



VITA INU
SMART CONTRACT
SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

Disclaimer

This is a limited report of findings based on an analysis of industry best practices as of the date of this report regarding cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract frameworks and algorithms, the details of which are detailed in this report. stated in the report. To get the full picture of our analysis, it's important to read the full report. Although we have conducted our analysis and have done our best to prepare this report, you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us based on what it does or does not say or how it was produced. It is important to do your own research before making any decisions. This is explained in more detail in the following disclaimer. Please be sure to read to the end.

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Security analytics are based solely on smart contracts. Application or process security not checked. Product code not reviewed.

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Executive Summary

Objectives

Proof Audit, carried out an audit of VITA INU, specifically their ERC20 token. The project is based on the Ethereum Network. We reviewed documentation which helped with understanding the functions of their code. Our findings in the audit ranged from minor to critical.

Project Info



Audited project

VITA INU



Deployer Address

0xeC78bC29E9CFe99802a2620F973D3C966CbB63C4



Contract Address

0xAFCdd4f666c84Fed1d8BD825aA762e3714F652c9



Blockchain

Ethereum



Project website:

<https://vitainu.org/>

Methodology

During the audit process, we inspected the repository thoroughly, using a line-by-line code read through to review vulnerabilities, quality of the code and adherence to best practices and specifications. We used Computer-Aided Verification to support the audit process.

Our auditing process is as follows:

- 1. Code Review:**

A review of the scope, specifications and documentation provided to ensure an in depth understanding of the purpose and functionality of the relevant smart contracts.

- 2. Automated Analysis:**

A series of reviews carried out with the use of automated tools. These reviews serve as a basis for further manual analysis and provide relevant visualizations of the code.

- 3. Testing & Manual Review of Code:**

Test coverage analysis and a line-by-line read through of the project code in order to identify vulnerabilities, errors and weaknesses in code quality.

- 4. Specification Comparison:**

A review of the code against the specifications provided to ensure that the code operates as is intended.

- 5. Best Practices Review:**

A review of the smart contracts to identify potential improvements in effectiveness, efficiency, and maintainability, with a focus on adherence to industry best practices.

Scope

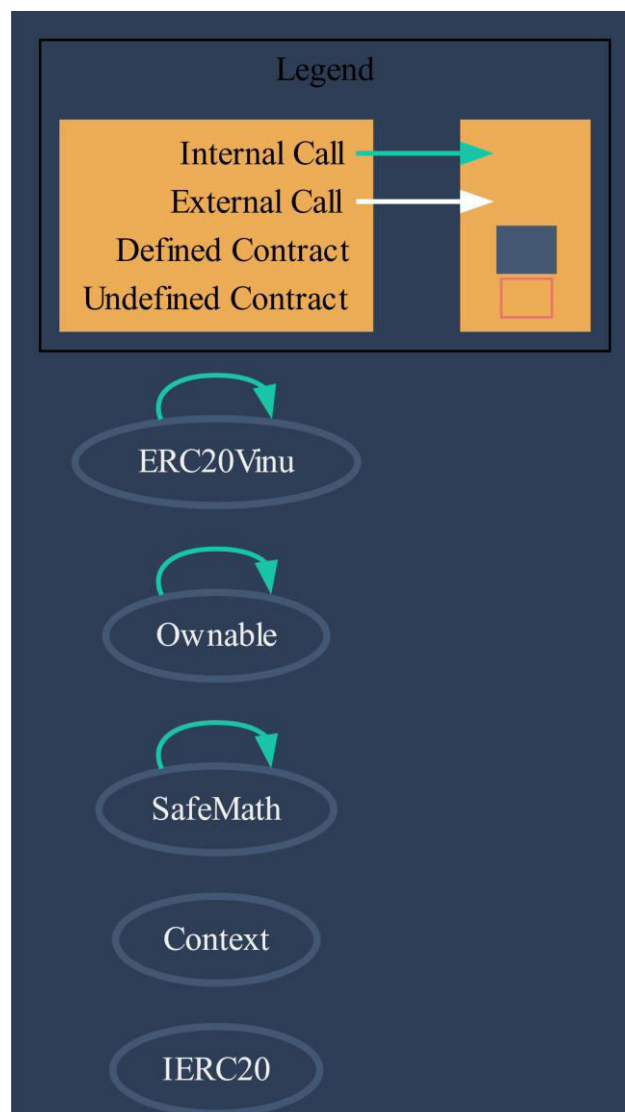
The contracts audited are from <https://etherscan.io/address/0xAFCdd4f666c84Fed1d8BD825aA762e3714F652c9>. The audit is based on contract source code submitted to Etherscan.

The audited contracts are:

ERC20Vinu.sol

The scope of the audit is limited to these files. No other files in this repository were audited. Its dependencies are assumed to work according to their documentation. Also, no tests were reviewed for this audit.

ERC20Vinu.sol Interaction Graph



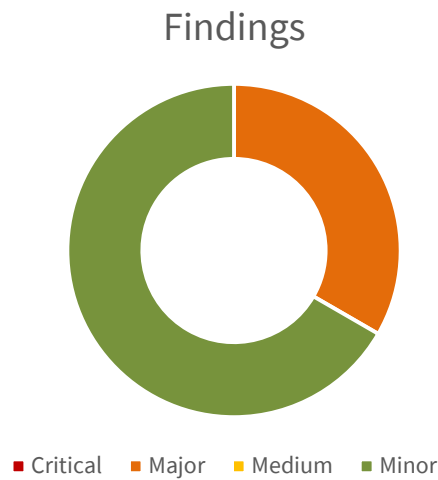
Analyses

Without being limited to them, the audit process included the following analyses:

- Arithmetic errors
- Outdated version of Solidity compiler
- Race conditions
- Reentrancy attacks
- Misuse of block timestamps
- Denial of service attacks
- Excessive gas usage
- Missing or misused function qualifiers
- Needlessly complex code and contract interactions
- Poor or nonexistent error handling
- Insufficient validation of the input parameters
- Incorrect handling of cryptographic signatures
- Centralization and upgradeability

Summary of Findings

We found **0** critical issue, **0** Major issues, **0** medium issues, and **3** minor issues.



Security Issues

ID	Title	Severity	Status
01	Centralization Related Risks	Major	Acknowledged
02	Variable Declare as Immutable	Minor	Acknowledged
03	Redundant Statements	Minor	Acknowledged

Findings

Severity Classification

Security risks are classified as follows:

- **Critical:** These are issues that we manage to exploit. They compromise the system seriously. They must be fixed **immediately**.
- **Medium:** These are potentially exploitable issues. Even though we did not manage to exploit them, or their impact is not clear, they might represent a security risk in the near future. We suggest fixing them **as soon as possible**.
- **Minor:** These issues represent problems that are relatively small or difficult to take advantage of but can be exploited in combination with other issues. These kinds of issues do not block deployments in production environments. They should be taken into account and be fixed **when possible**.

Issues Status

An issue detected by this audit can have four distinct statuses:

- **Unresolved:** The issue has not been resolved.
- **Acknowledged:** The issue remains in the code but is a result of an intentional decision.
- **Resolved:** Adjusted program implementation to eliminate the risk.
- **Partially resolved:** Adjusted program implementation to eliminate part of the risk. The other part remains in the code but is a result of an intentional decision.
- **Mitigated:** Implemented actions to minimize the impact or likelihood of the risk.

Critical Severity Issues

N/A

Major Severity Issues

Centralization Related Risks

Description: In the contract `ERC20Vinu` the role owner has authority over the following functions:

- `mint()`
- `renounceOwnership()`
- `transferOwnership()`

Any compromise to the owner account may allow a hacker to take advantage of this authority and take control over token minting.

Recommendation: We advise the client to carefully manage the privileged account's private key to avoid any potential risks of being hacked.

Status: **Acknowledged**

Medium Severity Issues

N/A

Minor Severity Issues

Variable Declare as Immutable

Description: The variables `_name`, `_symbol`, and `_decimals` assigned in the constructor can declare with `Immutable`. A big advantage of immutable variables is that reading them is significantly cheaper than reading from regular state variables since will not be stored in storage.

Recommendation: We recommend using an immutable state variable for the mentioned state variables

Status: **Acknowledged**

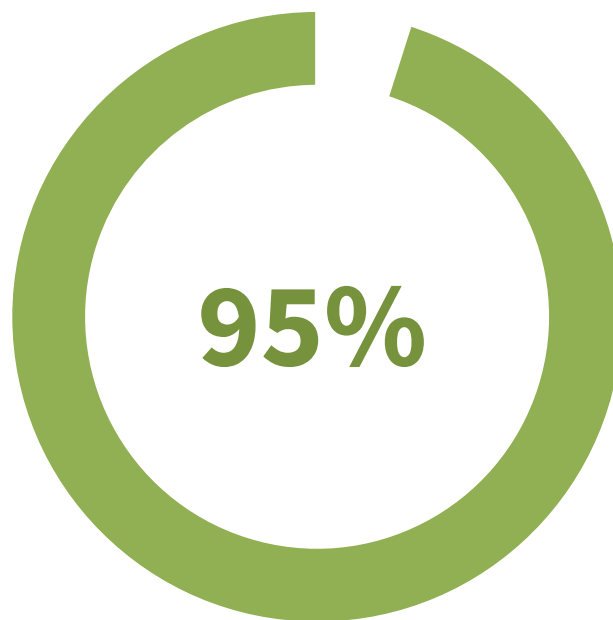
Redundant Statements

Description: Internal function `_burnFrom()` do not affect the functionality of the codebase and appear to be either leftovers from test code or older functionality.

Recommendation: We advise that they are removed to better prepare the code for production environments.

Status: **Acknowledged**

Security Rating



Based on Vulnerabilities Found

