

# SMART CONTRACT AUDITS AND BLOCKCHAIN SECURITY



**SAFUAAUDIT**  
SMART CONTRACT AUDITS AND BLOCKCHAIN SECURITY



**PROJECT:** INRD (SWAP)

**DATE:** May 20, 2022



# INTRODUCTION

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<b>Client</b>	InrdSwap
<b>Language</b>	Solidity
<b>Contract address</b>	0x9D07f13EB4E9b6D95Bf350aE73aEB9ec08b3e27B
<b>Owner</b>	0x543ab47ac1600329d48e762972511d58c8a83756
<b>Deployer</b>	0x543ab47ac1600329d48e762972511d58c8a83756
<b>SHA1-Hash</b>	1aa392842f44adf8117e888394d11f4caccad9b9
<b>Decimals</b>	-
<b>Supply</b>	-
<b>Platform</b>	Binance Smart Chain
<b>Compiler</b>	v0.8.13+commit.abaa5c0e
<b>Optimization</b>	Yes with 200 runs
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://inrdcoin.com/">https://inrdcoin.com/</a>
<b>Telegram</b>	<a href="https://t.me/INRD8">https://t.me/INRD8</a>
<b>Twitter</b>	<a href="https://twitter.com/INRDcoin">https://twitter.com/INRDcoin</a>

This audit only provides info on the swap Smart Contract that will be implemented in the application.



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# APPROACH

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## Audit Details

Our comprehensive audit report provides a full overview of the audited system's architecture, smart contract codebase, and details on any vulnerabilities found within the system.



## Audit Goals

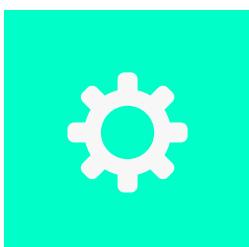
The audit goal is to ensure that the project is built to protect investors and users, preventing potentially catastrophic vulnerabilities after launch, that lead to scams and rugpulls.



## Code Quality

Our analysis includes both automatic tests and manual code analysis for the following aspects:

- Exploits
- Back-doors
- Vulnerability
- Accuracy
- Readability



## Tools

- Remix IDE
- Mythril
- Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code Complier
- Hardhat



# RISK CLASSIFICATION

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## CRITICAL

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Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

## MEDIUM

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Issues on this level could potentially bring problems and should eventually be fixed.

## MINOR

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Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed but would be better fixed at some point in the future

## INFORMATIONAL

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Information level is to offer suggestions for improvement of efficacy or security for features with a risk free factor.



# CONTRACT INSPECTION

## Imported contracts or frameworks used:

**ReentrancyGuard**	Implementation	
**SafeMath**	Library	
**Ownable**	Implementation	
**Token**	Interface	

## Tested Contract File:

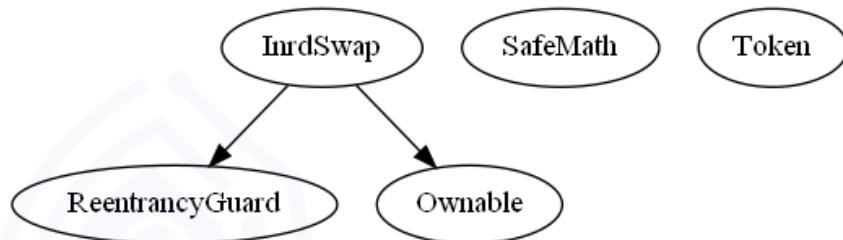
File Name	SHA-1 Hash	
InrdSwap.sol	1aa392842f44adf8117e888394d11f4caccad9b9	

**InrdSwap**	Implementation	Ownable, ReentrancyGuard	
L   <Constructor>	Public	NO	
L   <Receive Ether>	External	\$     NO	
L   buyInrd	External	NO     nonReentrant	
L   sellInrd	External	NO     nonReentrant	
L   updateBuyFee	External	NO     onlyOwner	
L   updateSellFee	External	NO     onlyOwner	
L   addStableToken	External	NO     onlyOwner	
L   updateTokenStablePrice	External	NO     onlyOwner	
L   updateTokenAddress	External	NO     onlyOwner	
L   withdrawTokens	External	NO     nonReentrant onlyOwner	
L   withdrawCrypto	External	NO     nonReentrant onlyOwner	
L   tokenBalance	Public	NO	
L   usdtToToken	External	NO	
L   tokenToUsdt	External	NO	
L   usdtToTokenFee	External	NO	
L   tokenToUsdtFee	External	NO	
L   bnbBalance	Public	NO	

Symbol	Meaning
STOP	Function can modify state
\$	Function is payable
LOCK	Private function
LOCK	Internal function
NO !	Function has no modifier



# INHERITANCE TREE



Inheritance is a feature of the object-oriented programming language. It is a way of extending the functionality of a program, used to separate the code, reduces the dependency, and increases the re-usability of the existing code. Solidity supports inheritance between smart contracts, where multiple contracts can be inherited into a single contract.



# OWNER PRIVILEGES

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## Fees

- Buy Fees: 1%
- Sell Fees: 0%

## Fees privileges

- Owner can set fees up to 100%

## Ownership

- Owned

## Minting

- No mint function

## Max Tx Amount

- Owner can't set max Tx amount

## Pause function

- Owner can't pause trading

## Blacklist

- Owner can't blacklist



# MANUAL FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS

The contract is verified to check if functions do and work as they should and malicious code is not inserted.

	<b>Tested</b>	<b>Result</b>
Transfer	Yes	Passed
Total Supply	Yes	N/A
Buy Back	Yes	N/A
Burn	Yes	N/A
Mint	Yes	N/A
Rebase	Yes	N/A
Pause	Yes	N/A
Blacklist	Yes	N/A
Lock	Yes	N/A
Max Transaction	Yes	N/A
Transfer Ownership	Yes	Passed
Renounce Ownership	Yes	N/A



# VULNERABILITIES TEST

ID	Description	
V-01	Function Default Visibility	Passed
V-02	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
V-03	Outdated Compiler Version	Passed
V-04	FloatingPragma	Minor
V-05	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed
V-06	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed
V-07	Unprotected SELF-DESTRUCT Instruction	Passed
V-08	Re-entrancy	Passed
V-09	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed
V-10	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
V-11	Assert Violation	Passed
V-12	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed
V-13	Delegate Call to Untrusted Callee	Passed
V-14	DoS with Failed Call	Passed
V-15	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed
V-16	Authorization through tx.origin	Passed
V-17	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed



<b>V-18</b>	Signature Malleability	Passed
<b>V-19</b>	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed
<b>V-20</b>	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
<b>V-21</b>	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
<b>V-22</b>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
<b>V-23</b>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
<b>V-24</b>	Requirement Violation	Medium
<b>V-25</b>	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
<b>V-26</b>	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
<b>V-27</b>	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed
<b>V-28</b>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed
<b>V-29</b>	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed
<b>V-30</b>	Typographical Error	Passed
<b>V-31</b>	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed
<b>V-32</b>	Presence of unused variables	Passed
<b>V-33</b>	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed
<b>V-34</b>	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed
<b>V-35</b>	Message call with the hardcoded gas amount	Passed
<b>V-36</b>	Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code)	Passed
<b>V-37</b>	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed



# FINDINGS

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ID	Category	Issue	Severity
V-03	Vulnerabilities	Floating Pragma	Minor
V-24	Vulnerabilities	Requirement Violation	Medium
CE-01	Centralization	Fees up to 100%	Medium
CE-07	Centralization	Withdraw tokens without limit	Medium
CE-08	Centralization	Change swap token price	Medium
CS-01	Coding Standards	Too Many Digits	Informational



# V-01: FloatingPragma

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## Line #6

```
6 pragma solidity ^0.8.13;
```

## Description

Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested with thoroughly. Locking the pragma helps to ensure that contracts do not accidentally get deployed using, for example, an outdated compiler version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively.

## Recommendation

We advise locking at the lowest pragma version that the contract can be compiled at. For example: `pragma solidity 0.8.4;`



# V-24: Requirement violation

---

Line #216

```
require(Token(_tokenAddr).transfer(beneficiary, Token(_tokenAddr).balanceOf(address(this))));
```

## Description

A requirement was violated in a nested call and the call was reverted as a result.

## Recommendation

Make sure valid inputs are provided to the nested call (for instance, via passed arguments).



# CE-01, CE-07, CE-08: Centralization Risks

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CE-01: Fees up to 100%

Line #193-196, 198-201

```
function updateBuyFee(uint256 _buyFee, uint256 _buyDivisor) external onlyOwner{
    buyFee = _buyFee;
    buyFeeDivisor = _buyDivisor;
}

function updateSellFee(uint256 _sellFee, uint256 _sellDivisor) external onlyOwner{
    sellFee = _sellFee;
    sellFeeDivisor = _sellDivisor;
}
```

CE-07: Withdraw tokens without a limit

Line #215-217

```
function withdrawTokens(address _tokenAddr, address beneficiary) external nonReentrant onlyOwner {
    require(Token(_tokenAddr).transfer(beneficiary, Token(_tokenAddr).balanceOf(address(this))));
}
```

CE-08: Change swap token price

Line #207-209

```
function updateTokenStablePrice(uint256 newValue) external onlyOwner {
    tokenPriceUsdt = newValue;
}
```

## Description

The role OnlyOwner has authority over the above functions that can manipulate the project functionality without restrictions. Any compromise to the owner account may allow a hacker to take advantage of this authority.

## Recommendation

- Functions need to have at least one restriction.  
For example: setting fees to a maximum of 25%, setting tokenPriceUsdt with a limit



# CS-01: Coding Standards

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## Line # 125: Too Many Digits

```
uint256 public tokenPriceUsdt = 13157894730000000;
```

### Description

Literals with many digits are difficult to read and review.

### Recommendation

- Use the scientific notation to improve readability.



# GOOD PRACTICES ✓

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- The owner cannot mint new tokens after deployment
- The owner cannot stop or pause the contract
- The owner cannot set a transaction limit
- The smart contract utilizes "SafeMath" to prevent overflows

```
function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    if (a == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    uint256 c = a * b;
    assert(c / a == b);
    return c;
}

function div(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    // assert(b > 0); // Solidity automatically throws when dividing by 0
    uint256 c = a / b;
    // assert(a == b * c + a % b); // There is no case in which this doesn't hold
    return c;
}

function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    assert(b <= a);
    return a - b;
}

function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    uint256 c = a + b;
    assert(c >= a);
    return c;
}
```



# WEBSITE

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<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://inrdcoin.com/">https://inrdcoin.com/</a>
<b>Domain Registry</b>	<a href="http://tucowsdomains.com">http://tucowsdomains.com</a>
<b>Domain Expiry Date</b>	2023-01-12
<b>Response Code</b>	200
<b>SSL Checker and HTTPS Test</b>	Passed
<b>Deprecated HTML tags</b>	Passed
<b>Robots.txt</b>	Passed
<b>Sitemap Test</b>	Informative
<b>SEO Friendly URL</b>	Passed
<b>Responsive Test</b>	Passed
<b>JS Error Test</b>	Passed
<b>Console Errors Test</b>	Passed
<b>Site Loading Speed Test</b>	0.91 seconds - Passed
<b>HTTP2 Test</b>	Passed
<b>Safe Browsing Test</b>	Passed



# DISCLAIMER

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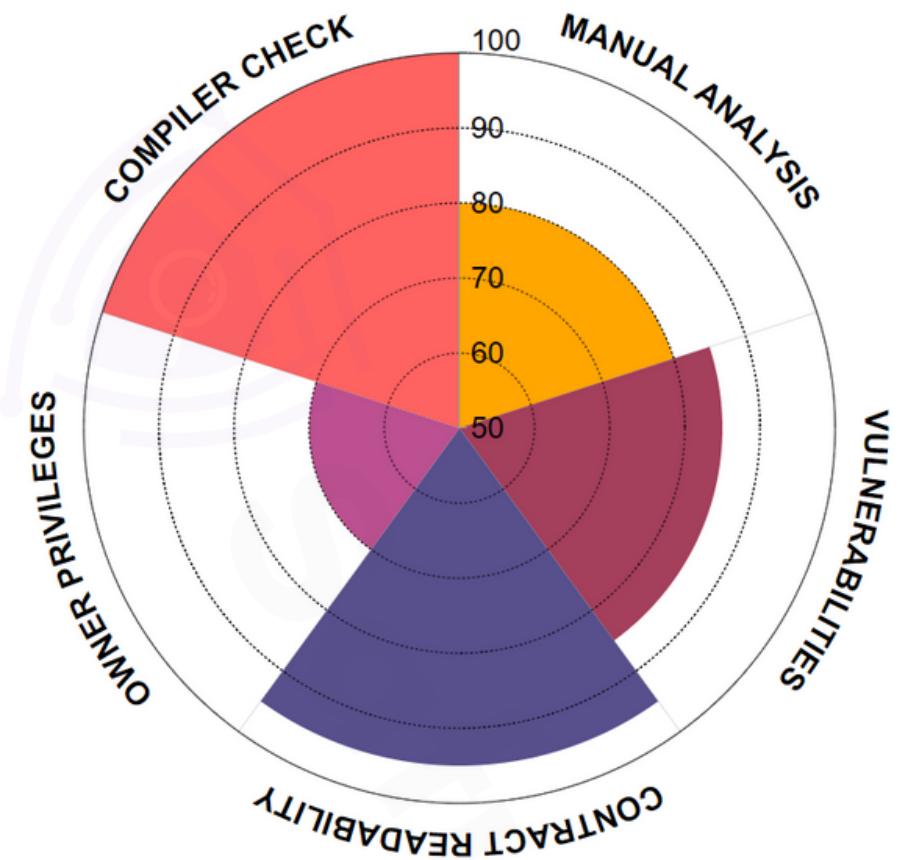
The purpose of the audit is to analyze the on-chain smart contract source code and to provide a basic overview of the project.

While we have used all the information available to us for this straightforward investigation, you should not rely on this report only – we recommend proceeding with several independent audits. Be aware that smart contracts deployed on a blockchain aren't secured enough against external vulnerability or a hack. Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact on the smart contract safety and security. Therefore, SafuAudit does not guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contract. 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.



# RATING

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Manual Analysis



Vulnerabilities



Contract Readability



Owner Privileges



Compiler Check

Final Score: **86**



# CONCLUSION

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Contract InrdSwap does not contain any severe issues. Centralization risk is medium: owner can set fees up to 100%, withdraw tokens and stablecoins from contract and set the price of the token on swap without a limit.

SafuAudit has tested the security based on manual and automated tests. Please note that we don't offer any warranties for business model.



# SMART CONTRACT AUDITS AND BLOCKCHAIN SECURITY



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*"Only in growth, reform, and change, paradoxically enough, is true security to be found."*



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