

# SKELETON ECOSYSTEM

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT

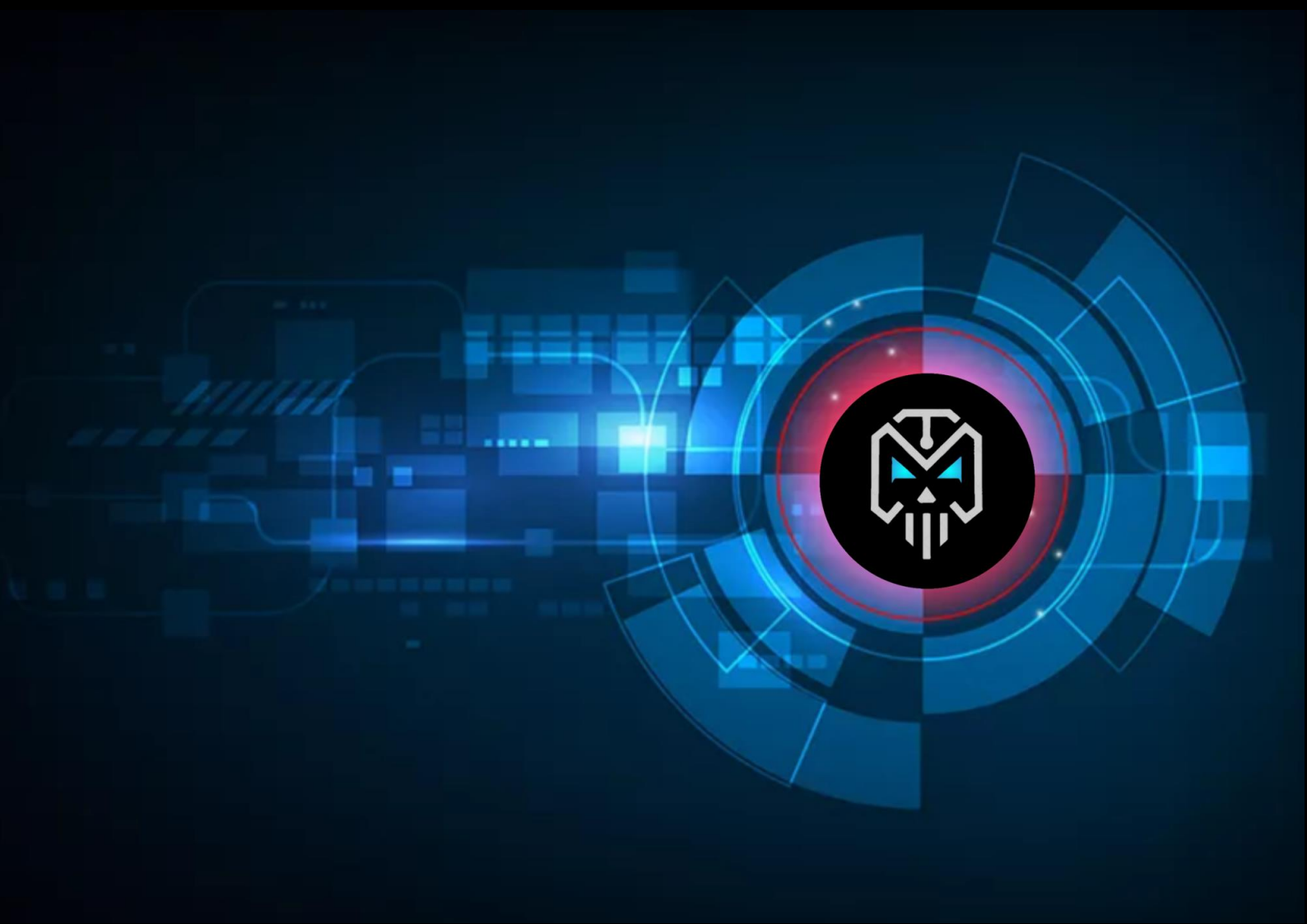


**Fido Xai Dog**

**FIDO**

**ERC20**

0x6B985d38b1fC891bb57BFf59573626B1896D4



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## Global Disclaimer

This document serves as a disclaimer for the crypto smart contract audit conducted by Skeleton Ecosystem. The purpose of the audit was to review the codebase of the smart contracts for potential vulnerabilities and issues. It is important to note the following:

**Limited Scope:** The audit is based on the code and information available up to the audit completion date. It does not cover external factors, system interactions, or changes made after the audit. The audit itself can not guarantee 100% safety and can not detect common scam methods like farming and developer sell-out.

**No Guarantee of Security:** While we have taken reasonable steps to identify vulnerabilities, it is impossible to guarantee the complete absence of security risks or issues. The audit report provides an assessment of the contract's security as of the audit date.

**Continued Development:** Smart contracts and blockchain technology are evolving fields. Updates, forks, or changes to the contract post-audit may introduce new risks that were not present during the audit.

**Third-party Code:** If the smart contract relies on third-party libraries or code, those components were not thoroughly audited unless explicitly stated. Security of these dependencies is the responsibility of their respective developers.

**Non-Exhaustive Testing:** The audit involved automated analysis, manual review, and testing under controlled conditions. It is possible that certain vulnerabilities or issues may not have been identified.

**Risk Evaluation:** The audit report includes a risk assessment for identified vulnerabilities. It is recommended that the development team carefully reviews and addresses these risks to mitigate potential exploits.

**Not Financial Advice:** This audit report is not intended as financial or investment advice. Decisions regarding the use, deployment, or investment in the smart contract should be made based on a comprehensive assessment of the associated risks.

By accessing and using this audit report, you acknowledge and agree to the limitations outlined above. Skeleton Ecosystem and its auditors shall not be held liable for any direct or indirect damages resulting from the use of the audit report or the smart contract itself.

Please consult with legal, technical, and financial professionals before making any decisions related to the smart contract.

## Overview

Contract Name	Fido
Ticker/Symbol	FIDO
Blockchain	Ethereum ERC20
Contract Address	0x6B985d38b1fC891bb57BFf59573626B1896D4AA1
Creator Address	0x92Ce00f160feD8B0c9500850d97f7Cab42f16B3C
Current Owner Address	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000dEaD
Contract Explorer	<a href="https://etherscan.io/address/0x6B985d38b1fC891bb57BFf59573626B1896D4AA1#code">https://etherscan.io/address/0x6B985d38b1fC891bb57BFf59573626B1896D4AA1#code</a>
Compiler Version	v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404
License	None
Optimisation	No with 200 Runs
Total Supply	9,839,314,418.78763628 FIDO
Decimals	9

## Creation/Audit

Contract Deployed	12.11.2023
Audit Created	13.02.2024
Audit Update	V 1.0

## Verified Socials

Website	<a href="https://fidodog.ai/">https://fidodog.ai/</a>
Telegram	<a href="https://telegram.me/Fido_Erc">https://telegram.me/Fido_Erc</a>
Twitter (X)	<a href="https://twitter.com/fidodogai">https://twitter.com/fidodogai</a>

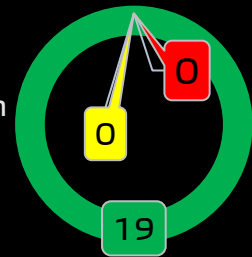
## Contract Function Analysis

 Pass
  Attention Item
  Risky Item

■ Pass

■ Attention

■ Risk



Contract Verified		The contract source code is uploaded to blockchain explorer and is open source, so everybody can read it.
Contract Ownership		0x00000000000000000000000000000000dEaD Sometimes referred to as the "zero address" or "dead address" and is not owned by anyone.
Buy Tax	0 %	Shows the taxes for purchase transactions. Above 10% may be considered a high tax rate. More than 50% tax rate means may not be tradable. Fee can be set!
Sell Tax	0 %	Shows the taxes for sell transactions. Above 10% may be considered a high tax rate. More than 50% tax rate means may not be tradable. Fee can be set!
Honeypot Analyse		Holder is able to buy and sell. If honeypot: The contract blocks sell transfer from holder wallet. Multiple events may cause honeypot. Trading disabled, extremely high tax
Liquidity Status		Liquidity status on 13.02.2024 100% Lp Tokens Burned
Trading Disable Functions		No Trading suspendable function found. If a suspendable code is included, the token maybe neither be bought or sold (honeypot risk). If contract is renounced this function can't be used
Set Fees function		No Fee Setting function found. The contract owner may contain the authority to modify the transaction tax. If the transaction tax is increased to more than 49%, the tokens may not be able to be traded (honeypot risk).
Proxy Contract		Not a Proxy contract with authorisations.
Mint Function		No Mint Function detected Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token. Owner can mint new tokens and sell.

Balance Modifier Function		<p>No Balance Modifier function found.</p> <p>If there is a function for this, the contract owner can have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses. For example revoke the bought tokens from the holders wallet. Common form of scam: You buy the token, but it's disappearing from your wallet.</p>
Blacklist Function		<p>No Blacklist Setting function found.</p> <p>If there is a blacklist, some addresses may not be able to trade normally. Example: you buy the token and right after your Wallet getting blacklisted. Like so you will be unable to sell. Honeypot Risk.</p>
Whitelist Function		<p>No Whitelist Setting function found.</p> <p>If there is a function for this Developer can set zero fee or no max wallet size for addresses (for example team wallets can trade without fee. Can cause farming)</p>
Hidden Owner Analysis		<p>No Hidden or multi owner with authorisation</p> <p>For contract with a hidden owner, developer can still manipulate the contract even if the ownership has been abandoned.</p>
Retrieve Ownership Function		<p>No Functions found which can retrieve ownership of the contract.</p> <p>If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it. Also known as fake renounce.</p>
Self Destruct Function		<p>No Self Destruct function found.</p> <p>If this function exists and is triggered, the contract will be destroyed, all functions will be unavailable, and all related assets will be erased.</p>
Specific Tax Changing Function		<p>No Specific Tax Changing Functions found.</p> <p>If it exists, the contract owner may set a very outrageous tax rate for assigned address to block it from trading. Can assign all wallets at once!</p>
Trading Cooldown Function		<p>No Trading Cooldown Function found</p> <p>If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying. Like a temporary honeypot.</p>
Max Transaction and Holding Modify Function	 min 0.5%	<p>Max Transaction and Holding Modify function found. <b>Contract renounced, function can not be triggered by owner.</b></p> <p>If there is a function for this, the maximum trading amount or maximum position can be modified. Can cause honeypot</p>
Transaction Limiting Function		<p>No Transaction Limiter Function Found.</p> <p>The number of overall token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk)</p>

## Removing Risk of contract function based on renounced ownership

## ⚠ Max Transaction and Holding Modify Function

Contract renounced, function can not be triggered by owner.

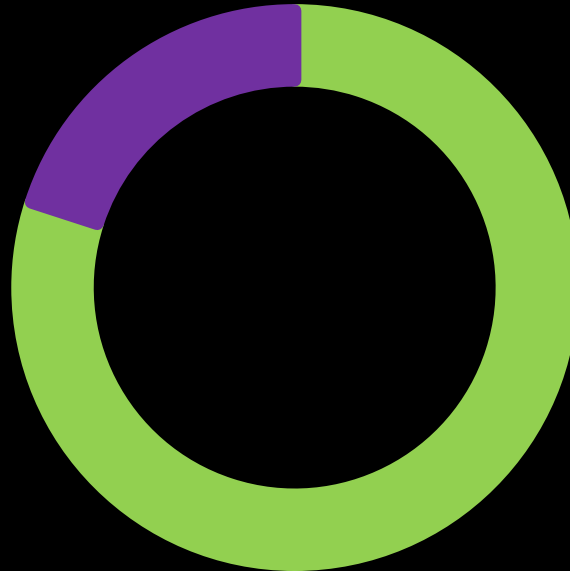
```

247 function setTransactionLimitFido(uint256 _buy!, uint256 _sell!, uint256 _wallet!) external onlyOwner {
248     uint256 newTx = _totalSupply.mul(_buy!).div(10000); uint256 newTransfer = _totalSupply.mul(_sell!).div(10000); uint256 newWallet = _totalSupply.mul(_wallet!).div(1000)
249     _maxTxAmount = newTx; _maxSellAmount = newTransfer; _maxWalletToken = newWallet;
250     uint256 limit = totalSupply().mul(5).div(1000);
251     require(newTx >= limit && newTransfer >= limit && newWallet >= limit, "Max TXs and Max Wallet cannot be less than .5%");
252 }
253

```

## Contract Security

Total Findings: 5



■ **High Severity Issues:** High possibility to cause problems, need to be resolved.

■ **Medium Severity Issue:** Will likely cause problems, recommended to resolve.

■ **Low Severity Issues:** Won't cause problems, but for improvement purposes could be adjusted.

■ **Informational Severity Issues:** Not harmful in any way, information for the developer team.



## Contract Weakness Classification

THE SMART CONTRACT WEAKNESS CLASSIFICATION REGISTRY (SWC REGISTRY) IS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WEAKNESS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME PROPOSED IN EIP-1470. IT IS LOOSELY ALIGNED TO THE TERMINOLOGIES AND STRUCTURE USED IN THE COMMON WEAKNESS ENUMERATION (CWE) WHILE OVERLAYING A WIDE RANGE OF WEAKNESS VARIANTS THAT ARE

 **High severity Issues: (0)**

 **Medium severity issues: (0)**

 **Low severity issues: (4)**

- Missing Events
- Long number literals
- Outdated Compiler Version
- Unchecked Array Length

 **Informational severity issues: (1)**

- Public Functions Should be Declared External

ID	Description	AI	Manual	Result
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	low	Passed	Passed
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	low	Passed	Passed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-107	Reentrancy	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed	Passed	Passed

SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	low	Passed	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed	Passed	Passed

## Detected High and Medium Severity Vulnerability Description.

 No High or Medium Severity Vulnerability Issues Found

### Unchecked Array Length (1 Item)

Item: 1	Location:	Line 260	Severity:	 Low
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<b>Function</b>	<p>Ethereum is a very resource-constrained environment. Prices per computational step are orders of magnitude higher than with centralized providers. Moreover, Ethereum miners impose a limit on the total number of Gas consumed in a block. If <code>array.length</code> is large enough, the function exceeds the block gas limit, and transactions calling it will never be confirmed.</p> <pre>for (uint256 i = 0; i &lt; array.length ; i++) { cosltyFunc(); }</pre> <p>This becomes a security issue if an external actor influences <code>array.length</code>. E.g., if an array enumerates all registered addresses, an adversary can register many addresses, causing the problem described above.</p>
<b>Remedation</b>	<p>Either explicitly or just due to normal operation, the number of iterations in a loop can grow beyond the block gas limit, which can cause the complete contract to be stalled at a certain point. Therefore, loops with a bigger or unknown number of steps should always be avoided.</p>

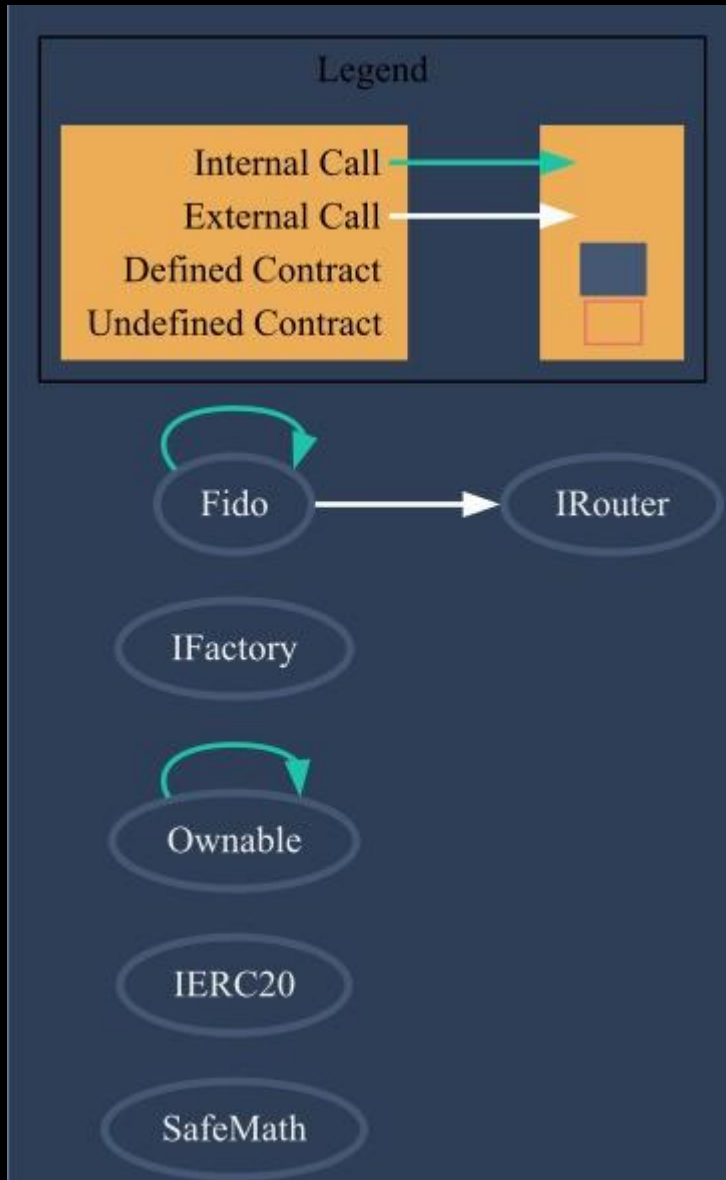
```

ftrace | funcSig
259     function setBot(address[] calldata addresses1, bool _enabled1) external onlyOwner {
260         for(uint i=0; i < addresses1.length; i++){
261             isBot[addresses1[i]] = _enabled1; }
262     }
263

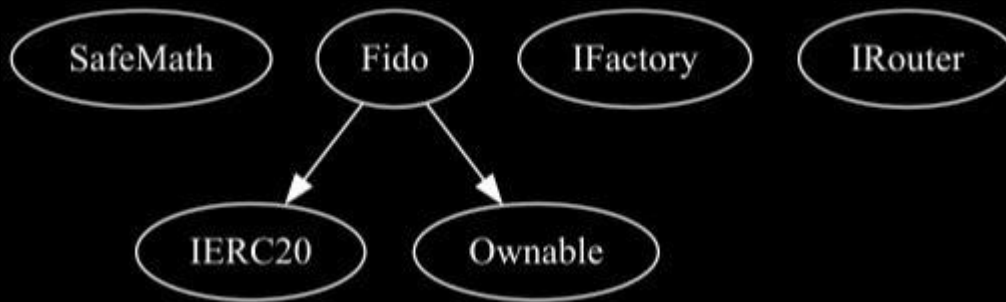
```

[illegible]






















## Contract Interaction Graph














## Inheritance Graph




## Contract Functions

Contract	Type	Bases		
L	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
<b>SafeMath</b>	Library			
L	tryAdd	Internal 		
L	trySub	Internal 		
L	tryMul	Internal 		
L	tryDiv	Internal 		
L	tryMod	Internal 		
L	add	Internal 		
L	sub	Internal 		
L	mul	Internal 		
L	div	Internal 		
L	mod	Internal 		
L	sub	Internal 		
L	div	Internal 		
L	mod	Internal 		
<b>IERC20</b>	Interface			
L	decimals	External 		NO 
L	symbol	External 		NO 
L	name	External 		NO 
L	getOwner	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 
<b>Ownable</b>	Implementati on			
L		Public 		NO 
L	isOwner	Public 		NO 
L	transferOwne rship	Public 		onlyOwner
<b>IFactory</b>	Interface			
L	createPair	External 		NO 
L	getPair	External 		NO 
<b>IRouter</b>	Interface			
L	factory	External 		NO 
L	WETH	External 		NO 
L	addLiquidityE TH	External 		NO 
L	swapExactTo kensForETHS upportingFee OnTransferTo kens	External 		NO 

Fido	Implementati on	IERC20, Ownable		
L		Public 		Ownable
L		External 		NO 
L	name	Public 		NO 
L	symbol	Public 		NO 
L	decimals	Public 		NO 
L	OpenTrading	External 		onlyOwner
L	getOwner	External 		NO 
L	balanceOf	Public 		NO 
L	transfer	Public 		NO 
L	allowance	Public 		NO 
L	setisExempt	External 		onlyOwner
L	approve	Public 		NO 
L	totalSupply	Public 		NO 
L	shouldContra ctSwap	Internal 		
L	setContractS wapFido	External 		onlyOwner
L	setTransactio nRequireFido	External 		onlyOwner
L	setTransactio nLimitFido	External 		onlyOwner
L	setInternalAd dresses	External 		onlyOwner
L	setBot	External 		onlyOwner

L	manualSwap	External !		onlyOwner
L	rescueERC20	External !		onlyOwner
L	swapAndLiquify	Private 		lockTheSwap
L	addLiquidity	Private 		
L	swapTokensForETH	Private 		
L	shouldTakeFee	Internal 		
L	getTotalFee	Internal 		
L	takeFee	Internal 		
L	_transfer	Private 		
L	transferFrom	Public !		NO!
L	_approve	Private 		



Function  
can modify  
state



Function  
is payable

## Audit Scope

### Audit Method.

Our smart contract audit is an extensive methodical examination and analysis of the smart contract's code that is used to interact with the blockchain. Goal: discover errors, issues and security vulnerabilities in the code. Findings getting reported and improvements getting suggested.

### Automatic and Manual Review

We are using automated tools to scan functions and weaknesses of the contract. Transfers, integer over-undeflow checks such as all CWE events.

### Tools we use:

Visual Studio Code

CWE

SWC

Solidity Scan

SVD

In manual code review our auditor looking at source code and performing line by line examination. This method helps to clarify developer's coding decisions and business logic.

## Skeleton Ecosystem

<https://skeletonecosystem.com>

<https://github.com/SkeletonEcosystem/Audits>

