



Smart Contract Security Audit Report

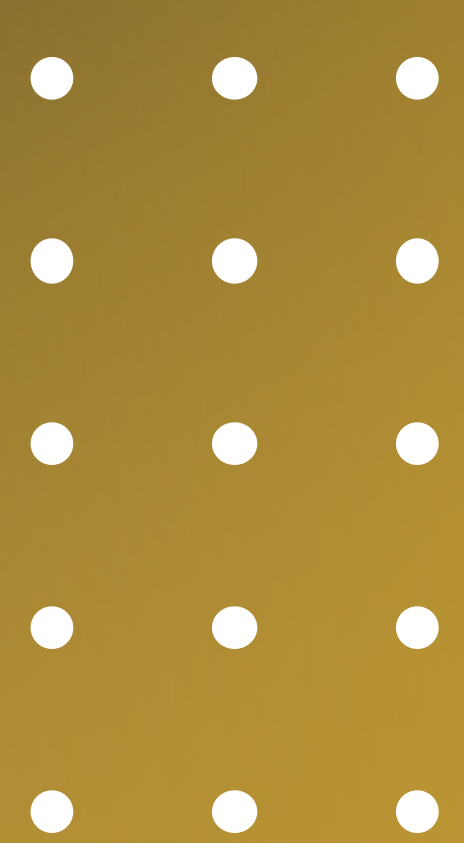
Tsuzuki Inu

December 2022

Security Status



www.hacksafe.io

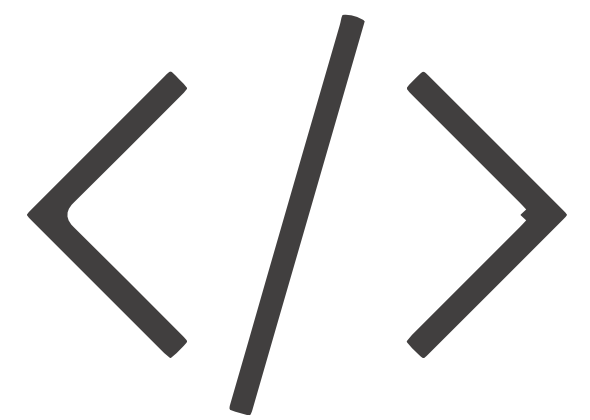


Audit Details



Audited project

Tsuzuki Inu



Deployer address

0x45f828c9cdf410c520ecc96ce6054efba671bfdc



Client contacts

Tsuzuki Inu Team



Blockchain

Ethereum



Website

Not provided

Disclaimer

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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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.

Procedure

Step 1 - In-Depth Manual Review

Manual line-by-line code reviews to ensure the logic behind each function is sound and safe from various attack vectors. This is the most important and lengthy portion of the audit process (as automated tools often cannot find the nuances that lead to exploits such as flash loan attacks).

Step 2 - Automated Testing

Simulation of a variety of interactions with your Smart Contract on a test blockchain leveraging a combination of automated test tools and manual testing to determine if any security vulnerabilities exist.

Step 3 – Leadership Review

The engineers assigned to the audit will schedule meetings with our leadership team to review the contracts, any comments or findings, and ask questions to further apply adversarial thinking to discuss less common attack vectors.

Step 4 - Resolution of Issues

Consulting with the team to provide our recommendations to ensure the code's security and optimize its gas efficiency, if possible. We assist project team's in resolving any outstanding issues or implementing our recommendations.

Step 5 - Published Audit Report

Boiling down results and findings into an easy-to-read report tailored to the project. Our audit reports highlight resolved issues and any risks that exist to the project or its users, along with any remaining suggested remediation measures. Diagrams are included at the end of each report to help users understand the interactions which occur within the project.

Background

HackSafe was commissioned by Tsuzuki Inu to perform an audit of smart contracts:

- <https://etherscan.io/address/0xF527d24391C767B86b8e91385e1cE9C54D230A2B#code>

The purpose of the audit was to achieve the following:

- Ensure that the smart contract functions as intended.
- Identify potential security issues with the smart contract.

The information in this report should be understood to understand the risk exposure of the smart contract, and as a guide to improve the security posture of the smart contract by remediating the issues that were identified.

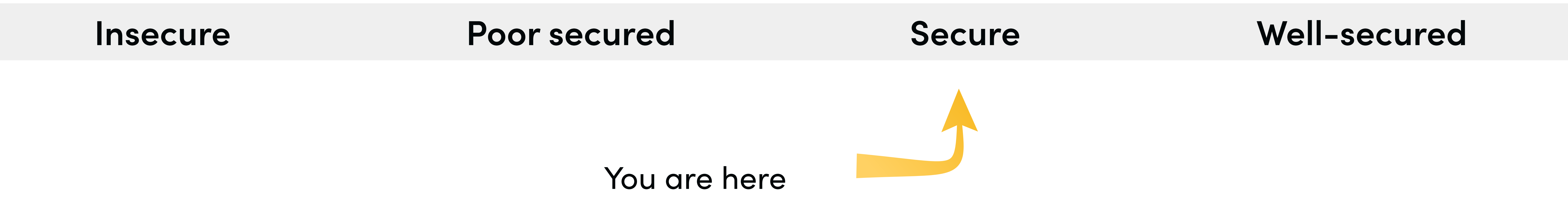
Contract Details

Token contract details for 17.12.2022

Token Type	: P2E
Contract name	: Tsuzukilnu
Contract address	: 0xF527d24391C767B86b8e91385e1cE9C54D230A2B
Total supply	: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000
Token ticker	: TZKI
Decimals	: 9
Token Holders	: 17,837
Transactions count	: 48,306
Compiler version	: v0.8.7+commit.e28d00a7
Contract deployer address	: 0x45f828c9cdf410c520ecc96ce6054efba671bfdc
Owner address	: 0x00

Audit Summary

According to the standard audit assessment, Customer`s solidity smart contracts are **“Secure”**. This token contract does not contain owner control as ownership has been renounced, which do make it fully decentralized.



We used various tools like Slither, Mythril and Remix IDE. At the same time this finding is based on critical analysis of the manual audit. All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in the issues checking status.

We found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium and 1 low.

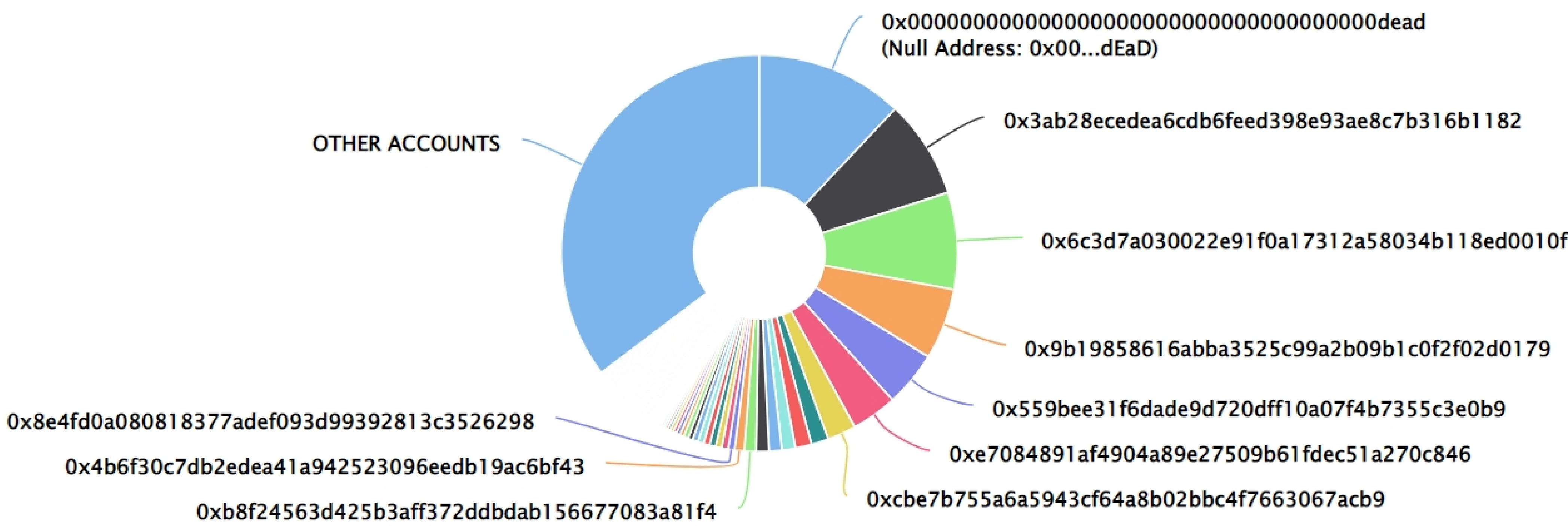
Tsuzuki Inu Token Distribution

💡 The top 100 holders collectively own 64.71% (647,145,048,653,508,000.00 Tokens) of Tsuzuki Inu

💡 Token Total Supply: 1,000,000,000,000,000.00 Token | Total Token Holders: 17,837

Tsuzuki Inu Top 100 Token Holders

Source: Etherscan.io



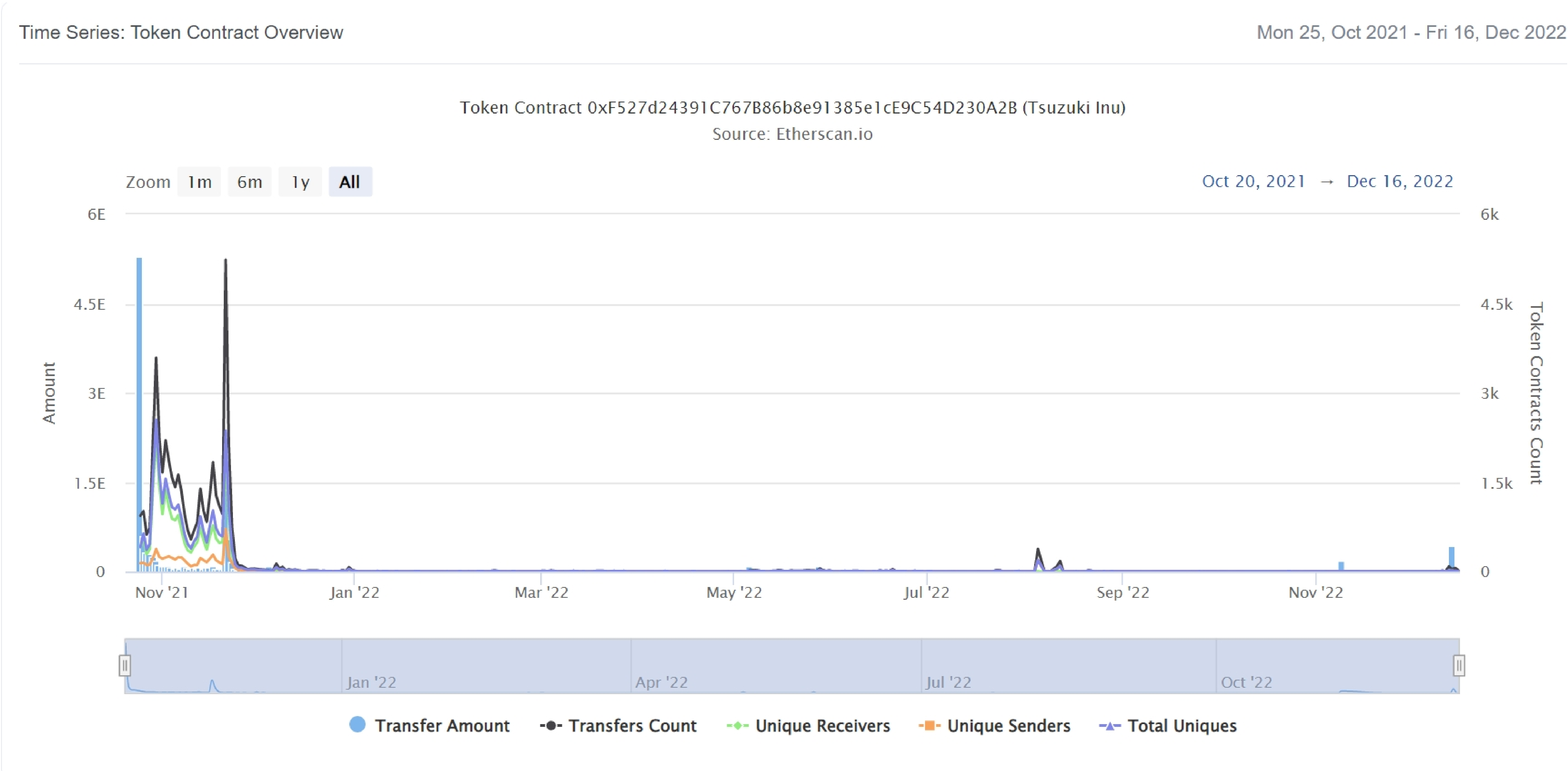
Tsuzuki Inu Top 20 Token Holders

(A total of 647,145,048,653,508,000.00 tokens held by the top 100 accounts from the total supply of 1,000,000,000,000,000.00 token)

Rank	Address	Quantity (Token)	Percentage
1	Null Address: 0x00...dEaD	120,269,391,433,718,000.687982854	12.0269%
2	0x3ab28ecedeae6cdb6feed398e93ae8c7b316b1182	80,392,334,068,512,500.711362775	8.0392%
3	0x6c3d7a030022e91f0a17312a58034b118ed0010f	78,902,118,303,141,600.829930718	7.8902%
4	0x9b19858616abba3525c99a2b09b1c0f2f02d0179	58,035,888,619,368,100.105298242	5.8036%
5	0x559bee31f6dade9d720dff10a07f4b7355c3e0b9	45,139,777,644,735,600.828011609	4.5140%
6	0xe7084891af4904a89e27509b61fdec51a270c846	37,426,832,495,973,400.160577174	3.7427%
7	0xcbe7b755a6a5943cf64a8b02bbc4f7663067acb9	23,369,316,274,936,800.393239999	2.3369%
8	0x352ae910bfe2c763a3d59978106e84b2c267aea9	14,167,899,797,418,400.296293549	1.4168%
9	0x2f45ef9bfb3338e92a5cab9c91fe6936dfea5a895	13,247,304,913,043,100.358490428	1.3247%
10	0x06badcb2b8806ef960cc20fabff9c4562a34b540	11,008,312,161,547,400.892800765	1.1008%
11	0xd539c26575c04a615a51ec617de95c94115e125e	10,430,338,242,139,200.129500569	1.0430%
12	0x120051a72966950b8ce12eb5496b5d1ecec1541b	10,274,448,335,690,200.811337196	1.0274%
13	0xb8f24563d425b3aff372ddbdab156677083a81f4	9,665,167,652,435,490.600374027	0.9665%
14	0x4b6f30c7db2edea41a942523096eedb19ac6bf43	7,702,482,603,186,750.25927416	0.7702%
15	0x8e4fd0a080818377adef093d99392813c3526298	5,335,368,126,004,870.572922579	0.5335%
16	0x34007a1aedebb570f7857f380d987994c0760390	5,152,352,358,773,710.2721355	0.5152%
17	0xfa746126e368d815376a6a5c87f050114933034d	5,073,265,708,967,900.576248858	0.5073%
18	0x36c1db386bcd537126fa31fb6252757404737823	4,963,590,640,651,260.457521867	0.4964%
19	0x77c75d8b340f5f921b52107966302d0fd9359843	4,939,045,877,318,320.720152002	0.4939%
20	0xfc6a3d7eb8c62a5256a020e48f153c6d5dd6909	4,906,259,310,020,170.585462837	0.4906%

Tsuzuki Inu Token Distribution

Tsuzuki Inu Contract Overview



Contract functions details

+Context

-[Int] _msgSender

+ [Int] IERC20

-[Ext] totalSupply

-[Ext] balanceOf

-[Ext] transfer #

-[Ext] allowance

-[Ext] approve #

-[Ext] transferFrom #

+ [Lib] SafeMath

-[Int] add

-[Int] sub

-[Int] sub

-[Int] mul

-[Int] div

-[Int] div

+Ownable (Context)

-[Pub] <Constructor >#

-[Pub] owner

-[Pub] renounceOwnership #

- modifiers: onlyOwner

+ [Int] IUniswapV2Factory

-[Ext] createPair #

+ [Int] IUniswapV2Router02

-[Ext] swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens #

-[Ext] factory

-[Ext] WETH

-[Ext] addLiquidityETH (\$)

+Tsuzukilnu (Context, IERC20, Ownable)

-[Pub] <constructor>#

-[Pub] name

-[Pub] symbol

-[Pub] decimals

-[Pub] totalSupply

-[Pub] balanceOf

Contract functions details

- [Pub] transfer #
- [Pub] allowance
- [Pub] approve #
- [Pub] transferFrom #
- [Ext] setCooldownEnabled #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner
- [Pvt] tokenFromReflection
- [Pvt] _approve #
- [Pvt] _transfer #
- [Pvt] swapTokensForEth #
 - modifiers: lockTheSwap
- [Pvt] sendETHToFee #
- [Ext] openTrading #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner
- [Pub] setBots #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner
- [Pub] delBot #
 - modifiers: onlyOwner
- [Pvt] _tokenTransfer #
- [Pvt] _transferStandard #
- [Pvt] _takeTeam #
- [Pvt] _reflectFee #
- [Ext] <Fallback> (\$)
- [Ext] manualswap #
- [Ext] manualsend #
- [Pvt] _getValues
- [Pvt] _getTValues
- [Pvt] _getRValues
- [Pvt] _getRate
- [Pvt] _getCurrentSupply

(\$)= payable function

= non-constant function

Issues Checking Status

No.	Title	Status
1.	Unlocked Compiler Version	Low issue
2.	Missing Input Validation	Passed
3.	Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.	Passed
4.	Possible delays in data delivery	Passed
5.	Oracle calls.	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.	Economy model of the contract.	Passed
12.	Private use data leaks.	Passed
13.	Malicious Event log.	Passed
14.	Scoping and Declarations.	Passed
15.	Uninitialized storage pointers.	Passed
16.	Arithmetic accuracy.	Passed
17.	Design Logic.	Passed
18.	Safe Open Zeppelin contracts implementation and usage.	Passed
19.	Incorrect Naming State Variable	Passed
20.	Too old version	Passed

Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g., public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that can't have a significant impact on execution.

Security Issues

✔ Critical Severity Issues

No critical severity issue found.

✔ High Severity Issues

No high severity issue found.

✔ Medium Severity Issues

No medium severity issue found.

✔ Low Severity Issues

One low severity issue found.

1. Unlocked Compiler Version.

• Description

The contract utilizes an unlocked compiler version. An unlocked compiler version in the contract's source code permits the user to compile it at or above a particular version. This, in turn, leads to differences in the generated bytecode between compilations due to differing compiler version numbers. This can lead to ambiguity when debugging as compiler-specific bugs may occur in the codebase that would be difficult to identify over a span of multiple compiler versions rather than a specific one.

• Recommendation

It is advisable that the compiler version is alternatively locked at the lowest version possible so that the contract can be compiled. For example, for version ^0.8.4 the contract should contain the following line:

```
pragma solidity 0.8.7;
```


Centralization

Owner privileges :

- Tsuzuki Inu Contract:
 - Owner can enable cooldown (user to user trading with time offset).
 - Owner can open swap trading.
 - Owner can add and remove bots (no transferring between this addresses).

This smart contract has some functions which can be executed by the admin (Owner) only. If the admin wallet private key would be compromised, then it would not create trouble, as smart contract ownership has been renounced.

Conclusion

Smart contract contains low severity issues! The further transfer and operations with the fund raised are not related to this particular contract.

HackSafe note: Please check the disclaimer above and note, the audit makes no statements or warranties on business model, investment attractiveness or code sustainability. The report is provided for the only contract mentioned in the report and does not include any other potential contracts deployed by Owner.