



SMART CONTRACT AUDIT



interfinetwork



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PREPARED FOR

ZAIBOT



INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	InterFi Network
Client Firm	zAIBot
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
Contract	0x68449870EEa84453044Bd430822827E21Fd8F101
Blockchain	Binance smart chain
	Ethereum chain
	Blast A1 chain
Centralization	Ownership renounced
Commit	16e37f2023372308362c75249d22db3a1de8233b
Website	https://www.zaibot.io/
Telegram	https://t.me/zaibotpublic/ https://t.me/zaibotann/
X (Twitter)	https://twitter.com/zaibotio/
Report Date	March 08, 2024


 Verify the authenticity of this report on our website: <https://www.github.com/interfinetwork>



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

InterFi has performed the automated and manual analysis of solidity codes. Solidity codes were reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ●	Major ●	Medium ●	Minor ●	Unknown ●
Open	0	0	0	0	0
Acknowledged	0	0	0	4	1
Resolved	0	1	0	4	0
Important Functions	Burn, Set Fees, Set Pair, Set Router, Create LGE Whitelist, Modify LGE Whitelist				

 Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.


 Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
SCOPE OF WORK.....	5
AUDIT METHODOLOGY	6
RISK CATEGORIES	8
CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES	9
AUTOMATED ANALYSIS.....	10
INHERITANCE GRAPH	14
MANUAL REVIEW	15
DISCLAIMERS	28
ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK	31

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SCOPE OF WORK

InterFi was consulted by ZAIBot to conduct the smart contract audit of their solidity source codes. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned solidity file(s) only:

- ZAIBOT.sol

 If source codes are not deployed on the main net, they can be modified or altered before main-net deployment. Verify the contract's deployment status below:

Public Contract Link	
https://bscscan.com/address/0x68449870EEa84453044Bd430822827E21Fd8f101#code	
https://etherscan.io/address/0x68449870eea84453044bd430822827e21fd8f101#code	
https://blastscan.io/address/0x68449870eea84453044bd430822827e21fd8f101#code	
Contract Name	ZAIBOT
Compiler Version	0.8.19
License	MIT



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of InterFi's auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.

AUDIT

- Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:
 - Remix IDE Developer Tool
 - Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
 - SWC Vulnerabilities Registry
 - DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap
- Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.
- A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges.

We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:

Centralized Exploits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Token Supply Manipulation○ Access Control and Authorization○ Assets Manipulation○ Ownership Control○ Liquidity Access○ Stop and Pause Trading○ Ownable Library Verification
----------------------	---



Common Contract Vulnerabilities

- Integer Overflow
- Lack of Arbitrary limits
- Incorrect Inheritance Order
- Typographical Errors
- Requirement Violation
- Gas Optimization
- Coding Style Violations
- Re-entrancy
- Third-Party Dependencies
- Potential Sandwich Attacks
- Irrelevant Codes
- Divide before multiply
- Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides
- Compiler Specific Warnings
- Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to solidity codes.
- The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.

 It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.



RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical 	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major 	These risks 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 	These risks 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-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor 	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown 	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.



CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- Privileged roles can be granted the power to pause() the contract in case of an external attack.
- Privileged roles can use functions like, include(), and exclude() to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:
- Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.
- Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.
- Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.
- Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.
- Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.



 Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.





AUTOMATED ANALYSIS



Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
	Function is important



| ****SafeMath**** | Library | |||



|  | add | Internal  | | |



|  | sub | Internal  | | |

|  | sub | Internal  | | |

|  | mul | Internal  | | |

|  | div | Internal  | | |




|  | div | Internal  | | |



|  | mod | Internal  | | |




|  | mod | Internal  | | |




|||||

| ****IERC20**** | Interface | |||

|  | totalSupply | External  | |NO  |

|  | decimals | External  | |NO  |

|  | symbol | External  | |NO  |

|  | name | External  | |NO  |

|  | balanceOf | External  | |NO  |



| L | transfer | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | allowance | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | approve | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | transferFrom | External ! | ● |NO ! |

|||||

| ****IUniswapV2Router01**** | Interface | |||

| L | factory | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | WETH | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | addLiquidity | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | addLiquidityETH | External ! | 🍷 |NO ! |

| L | removeLiquidity | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | removeLiquidityETH | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | removeLiquidityWithPermit | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermit | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | swapTokensForExactTokens | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | swapExactETHForTokens | External ! | 🍷 |NO ! |

| L | swapTokensForExactETH | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | swapExactTokensForETH | External ! | ● |NO ! |

| L | swapETHForExactTokens | External ! | 🍷 |NO ! |

| L | quote | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | getAmountOut | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | getAmountIn | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | getAmountsOut | External ! | |NO ! |

| L | getAmountsIn | External ! | |NO ! |



|||||

| ****IUniswapV2Router02**** | Interface | IUniswapV2Router01 |||| ^L | removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● | NO ! || ^L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● | NO ! || ^L | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● | NO ! || ^L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 💵 | NO ! || ^L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● | NO ! |

|||||



| ****Context**** | Implementation | |||| ^L | _msgSender | Internal 🔒 | | || ^L | _msgData | Internal 🔒 | | |

|||||

| ****Ownable**** | Implementation | Context |||| ^L | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● | NO ! || ^L | owner | Public ! | | NO ! || ^L | renounceOwnership | Public ! | ● | onlyOwner || ^L | transferOwnership | Public ! | ● | onlyOwner |



|||||



| ****LGEWhitelisted**** | Implementation | Context |||| ^L | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● | NO ! || ^L | renounceWhitelister | External ! | ● | onlyWhitelister || ^L | transferWhitelister | External ! | ● | onlyWhitelister || ^L | _transferWhitelister | Internal 🔒 | ● | || ^L | createLGEWhitelist | External ! | ● | onlyWhitelister || ^L | modifyLGEWhitelist | External ! | ● | onlyWhitelister || ^L | getLGEWhitelistRound | Public ! | | NO ! |



| ^L | _applyLGEWhitelist | Internal  |  | |



|||||

| ****ZAIBOT**** | Implementation | Context, IERC20, Ownable, LGEWhitelisted |||

| ^L | <Constructor> | Public  |  | NO  |



| ^L | setRouter | Public  |  | onlyOwner |



| ^L | setPair | Public  |  | onlyOwner |

| ^L | setFeeExcluded | Public  |  | onlyOwner |

| ^L | setFees | Public  |  | onlyOwner |

| ^L | burn | External  |  | NO  |



| ^L | _burn | Internal  |  | |



| ^L | decimals | External  | | NO  |




| ^L | symbol | External  | | NO  |



| ^L | name | External  | NO  |

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| ^L | totalSupply | External  | | NO  |

| ^L | balanceOf | External  | | NO  |

| ^L | transfer | External  |  | NO  |

| ^L | allowance | External  | | NO  |



| ^L | approve | External  |  | NO  |



| ^L | transferFrom | External  |  | NO  |



| ^L | increaseAllowance | External  |  | NO  |

| ^L | decreaseAllowance | External  |  | NO  |

| ^L | _beforeTokenTransfer | Internal  |  | |

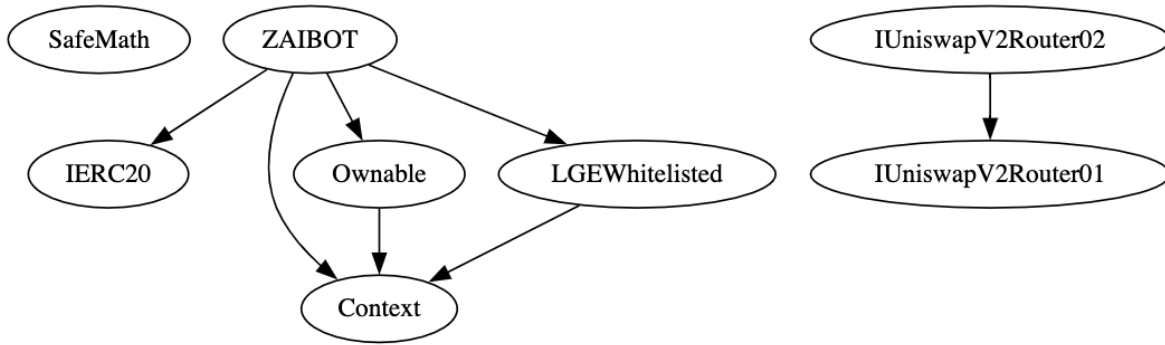
| ^L | _afterTokenTransfer | Internal  |  | |

| ^L | _transfer | Internal  |  | |

| ^L | _approve | Internal  |  | |



INHERITANCE GRAPH



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MANUAL REVIEW

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-01	Centralized privileges	Major 🟡
CEN-07	Access controlled privileges	
CEN-06	Privileged role can update contract pair	

onlyOwner centralized privileges are attributed to below mentioned functions:

```
transferOwnership()
setRouter()
setFees()
setPair()
setFeeExcluded()
```

onlyWhitelister access control privileges are attributed to below mentioned functions:

```
renounceWhitelister()
transferWhitelister()
createLGEWhitelist()
modifyLGEWhitelist()
```

RECOMMENDATION

Deployers', owners', administrators', and all other privileged roles' private-keys/access-keys/admin-keys should be secured carefully. These entities can have a single point of failure that compromises the security of the project. Manage centralized and privileged roles carefully, review PAGE 09 for more information.



RESOLUTION

- zAlBot team commented that centralized privileged are used as per design requirement.
- zAlBot team has renounced contract ownership, only owner centralized privileges are not accessible.
- Smart contract ownership has been renounced:


<https://bscscan.com/tx/0xf81dd6989bade13e0b6defbaf9c14878d5ce42b1e6aad0d3c5e8651bdcc908c>

<https://etherscan.io/tx/0x987b9cd6a93d5b4e993bb8d6024ce74aebc0acea2278d415644c430fe5d20737>

<https://blastscan.io/tx/0x128aba1adc818814e5a2fdab286f89c05f9b8137f35fb5fc0ea0895fb284130a>

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Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor 

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the project owner when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the project owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```

_totalSupply = 1000000000e18;
_balances[_msgSender()] = _totalSupply;
emit Transfer(address(0), _msgSender(), _totalSupply);

```

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RECOMMENDATION

Project must communicate with stakeholders and obtain the community consensus while distributing assets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

zAIBot team will distribute these tokens according to their predefined tokenomics strategy.



Identifier	Definition
ZAI-01	Contract Uniqueness

Smart contract uses `LGEWhitelisted` Liquidity Generation Event (LGE) whitelist dependency. LGE is an event where a project raises funds by creating a market for its tokens, with investors providing liquidity.

A whitelist is typically a list of approved addresses that are allowed to participate in a particular event, such as a token sale or providing liquidity.

```
contract ZAIBOT is Context, IERC20, Ownable, LGEWhitelisted {
```

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Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-02	Potential front-running	Minor 

Potential front-running also classified as – sandwich attack happens when an attacker observes a transaction swapping tokens or adding liquidity without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output amount. The attacker can manipulate the exchange rate by front-running a transaction to purchase assets and make profits by back-running a transaction to sell assets. Below mentioned function is called without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output:

```
swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens()
```


RECOMMENDATION

This function should be provided reasonable minimum output amounts, instead of zero.

RESOLUTION

Front-running is not avoidable on public blockchains. zAIBot team commented that, features like transaction tax should deter front-runners, and mitigate the front-running viability.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-03	Re-entrancy	Minor 

`_transfer()` function makes external call with `swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens()` function call. This function can be vulnerable to re-entrancy if router contract is malicious.

RECOMMENDATION

Use Checks Effects Interactions pattern when handing over the flow to an external entity and/or guard functions against re-entrancy attacks. Re-entrancy guard is used to prevent re-entrant calls.

RESOLUTION

zAIBot team commented that router contract should be considered trusted, as it is widely accepted and well-audited in the community.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-02	Timestamp manipulation via <code>block.timestamp</code>	Minor 

Be aware that the timestamp of the block can be manipulated by a miner. When the contract uses the timestamp to seed a random number, the miner can actually post a timestamp within 15 seconds of the block being validated, effectively allowing the miner to precompute an option more favorable to their chances.


RECOMMENDATION

To maintain block integrity, follow 15 seconds rule, and scale time dependent events accordingly.

RESOLUTION

zAIBot team commented that timestamp of a block is not used to generate random numbers.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-05	Missing zero address validation	Minor 

Below mentioned functions are missing zero address input validation:

```
setRouter()  
setPair()  
transferWhitelister()
```

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RECOMMENDATION

Validate if the modified address is dead(0) or not.

RESOLUTION

zAIBot team commented that ownership is renounced – router and pair addresses cannot be changed.



Identifier	Definition
COD-09	Lack of contract balance withdraw

Smart contract may collect tokens, and ethers from external addresses. Some swap and liquify events may accumulate residual ethers, and tokens.

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NOTE

Add `withdraw()` function to take out tokens and ethers from the contract.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Direct and indirect dependencies	Unknown 🟠
COD-11	Reliance on Router and DEX contracts	

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Market Makers, External Contracts, Web 3 Applications, Open Zeppelin tools. The scope of the audit treats these entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, all of them can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in these entities can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

zAIBot team will inspect third party dependencies regularly, and push updates as required.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-12	Lack of event-driven architecture	Minor ●

Smart contract uses function calls to update state, which can make it difficult to track and analyze changes to the contract over time.


RECOMMENDATION

Use events to track state changes. Events improve transparency and provide a more granular view of contract activity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

zAIBot team has accepted this finding, and kept the code as-is.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
VOL-01	Irrelevant code	Minor 

Smart contract uses SafeMath for arithmetic operations, which is essential for avoiding overflow and underflow errors. However, starting from Solidity 0.8.0, arithmetic operations are checked by default, making SafeMath redundant.


RECOMMENDATION

Remove redundant code.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

zAIBot team has accepted this finding, and kept the code as-is.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COM-04	Loop optimization	Minor 

Below mentioned function may be costly to loop through:

```
modifyLGEWhitelist()
```

Smart contract iterates over an array of addresses to enable/disable them for a whitelist round. If this array gets large, it could result in high gas costs.

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RECOMMENDATION

Minimize loops, or use gas-efficient data structures, or limit size of such arrays.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

zAIBot team has accepted this finding, and kept the code as-is.



DISCLAIMERS

InterFi Network provides the easy-to-understand audit of solidity source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. We provide solidity development, testing, and auditing services. We have developed 150+ solidity codes, audited 1000+ smart contracts, and analyzed 500,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Velas, Oasis, etc.

InterFi Network is built by engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 4 core members, and 6+ casual contributors.

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