

# **SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT & SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT**

Customer : Muuge Inu  
Date : May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022

This document may contain confidential information about source code contract of the Customer Project as well as information about potential vulnerabilities and methods of their exploitation.

The report containing confidential information can be used internally by the Customer, or it can be disclosed publicly after all vulnerabilities are fixed — upon a decision of the Customer.

## Document

<b>Name</b>	Smart Contract Code Report and Security Analysis Report for SuperVet
<b>Approved By</b>	Lucas K   Infinite SC Auditor
<b>Type</b>	BEP20 token
<b>Platform</b>	BSC (Binance Smart Chain)
<b>Language</b>	Solidity
<b>Methods</b>	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.muugeinu.com/">https://www.muugeinu.com/</a>
<b>Timeline</b>	26.05.2022 – 28.05.2022
<b>Changelog</b>	27.05.2022 – Initial Review

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## INTRODUCTION

Infinity Services was contracted by SuperVet (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Audit Report and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of the Customer's smart contracts.

## Scope

The scope of the project is smart contracts in the repository:

### Initial review scope

Repository:

Commit:

0x90af57aABDaF36bC153Fa6217ad1c2d5a1a4B404

Technical Documentation:

Type: Whitepaper (partial functional requirements provided) Link:

<https://muugeinu.gitbook.io/whitepaper-muuge-inu/>

JS tests: No

Contracts:

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x90af57aabdaf36bc153fa6217ad1c2d5a1a4b404#code>

## 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 cannot lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that cannot have a significant impact on execution.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The score measurements details can be found in the corresponding section of the [methodology](#).

### Documentation quality

The customer provided whitepaper and tokenomics.

The total Documentation Quality score is 10 out of 10.

### Code quality

The total CodeQuality score is 5 out of 10.

No unit tests were provided.

### Architecture quality

The architecture quality score is 5 out of 10.

No deployment environment was provided.

### Security score

As a result of the audit, security engineers found 0 issues.

The security score is 10 out of 10.

All found issues are displayed in the “Findings” section.

### Summary

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contract has the following score: 9



## CHECKED ITEMS

We have audited provided smart contracts for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the items that are considered:

Item	Type	Description	Status
Default Visibility	<a href="#">SWC-100</a> <a href="#">SWC-108</a>	Functions and state variables visibility should be set explicitly. Visibility levels should be specified consciously.	Passed
Integer Overflow and Underflow	<a href="#">SWC-101</a>	If unchecked math is used, all math operations should be safe from overflows and underflows.	Passed
Outdated Compiler Version	<a href="#">SWC-102</a>	It is recommended to use a recent version of the Solidity compiler.	Passed
Floating Pragma	<a href="#">SWC-103</a>	Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested thoroughly.	Passed
Unchecked Call Return Value	<a href="#">SWC-104</a>	The return value of a message call should be checked.	Not Relevant
Access Control & Authorization	<a href="#">CWE-284</a>	Ownership takeover should not be possible. All crucial functions should be protected. Users could not affect data that belongs to other users.	Passed
SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	<a href="#">SWC-106</a>	The contract should not be destroyed until it has funds belonging to users.	Not Relevant
Check-Effect-Interaction	<a href="#">SWC-107</a>	Check-Effect-Interaction pattern should be followed if the code performs ANY external call.	Not Relevant
Uninitialized Storage Pointer	<a href="#">SWC-109</a>	Storage type should be set explicitly if the compiler version is < 0.5.0.	Not Relevant
Assert Violation	<a href="#">SWC-110</a>	Properly functioning code should never reach a failing assert statement.	Not Relevant
Deprecated Solidity Functions	<a href="#">SWC-111</a>	Deprecated built-in functions should never be used.	Passed
Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	<a href="#">SWC-112</a>	Delegatecalls should only be allowed to trusted addresses.	Not Relevant
DoS (Denial of Service)	<a href="#">SWC-113</a> <a href="#">SWC-128</a>	Execution of the code should never be blocked by a specific contract state unless it is required.	Passed
Race Conditions	<a href="#">SWC-114</a>	Race Conditions and Transactions Order Dependency should not be possible.	Passed

Authorization through tx.origin	<a href="#">SWC-115</a>	tx.origin should not be used for authorization.	Passed
Block values as a proxy for time	<a href="#">SWC-116</a>	Block numbers should not be used for time calculations.	Not Relevant
Signature Unique Id	<a href="#">SWC-117</a> <a href="#">SWC-121</a> <a href="#">SWC-122</a>	Signed messages should always have a unique id. A transaction hash should not be used as a unique id.	Not Relevant
Shadowing State Variable	<a href="#">SWC-119</a>	State variables should not be shadowed.	Not Relevant
Weak Sources of Randomness	<a href="#">SWC-120</a>	Random values should never be generated from Chain Attributes.	Not Relevant
Incorrect Inheritance Order	<a href="#">SWC-125</a>	When inheriting multiple contracts, especially if they have identical functions, a developer should carefully specify inheritance in the correct order.	Passed
Calls Only to Trusted Addresses	<a href="#">EEA-Level-2</a> <a href="#">SWC-126</a>	All external calls should be performed only to trusted addresses.	Not Relevant
Presence of unused variables	<a href="#">SWC-131</a>	The code should not contain unused variables if this is not <a href="#">justified</a> by design.	Passed
EIP standards violation	<a href="#">EIP</a>	EIP standards should not be violated.	Not Relevant
Assets integrity	Custom	Funds are protected and cannot be withdrawn without proper permissions.	Passed
User Balances manipulation	Custom	Contract owners or any other third party should not be able to access funds belonging to users.	Passed
Data Consistency	Custom	Smart contract data should be consistent all over the data flow.	Passed
Flashloan Attack	Custom	When working with exchange rates, they should be received from a trusted source and not be vulnerable to short-term rate changes that can be achieved by using flash loans. Oracles should be used.	Not Relevant
Token Supply manipulation	Custom	Tokens can be minted only according to rules specified in a whitepaper or any other documentation provided by the customer.	Passed
Gas Limit and Loops	Custom	Transaction execution costs should not depend dramatically on the amount of data stored on the contract. There should not be any cases when execution fails due to the block gas limit.	Passed



Style guide violation	Custom	Style guides and best practices should be followed.	Passed
Requirements Compliance	Custom	The code should be compliant with the requirements provided by the Customer.	Passed
Repository Consistency	Custom	The repository should contain a configured development environment with a comprehensive description of how to compile, build and deploy the code.	Failed
Tests Coverage	Custom	The code should be covered with unit tests. Test coverage should be 100%, with both negative and positive cases covered. Usage of contracts by multiple users should be tested.	Failed
Stable Imports	Custom	The code should not reference draft contracts, that may be changed in the future.	Passed

## SYSTEM REVIEWS

*MUUGE INU* is a Renounce Ownership BEP-20 token, and it has the following contract:

- *MUUGE INU* — simple BEP-20 token that mints all the supply at once to a deployer. Additional minting is not allowed.

It has the following attributes:

- Name : MUUGE INU
- Symbol : \$MENU
- Decimals : 9
- Supply : 1,000,000,000,000 **\$MENU**

### Privileged roles

- The owner of the MUUGEINU contract don't have the ability to transfer the ownership, pause, or unpause the contract.

## CONCLUSION

### ■ ■ ■ ■ Critical

No critical severity issues were found.

### ■ ■ ■ High

No high severity issues were found.

### ■ ■ Medium

No medium severity issues were found.

### ■ Low

No low severity issues were found.

## INFINITY Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed by the best industry practices at the date of this report, with cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment, and functionality (performing the intended functions).

The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other contract statements. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, 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.

## Technical Disclaimer

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on a blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit cannot guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contracts.