

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

For

Vaccine Coin (VAX)

https://www.vaccinecoin.de/

Prepared By: SFI Team Prepared for: VAX team

Prepared on: 8/12/2021

Table of Content

- Disclaimer
- Overview of the audit
- Attacks made to the contract
- Good things in smart contract
- Critical vulnerabilities found in the contract
- High vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Medium vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Low severity vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Very Low severity vulnerabilities found in the contract
- Notes
- Testing proves
- Unified Modeling Language (UML)
- Functions signature
- Automatic general report
- Summary of the audit

Disclaimer

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as of 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 the team on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how team produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions, team go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full. By reading this report or any part of it, you agree to the terms of this disclaimer. If you do not agree to the terms, then please immediately cease reading this report, and delete and destroy any and all copies of this report downloaded and/or printed by you. This report is provided for information purposes only and on a non-reliance basis, and does not constitute investment advice. No one shall have any right to rely on the report or its contents, and Saferico and its affiliates (including holding companies, shareholders, subsidiaries, employees, directors, officers and other representatives) (SaferICO) owe no duty of care towards you or any other person, nor does Saferico make any warranty or representation to any person on the accuracy or completeness of the report. The report is provided "as is", without any conditions, warranties or other terms of any kind except as set out in this disclaimer, and Saferico hereby excludes all representations, warranties, conditions and other terms (including, without limitation, the warranties implied by law of satisfactory quality, fitness for purpose and the use of reasonable care and skill) which, but for this clause, might have effect in relation to the report. Except and only to the extent that it is prohibited by law, Saferico hereby excludes all liability and responsibility, and neither you nor any other person shall have any claim against Saferico, for any amount or kind of loss or damage that may result to you or any other person (including without limitation, any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or pure economic loss or damages, or any loss of income, profits, goodwill, data, contracts, use of money, or business interruption, and whether in delict, tort (including without limitation negligence), contract, breach of statutory duty, misrepresentation (whether innocent or negligent) or otherwise under any claim of any nature whatsoever in any jurisdiction) in any way arising from or connected with this report and the use, inability to use or the results of use of this report, and any reliance on this report. 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.

Overview of the audit

The project has 1 file. It contains approx 539 lines of Solidity code. Most of the functions and state variables are well commented on using the Nat spec documentation, but that does not create any vulnerability.

Attacks made to the contract

In order to check for the security of the contract, we tested several attacks in order to make sure that the contract is secure and follows best practices automatically.

- 1. Unit tests passing.
- 2. Compilator warnings;
- 3. Race Conditions. Reentrancy. Cross-function Race Conditions. Pitfalls in Race Condition solutions;
- 4. Possible delays in data delivery;
- 5. Transaction-Ordering Dependence (front running);
- 6. Timestamp Dependence;
- 7. Integer Overflow and Underflow;
- 8. DoS with (unexpected) Revert;
- 9. DoS with Block Gas Limit

- 10. Call Depth Attack. Not relevant in modern ethereum network
- 11. Methods execution permissions;
- 12. Oracles calls;
- 13. Economy model. It's important to forecast scenarios when a user is provided with additional economic motivation or faced with limitations. If application logic is based on incorrect economy model, the application will not function correctly and participants will incur financial losses. This type of issue is most often found in bonus rewards systems.
- 14. The impact of the exchange rate on the logic;
- 15. Private user data leaks.

Good things in smart contract

Compiler version is static: -

=> In this file, you have put "pragma solidity 0.6.8;" which is a good way to define the compiler version.

```
pragma solidity 0.6.8;
```

• SafeMath library: -

VAX is using SafeMath library it is a good thing. It protects the contract from overflow and underflow.

```
library SafeMath {
  function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    uint256 c = a + b;
    require(c >= a, "SafeMath: addition overflow");

  return c;
}

function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    return sub(a, b, "SafeMath: subtraction overflow");
}
```

Ownable library: -

 Here you VAX token using ownable library, Initializes the contract setting the deployer as the initial owner

```
contract Ownable is Context {
  address private _owner;

  event OwnershipTransferred(address indexed previousOwner, address indexed
  newOwner);
  constructor () internal {
    address msgSender = _msgSender();
    _owner = msgSender;
    emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), msgSender);
}

function owner() public view returns (address) {
    return _owner;
}

modifier onlyOwner() {
    require(_owner == _msgSender(), "Ownable: caller is not the owner");
    _;
}
```

 Here you VAX token using interface IBEP20 which Returns the amount of tokens in existence, symbol, name, owner and etc. based on IBEP20 interface

```
interface iBEP20 {
   function totalSupply() external view returns (uint256);
   function decimals() external view returns (uint8);
   function symbol() external view returns (string memory);
   function name() external view returns (string memory);
   function getOwner() external view returns (address);
   function balanceOf(address account) external view returns (uint256);
   function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);
   function allowance(address _owner, address spender) external view returns
(uint256);
   function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);
   function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) external returns (bool);
   event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 value);
   event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed spender, uint256 value);
}
```

o Critical vulnerabilities found in the contract

There not Critical severity vulnerabilities found

o High vulnerabilities found in the contract

There not High severity vulnerabilities found

o Medium vulnerabilities found in the contract

There not Medium severity vulnerabilities found

o Low vulnerabilities found in the contract

There not Low severity vulnerabilities found

o V. Low vulnerabilities found in the contract

There not V. Low severity vulnerabilities found

o Notes

#ERC20:

```
function decimals()
    external
    view
    returns (
        uint8 decimalPlaces
    );
function decimals() external view virtual override returns (uint8) {
    return _decimals;
}
```

In detail

ERC20 contract's "decimals" function should have "uint8" as return type

#Gas Costs:

```
function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public onlyOwner {
   _transferOwnership(newOwner);
string public symbol;
 string public name;
function symbol() external view virtual override returns (string memory) {
  return symbol;
  function name() external view virtual override returns (string memory) {
   return name;
function transfer (address recipient, uint256 amount) external override returns
(bool) {
   transfer( msgSender(), recipient, amount);
   return true;
function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) external override returns (bool)
    approve ( msgSender(), spender, amount);
   return true;
  function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) external
override returns (bool) {
   _transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
    approve(sender, msgSender(), allowances[sender][ msgSender()].sub(amount,
"BEP20: transfer amount exceeds allowance"));
   return true;
```

In detail

Gas requirement of function Vaccine Coin is infinite: If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage

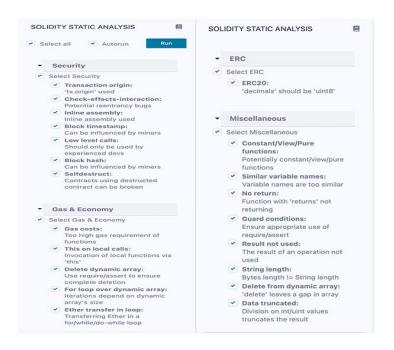
(This includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)

Testing proves:

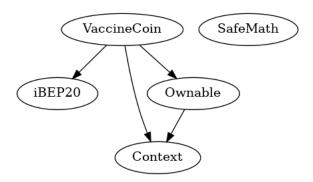
1- Check for security



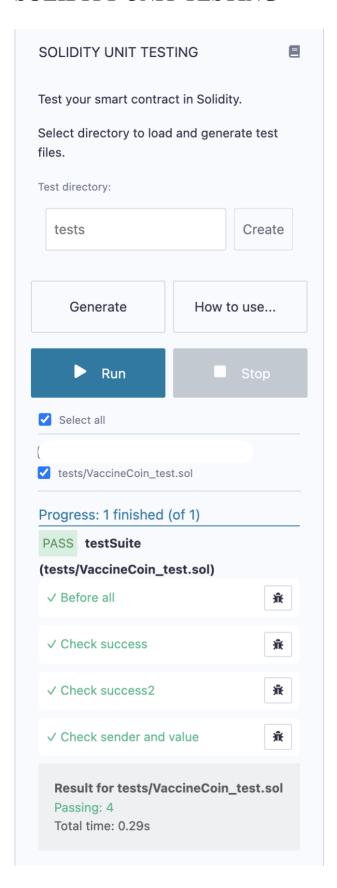
2- SOLIDITY STATIC ANALYSIS



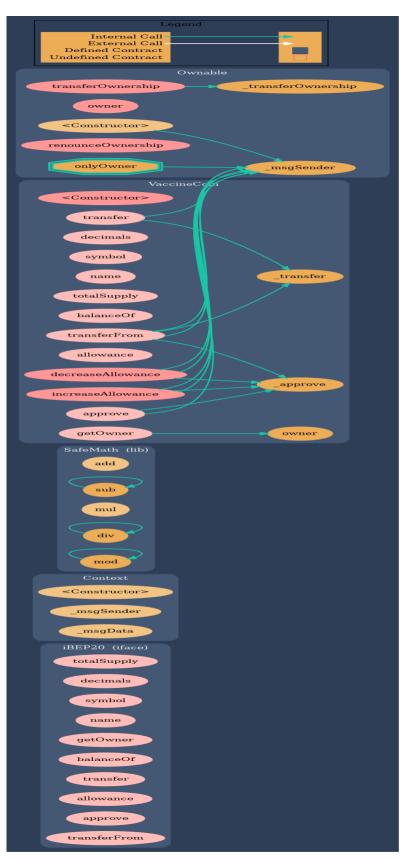
3- Inheritance graph



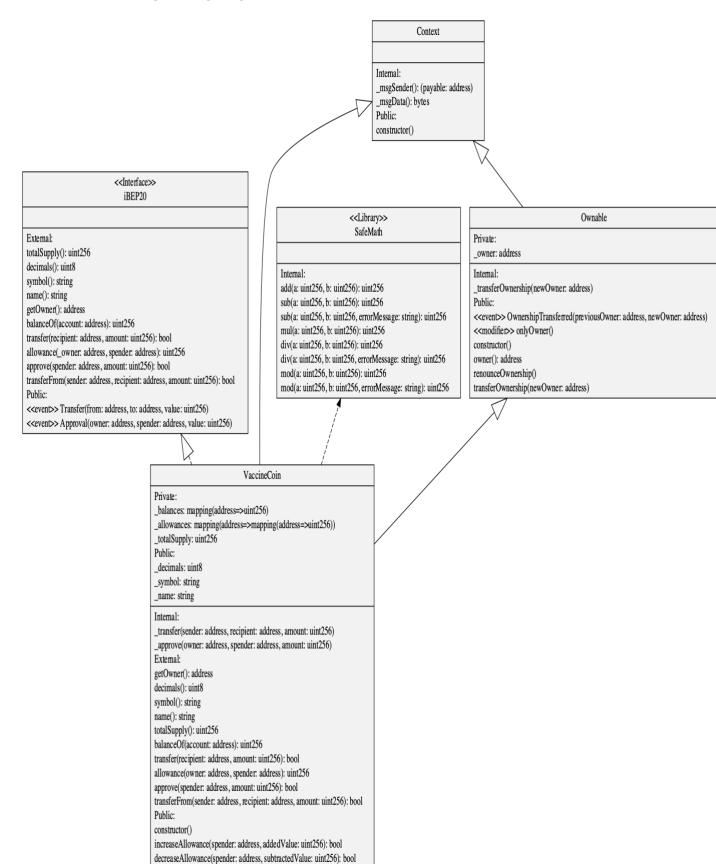
4- SOLIDITY UNIT TESTING



5- Call graph



Unified Modeling Language (UML)



Function Signature

```
39509351 => increaseAllowance(address, uint256)
18160ddd => totalSupply()
313ce567 => decimals()
95d89b41 => symbol()
06fdde03 => name()
893d20e8 => getOwner()
70a08231 => balanceOf(address)
a9059cbb => transfer(address, uint256)
dd62ed3e => allowance(address,address)
095ea7b3 => approve(address,uint256)
23b872dd => transferFrom(address,address,uint256)
119df25f => _msgSender()
8b49d47e => _msgData()
771602f7 => add(uint256, uint256)
b67d77c5 => sub(uint256,uint256)
e31bdc0a => sub(uint256, uint256, string)
c8a4ac9c => mul(uint256, uint256)
a391c15b => div(uint256,uint256)
b745d336 => div(uint256, uint256, string)
f43f523a => mod(uint256, uint256)
71af23e8 => mod(uint256, uint256, string)
8da5cb5b => owner()
715018a6 => renounceOwnership()
f2fde38b => transferOwnership(address)
d29d44ee => transferOwnership(address)
a457c2d7 => decreaseAllowance(address,uint256)
30e0789e => _transfer(address,address,uint256)
104e81ff => _approve(address,address,uint256)
```

Automatic general report

```
Files Description Table
| File Name | SHA-1 Hash |
| /Users/macbook/Desktop/smart contracts/VaccineCoin.sol |
e94ab6d0a00ce5d0a33a6c781207042752e2c462 |
Contracts Description Table
| Contract |
                 Type
                        Bases
| **Function Name** | **Visibility** | **Mutability** |
**Modifiers** |
| **iBEP20** | Interface | ||| | | | | | | | |
| L | totalSupply | External [ | NO[ |
| L | decimals | External | | NO| |
| L | symbol | External | | NO| |
| L | name | External | | NO | | | | L | getOwner | External | NO | |
| L | balanceOf | External | | | NO | |
| **Context** | Implementation | ||
| L | <Constructor> | Internal 🖺 | 🔘
| L | msgSender | Internal 🖺 | | | | | | |
| L | _msgData | Internal 🖺 | | |
| **SafeMath** | Library | |||
| L | sub | Internal A | |
| L | div | Internal A |
| L | mod | Internal A |
| L | mod | Internal A |
| **Ownable** | Implementation | Context | | |
| L | <Constructor> | Internal 🖺 | 🔘 | |
| L | owner | Public | | NO | |
| L | renounceOwnership | Public | | onlyOwner | L | transferOwnership | Public | onlyOwner |
| L | _transferOwnership | Internal 🖺 | 🔘 | |
| **VaccineCoin** | Implementation | Context, iBEP20, Ownable | | |
| Constructor> | Public | NO |
| L | getOwner | External | | NO | |
| L | decimals | External | | NO | |
```

```
L | symbol | External | | NO | |
L | name | External | | NO | |
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 | Public | NO | |
L | decreaseAllowance | Public | NO | |
L | transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | approve | Internal | NO | |
L | transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | |
L | Transfer | Internal | NO | Internal | NO | Internal | NO | Internal | Inter
```

| Function is payable |

Summary of the Audit

According to automatically test, the customer's solidity smart contract is **Secured**.

The general overview is presented in the Project Information section and all issues found are located in the audit overview section.

The test found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium, 0 low, 0 Very low issues, and 2 notes.