://bscscan.com/address/0xc764f35db2811F4f4f28aAA6EC101eDf04636d8c#code

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window titled 'HasWBNB.js - backend contact checker - Visual Studio Code'. The Explorer sidebar on the left displays the project structure for 'Vitalik-Platform-Contract-Checker-backend.zip', with 'honeycheck.js' selected under the 'honeycheckers' directory. The main editor area shows the content of 'honeycheck.js', which is a JavaScript file using ethers.js to interact with a DEX. The code defines a function 'buyGas' that takes a token, signer, signerAddress, Dex, and ethAddress as arguments. It calculates the gas cost for a transaction and sends it to the DEX.

```

1  const { ethers, network } = require("hardhat");
2
3  const HasWBNB = async (token, signer, signerAddress, Dex, ethAddress) => {
4    let buyGas;
5    let sellGas;
6    let tokenName = await token.symbol();
7    const toGet = {
8      await Dex.getAmountsOut(ethers.utils.parseEther("1"), [
9        ethAddress,
10       token.address,
11     ])
12   };
13   console.log("Expect To Get " + toGet);
14   const pn_buy_tx =
15     await Dex.swapExactETHforTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(
16       0,
17       [ethAddress, token.address],
18       signerAddress,
19       Date.now() + 1000 * 60,
20       {
21         value: ethers.utils.parseEther("1"),
22         gasPrice: await ethers.provider.getGasPrice(),
23         gasLimit: "1000000",
24       }
25     );
26   const buy_rec = await pn_buy_tx.wait(1);
27   buyGas = buy_rec.gasUsed;
28   console.log("• Bought...");
29
30   let added = (await token.functions.balanceOf(signerAddress)).balance;
31   let buyTax = toGet
32     .sub(added)
33     .mul(10 ** 4)
34     .div(toGet);
35   buyTax = parseEther(buyTax) / 100;
36   console.log("Buy Tax : " + buyTax);
37   await network.provider.send("evm_increaseTime", [5]);

```

DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

NOT DETECTED

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

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.
-



Issues Checking Status

No	Issue Description	Checking Status
1	Compiler warnings.	Passed
2	Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.	Passed
3	Possible delays in data delivery.	Passed
4	Oracle calls.	Passed
5	Front running.	Passed
6	Timestamp dependence.	Passed
7	Integer Overflow and Underflow.	Passed
8	DoS with Revert.	Passed
9	DoS with block gas limit.	Passed
10	Methods execution permissions.	Passed
11	Design Logic.	Passed
12	Cross-function race conditions.	Passed
13	Safe Zeppelin module.	Passed
14	Malicious Event log.	Passed
15	Scoping and Declarations.	Passed
16	Fallback function security.	Passed
17	Arithmetic accuracy.	Passed



SWC ATTACK TEST

SWC ID	Description	Test Result
SWC-100	Function Visibility	Passed
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	Passed
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Passed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed
SWC-107	Re-entrancy	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Passed
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed
SWC-112	Delegate Call to Untrusted Callee	Passed
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Passed
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Passed
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed



SWC ID	Description	Test Result
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Passed
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Grieving	Passed
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions with Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed
SWC-134	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed

Classification of Risks

Severity

Description

◆ 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.
◆ Informational	A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

Findings

Severity

Found

◆ High-Risk	1
◆ Medium-Risk	0
◆ Low-Risk	0
◆ Informational	0
Total	1



MANUAL AUDIT

HIGH RISK FINDINGS

Centralization - The owner is able to set up fees upto 100%

```
function setBuyTax(uint _tax) external onlyOwner {  
    require (_tax <= FEE_LIMIT, "!available tax");  
    buyTax = _tax;
```

```
    emit UpdatedBuyTax(_tax);  
}
```

```
function setSellTax(uint _tax) external onlyOwner {  
    require (_tax <= FEE_LIMIT, "!available tax");  
    sellTax = _tax;
```

```
    emit UpdatedSellTax(_tax);  
}
```



AUDIT FINDINGS

- Owner is not able to set fees upto 100%
- Owner is able to blacklist an arbitrary address.
- Owner is not able to set max transaction amount.
- Owner is not able to mint new tokens.
- Owner is not able to disable buying/selling/transferring tokens.

