

# SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT OF SATORUFI MASTERCHEF



SMART CONTRACT AUDIT | SOLIDITY DEVELOPMENT & TESTING | KYC | PROJECT EVALUATION

RELENTLESSLY SECURING THE PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN

## Summary

**Auditing Firm** InterFi Network

Client Firm SatoruFi

**Architecture** InterFi "Echelon" Auditing Standard

**Language** Solidity

Mandatory Audit Check Static, Software, Auto Intelligent & Manual Analysis

**Final Report Date** January 09, 2022

#### <u>Audit Summary</u>

InterFi team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analyzed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks. According to the smart contract audit:

- SatoruFi's MasterChef smart contract source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY
- SatoruFi's MasterChef smart contract has an ACTIVE OWNERSHIP
- For SatoruFi's token audit, please visit: <a href="https://github.com/interfinetwork/smart-contract-audits">https://github.com/interfinetwork/smart-contract-audits</a>

For the detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and functional test, kindly refer to the audit.

- Contract address: 0x5CaFA9B74b6C56fC4C035cEa0AAf079c42c23865
- 🖁 Blockchain: Ethereum Chain
- Verify the authenticity of this report on InterFi's GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/interfinetwork">https://github.com/interfinetwork</a>



# **Table Of Contents**

## **Project Information**

Overview	4
InterFi "Echelon" Audit Standard	
Audit Scope & Methodology	6
InterFi's Risk Classification	8
Smart Contract Risk Assessment	
Static Analysis	9
Software Analysis	11
Manual Analysis	13
SWC Attacks	14
Risk Status & Radar Chart	16
Report Summary	
Auditor's Verdict	17
<u>Legal Advisory</u>	
Important Disclaimer	18
About InterFi Network	19



# **Project Overview**

InterFi was consulted by SatoruFi to conduct the smart contract security audit of their Masterchef's source code.

#### **About SatoruFi MasterChef**

Welcome to Satoru Inu, a community driven platform sanctioning people of all backgrounds to true financial freedom. Satoru was built with love to emphasize community, trust, and healthy innovation. The \$SATO token is our equilibrium. The smart contract was built on the ERC-20 blockchain with great tokenomics and anticipation. With locked liquidity and a fully transparent and innovative team, \$SATO is a very safe and beneficial token to hold. Buy, shill, and chill as your balance increases with our 2% reward system.

Project	SatoruFi MasterChef
Blockchain	Ethereum Chain Smart Contract
Language	Security Audit
Contract	0x5CaFA9B74b6C56fC4C035cEa0AAf079c42c23865
Website	https://satorutoken.com
Telegram	https://t.me/satorureformed
Twitter	https://twitter.com/SatoruToken
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/SatoruToken
Reddit	https://www.reddit.com/r/Satoruinu



#### **Project Logo**



#### Solidity Source Code On Blockchain (Verified Contract Source Code)

https://etherscan.io/address/0x5cafa9b74b6c56fc4c035cea0aaf079c42c23865#code

Contract Name: MasterChef

Compiler Version: v0.6.12

Optimization Enabled: Yes with 200 runs

### Solidity Source Code On InterFi GitHub

https://github.com/interfinetwork/audited-codes/blob/main/SatoruFiMasterChef.sol

#### SHA-1 Hash

Solidity source code is audited at hash #649f4298e4966202bff32l35388a3f108l6ad8a6



# **Audit Scope & Methodology**

The scope of this report is to audit the smart contract source code of SatoruFi MasterChef. InterFi has scanned the contract and reviewed the project for common vulnerabilities, exploits, hacks, and back-doors. Below is the list of commonly known smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and hacks:

#### Category

- Re-entrancy
- Unhandled Exceptions
- Transaction Order Dependency
- Integer Overflow
- Unrestricted Action
- Incorrect Inheritance Order
- Typographical Errors
- Requirement Violation
- Ownership Takeover
- Gas Limit and Loops
- Deployment Consistency
- Repository Consistency
- Data Consistency
- Token Supply Manipulation
- Access Control and Authorization
- Operations Trail and Event Generation
- Assets Manipulation
- Liquidity Access

#### **Smart Contract Vulnerabilities**

#### **Source Code Review**

#### **Functional Assessment**



#### InterFi's Echelon Audit Standard

The aim of InterFi's "Echelon" standard is to analyze the smart contract and identify the vulnerabilities and the hacks in the smart contract. Mentioned are the steps used by ECHELON-1 to assess the smart contract:

- 1. Solidity smart contract source code reviewal:
  - Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to InterFi to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
  - Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-byline to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- 2. Static, Manual, and Software analysis:
  - Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
  - Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
- 3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
- 4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts

#### Automated 3P frameworks used to assess the smart contract vulnerabilities

- Slither
- Consensys MythX, Mythril
- SWC Registry
- Solidity Coverage
- Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code Complier



## InterFi's Risk Classification

Smart contracts are generally designed to manipulate and hold funds denominated in ETH/BNB. This makes them very tempting attack targets, as a successful attack may allow the attacker to directly steal funds from the contract. Below are the typical risk levels of a smart contract:

**Vulnerable**: A contract is vulnerable if it has been flagged by a static analysis tool as such. As we will see later, this means that some contracts may be vulnerable because of a false-positive.

**Exploitable:** A contract is exploitable if it is vulnerable and the vulnerability could be exploited by an external attacker. For example, if the "vulnerability" flagged by a tool is in a function which requires to own the contract, it would be vulnerable but not exploitable.

**Exploited:** A contract is exploited if it received a transaction on the main network which triggered one of its vulnerabilities. Therefore, a contract can be vulnerable or even exploitable without having been exploited.

Risk severity	Meaning Security Audit		
! Critical	This level vulnerabilities could be exploited easily, and can lead to asset loss,		
	data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.		
! High	This level vulnerabilities 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	This level vulnerabilities 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	This level vulnerabilities can be ignored. They are code style violations, and		
	informational statements in the code. They may not affect the smart contract		
	execution		



# **Smart Contract - Static Analysis**

Symbol	Meaning
•	Function can be modified
<u>ds</u>	Function is payable
	Function is locked
	Function can be accessed
!	Important functionality

```
| **MasterChef** | Implementation | Ownable, Authorizable, ReentrancyGuard |||
 └ | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● |NO! |
| L | poolLength | External ! | NO! | |
| L | add | External ! | • | onlyOwner nonDuplicated |
| L | set | External ! | Parallel | onlyOwner validatePoolByPid |
| └ | massUpdatePools | Public ! | ● |NO! |
| L | updatePool | Public ! | Government | ValidatePoolByPid |
| L | getMultiplier | Public ! | NO! |
| L | getPoolReward | Public ! | NO! |
| L | pendingReward | External ! | | validatePoolByPid |
| └ | claimRewards | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | claimReward | Public ! | General | validatePoolByPid |
| L | _harvest | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | getGlobalAmount | External ! | NO! |
| L | getGlobalRefAmount | External ! | NO! |
| L | getTotalRefs | External ! | NO! |
| L | getRefValueOf | External ! | NO! |
| └ | deposit | External ! | ● | nonReentrant validatePoolByPid |
| L | withdraw | External ! | Parallel | nonReentrant validatePoolByPid |
| L | emergencyWithdraw | External ! | • | nonReentrant validatePoolByPid |
| L | safeGovTokenTransfer | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | dev | External ! | 🔎 | onlyAuthorized |
| L | bonusFinishUpdate | External ! | 🔴 | onlyAuthorized |
| └ | lpUpdate | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| └ | comUpdate | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | founderUpdate | External ! | OnlyAuthorized |
| └ | rewardUpdate | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | rewardMulUpdate | External ! | • | onlyAuthorized |
| L | lockUpdate | External ! | OnlyAuthorized |
| L | lockdevUpdate | External ! | OnlyAuthorized |
```



```
| └ | locklpUpdate | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | lockcomUpdate | External ! | Particle | onlyAuthorized |
| L | lockfounderUpdate | External ! | OnlyAuthorized |
| └ | starblockUpdate | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | getNewRewardPerBlock | External ! | NO! |
| L | userDelta | External ! | validatePoolByPid |
| L | reviseWithdraw | External ! | 🔴 | onlyAuthorized validatePoolByPid |
| └ | reviseDeposit | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized validatePoolByPid |
| └ | setStageStarts | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
\mid \mid \mid setStageEnds \mid External \mid \mid \mid \mid onlyAuthorized \mid
| L | setUserFeeStage | External ! | OnlyAuthorized | |
| └ | setDevFeeStage | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | setDevDepFee | External ! | • | onlyAuthorized |
| └ | setUserDepFee | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | reclaimTokenOwnership | External ! | 🔴 | onlyAuthorized |
| **SatoruFiToken** | Implementation | ERC20, Ownable, Authorizable |||
| └ | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● | ERC20 |
| L | cap | External ! | | NO! |
| └ | capUpdate | External ! | ● | onlyAuthorized |
| L | lockFromUpdate | External ! | Parallel | onlyAuthorized |
\mid \mid \mid \mid \mid \mid \mid \mid \mid onlyAuthorized \mid
| L | unlockedSupply | External ! | NO! | |
| L | lockedSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | circulatingSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | totalLock | Public ! | NO! |
| L | _transfer | Internal 🗎 | 🔎 | |
| └ | mint | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | manualMint | External ! | Parallel | onlyAuthorized |
| L | totalBalanceOf | External ! | NO! |
| L | lockOf | External ! | NO! |
| L | lastUnlockBlock | External ! | NO! |
| └ | lock | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | canUnlockAmount | Public ! | NO! |
| L | unlock | External ! | \bigcirc |NO! |
| L | transferAll | External ! | • | NO! |
| L | delegates | External ! | NO! |
| L | delegate | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| └ | delegateBySig | External ! | ● |NO! |
| **Authorizable** | Implementation | Ownable |||
| L | addAuthorized | External ! | 🛑 | onlyOwner |
| L | removeAuthorized | External ! | Governor |
| **ReentrancyGuard** | Implementation | |||
```



# **Smart Contract - Software Analysis**

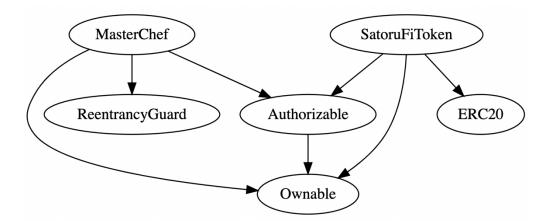
#### **Function Signatures**

```
46664064 => rewardMulUpdate(uint256[])
081e3eda =>
             poolLength()
8b05fe68 =>
             add(uint256, IERC20, bool)
64482f79 =>
             set(uint256,uint256,bool)
630b5ba1 =>
             massUpdatePools()
51eb05a6 =>
             updatePool(uint256)
             getMultiplier(uint256,uint256)
8dbb1e3a =>
c8ed7680 =>
             getPoolReward(uint256, uint256, uint256)
98969e82 => pendingReward(uint256,address)
             claimRewards(uint256[])
5eac6239 =>
ae169a50 => claimReward(uint256)
dbcae530 => harvest(uint256)
929c6971 =>
             getGlobalAmount(address)
5c5e490b =>
             getGlobalRefAmount(address)
36ebcde6 =>
             getTotalRefs(address)
dd77b9fd => getRefValueOf(address,address)
8dbdbe6d =>
             deposit(uint256,uint256,address)
0ad58d2f =>
             withdraw(uint256,uint256,address)
             emergencyWithdraw(uint256)
5312ea8e =>
c3f22dcd => safeGovTokenTransfer(address,uint256)
8d88a90e =>
             dev(address)
245b211d =>
             bonusFinishUpdate(uint256)
354affb7 =>
             halvingUpdate(uint256[])
4dbf85ca => lpUpdate(address)
c749d614 => comUpdate(address)
30fb8e0e =>
             founderUpdate(address)
3d479cd5 => rewardUpdate(uint256)
01b689c0 => lockUpdate(uint256)
b6066962 => lockdevUpdate(uint256)
f2ffc22c => locklpUpdate(uint256)
c663baa6 => lockcomUpdate(uint256)
de988524 => lockfounderUpdate(uint256)
24b95c3e =>
             starblockUpdate(uint256)
1d465c82 => getNewRewardPerBlock(uint256)
09ae4d2c =>
             userDelta(uint256)
6066debd => reviseWithdraw(uint256,address,uint256)
82386d58 =>
             reviseDeposit(uint256,address,uint256)
847bdaa4 => setStageStarts(uint256[])
             setStageEnds(uint256[])
4af0e3e1 =>
2a7b0107 => setUserFeeStage(uint256[])
8cc883ce => setDevFeeStage(uint256[])
fb075433 => setDevDepFee(uint256)
7c39c9c9 => setUserDepFee(uint256)
eda67048 => reclaimTokenOwnership(address)
355274ea => cap()
```



```
40346c49 \Rightarrow capUpdate(uint256)
c38533c6 =>
             lockFromUpdate(uint256)
0cb285e2 => lockToUpdate(uint256)
fd3d27b8 => unlockedSupply()
ca5c7b91 => lockedSupply()
9358928b => circulatingSupply()
3a1aae35 => totalLock()
cad3be83 => beforeTokenTransfer(address,address,uint256)
             _transfer(address,address,uint256)
30e0789e =>
40c10f19 => mint(address,uint256)
e4c5ff46 =>
             manualMint(address,uint256)
4b0ee02a => totalBalanceOf(address)
5a46d3b5 => lockOf(address)
89a2867c => lastUnlockBlock(address)
282d3fdf => lock(address,uint256)
202b1760 => canUnlockAmount(address)
a69df4b5 => unlock()
a3a7e7f3 => transferAll(address)
587cde1e =>
             delegates(address)
5c19a95c =>
             delegate(address)
             delegateBySig(address,uint256,uint256,uint8,bytes32,bytes32)
c3cda520 =>
             getCurrentVotes(address)
b4b5ea57 =>
782d6fe1 =>
             getPriorVotes(address, uint256)
             _delegate(address,address)
a28a42b3 =>
955f9fd8 =>
             _moveDelegates(address,address,uint256)
             _writeCheckpoint(address,uint32,uint256,uint256)
ee59e77f =>
869d1f83 => safe32(uint256,string)
3408e470 =>
             getChainId()
cf1c316a =>
             addAuthorized(address)
485d7d94 =>
             removeAuthorized(address)
```

#### **Inheritance Graph**





## **Smart Contract - Manual Analysis**

- Active smart contract owner: 0x77bcd8ef323142925538aa9c6c363d47d5dace11
- Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to smart contract's safety and security.
- SatoruFi's MasterChef contract utilizes "ReentrancyGuard" to prevent reentrant calls to a function. Reentrancy Guard is a contract module that helps prevent reentrant calls to a function. Inheriting from Reentrancy Guard will make the nonReentrant modifier available, which can be applied to functions to make sure there are no nested (reentrant) calls to them.
- The smart contract has low severity issue which may or may not create any functional vulnerability.

```
"resource": "/SatoruFiMasterChef.sol",

"owner": "_generated_diagnostic_collection_name_#0",

"severity": 8, (! Low Severity)

"Expected elementary type name for mapping key type" [101, 13]

"source": "solc",
```



# **Smart Contract - SWC Attacks**

SWC ID	Description	Verdict
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	! Low
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 Company of the Company o	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation Smart Contract	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-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	! Low
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	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	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code)	! Low
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed



# **Smart Contract - Risk Status & Radar Chart**

Risk Severity	Status		
! Critical	None critical severity issues identified		
! High	None high severity issues identified		
! Medium	None medium severity issues identified		
! Low	2 low severity issues identified		
Verified	54 functions and instances verified of the standard of the sta	F	
	Compiler Check 95 Interface Safety 80 75	Static Analysis	
	Manual Analysis	Software Analysis	



## **Auditor's Verdict**

InterFi team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analyzed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks.

- SatoruFi's MasterChef smart contract source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY
- SatoruFi's MasterChef smart contract has an ACTIVE OWNERSHIP



#### **Note for stakeholders**

- Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact on smart contract's safety and security.
- Make sure that the project team's KYC/identity is verified by an independent firm, e.g., InterFi.
- Always check if the contract's liquidity is locked. A longer liquidity lock plays an important role in project's longevity. It is recommended to have multiple liquidity providers.
- Examine the unlocked token supply in the owner, developer, or team's private wallets. Understand the project's tokenomics, and make sure the tokens outside of the LP Pair are vested or locked for a longer period of time.
- Ensure that the project's official website is hosted on a trusted platform, and is using an active SSL certificate. The website's domain should be registered for a longer period of time.



## **Important Disclaimer**

InterFi Network provides contract auditing and project verification services for blockchain projects. The purpose of the audit is to analyse the on-chain smart contract source code, and to provide basic overview of the project. This report should not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to, or relied upon by any person for any purposes without InterFi's prior written consent.

InterFi provides the easy-to-understand assessment of the project, and the smart contract (otherwise known as the source code). The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered as an enough assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other statements of the contract. While we have used all the data at our disposal to provide the transparent analysis, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only — we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts. Be aware that smart contracts deployed on a blockchain aren't resistant from external vulnerability, or a hack. Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to smart contract's safety and security. Therefore, InterFi does not guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contract.

The analysis of the security is purely based on the smart contracts alone. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

This report should not be considered as an endorsement or disapproval of any project or team.

The information provided on this report does not constitute investment advice, financial advice, trading advice, or any other sort of advice and you should not treat any of the report's content as such. Do conduct your own due diligence and consult your financial advisor before making any investment decisions.



## **About InterFi Network**

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. InterFi is developing an ecosystem that is seamless and responsive. Some of our services: Blockchain Security, Token Launchpad, NFT Marketplace, etc. InterFi's mission is to interconnect multiple services like Blockchain Security, DeFi, Gaming, and Marketplace under one ecosystem that is seamless, multi-chain compatible, scalable, secure, fast, responsive, and easy-to-use.

InterFi is built by a decentralized team of UI experts, contributors, engineers, and enthusiasts from all over the world. Our team currently consists of 6+ core team members, and 10+ casual contributors. InterFi provides manual, static, and automatic smart contract analysis, to ensure that project is checked against known attacks and potential vulnerabilities.

To learn more, visit <a href="https://interfi.network">https://interfi.network</a>

To view our audit portfolio, visit <a href="https://github.com/interfinetwork">https://github.com/interfinetwork</a>

To book an audit, message <a href="https://t.me/interfiaudits">https://t.me/interfiaudits</a>



