SKELETON ECOSYSTEM SMART CONTRACT AUDIT





BALDO INU (BALDO INU) ERC20

0x5a132d92D5566AD1e2495a5AaD4770b9F438





Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Disclaimer	2
Overview	3
Creation/Audit Date	3
Verified Socials	3
Contract Functions Analysis	4
Contract Safety and Weakness	8
Detected Vulnerability Description	12
Contract Flow Graph	16
Contract Interaction Graph	17
Inheritance Graph	18
Contract Desciptions	19
Audit Scope	31



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% safaty 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.

SKELETON ECOSYSTEM SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

BALDO INU ERC20 BASE

Overview

Contract Name	BALDO_INU
Ticker/Simbol	BALDO INU
Blockchain	Ethereum ERC20 BASE
Contract Address	0x5a132d92D5566AD1e2495a5AaD4770b9F4388927
Creator Address	0xFdb9ebD5331eDa60becF6FFc3A46fA0A0e6D437a
Current Owner Address	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000
Contract Explorer	https://basescan.org/token/0x5a132d92d5566ad1e2 495a5aad4770b9f4388927#code
Compiler Version	v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404
License	None
Optimisation	Yes with 200 Runs
Total Supply	1,000,000 BALDO INU
Decimals	9

Creation/Audit

Contract Deployed	20.04.2024
Audit Created	22.04.2024
Audit Update	V 1.0

Verified Socials

Website	https://baldoinu.com/
Telegram	https://t.me/baldo_inu
Twitter (X)	https://x.com/baldoinu

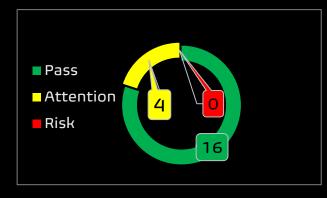


Contract Function Analysis



Pass Attention Item ARisky Item





Contract Verified	✓	The contract source code is uploaded to blockchain explorer and is open source, so everybody can read it.
Contract Ownership		0x000000000000000000000000000000000000
Buy Tax	5 %	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	5 %	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
Liqudity Status	>	Liqudity status on 22.04.2024 Lp Locked: 94.7% Onlymoons Locker until 09.07.2025 Lp Burned: 5.3%
Trading	✓	No Trading suspendable function found.
Disable Functions		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		Fee Setting function found. Contract Renounced. This function can not be triggered by the owner.
Tunction	⚠ max 25 %	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).
Ргоху Contract	>	Not a Proxy contract
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	✓	No Balance Modifier function found. 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.
Blacklist Function	A	Blacklist Setting function found. Exclude from receiving dividend only. Excluded wallets doesent receive reward
		Contract Renounced. This function can not be triggered by the owner.
Whitelist	A	Whitelist Setting function found.
Function		Contract Renounced. This function can not be triggered by the owner.
		If there is a function for this Developer can set zero fee or no max wallet size for adresses (for example team wallets can trade without fee. Can cause farming)
Hidden Owner		No Hidden or multi owner with authorisation
Analysis	✓	For contract with a hidden owner, developer can still manipulate the contract even if the ownership has been abandoned.
Retrieve Ownership Function	>	No Functions found which can retrieve ownership of the contract.
T direction		If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it. Also known as fake renounce.
Self Destruct	✓	No Self Destruct function found.
Function		If this function exists and is triggered, the contract will be destroyed, all functions will be unavailable, and all related assets will be erased.
Specific Tax	✓	No Specific Tax Changing Functions found.
Changing Function		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!
Trading Cooldown Function	✓	No Trading Cooldown Function found. 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.
Max Transaction and Holding	A	Max Transaction and Holding Modify function found. Contract Renounced. This function can not be triggered by the owner.
Modify Function		If there is a function for this, the maximum trading amount or maximum position can be modified. Can cause honeypot
Transaction	✓	No Transaction Limiter Function Found.
Limiting Function		The number of overall token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk)



Details of Risk - Attention Items

Removing Risk of contract function based on renounced ownership



Following detected contract functions serve as informational purposes about the contract. The owner has no more authorisation to trigger the following functions.

Mhitelist

Contract renounced, function can not be triggered by owner

If there is a function for this Developer can set zero fee or no max wallet size for adresses (for example team wallets can trade without fee. Can cause farming)

Max Transaction and Holding Modify function

Contract renounced, function can not be triggered by owner

If there is a function for this, the maximum trading amount or maximum position can be modified. Can cause honeypot

```
function updateMaxWalletAmount(uint256 _maxWalletAmount() public onlyOwner {
   require(_maxWalletAmount| >= _maxWalletSafeLimit(), "MaxWallet: Limit too low");
    maxWalletAmount = _maxWalletAmount1;
    emit MaxWalletAmountUpdated(_maxWalletAmount1);
```

Fee Setting function (Max 25%)

Contract renounced, function can not be triggered by owner

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).

```
function rewardsFeesSetup(uint16 _buyFee; uint16 _sellFee; uint16 _transferFee;) public onlyOwner {
         totalFees[0] = totalFees[0] - rewardsFees[0] + _buyFee1;
totalFees[1] = totalFees[1] - rewardsFees[1] + _sellFee1;
          totalFees[2] = totalFees[2] - rewardsFees[2] + _transferFee1;
          require(totalFees[0] <= 2500 && totalFees[1] <= 2500 && totalFees[2] <= 2500, "TaxesDefaultRouter: Cannot exceed max total fee of 25%");
          rewardsFees = [_buyFeet, _sellFeet, _transferFeet];
function liquidityFeesSetup(uint16 _buyFee1, uint16 _sellFee1, uint16 _transferFee1) public onlyOwner {
   totalFees[0] = totalFees[0] - liquidityFees[0] + _buyFee1;
    totalFees[1] = totalFees[1] - liquidityFees[1] + _sellFee†;
    totalFees[2] = totalFees[2] - liquidityFees[2] + _transferFee1;
   require(totalFees[0] <= 2500 && totalFees[1] <= 2500 && totalFees[2] <= 2500, "TaxesDefaultRouter: Cannot exceed max total fee of 25%");
    liquidityFees = [_buyFeet, _sellFeet, _transferFeet];
```

Blacklist

Contract renounced, function can not be triggered by owner

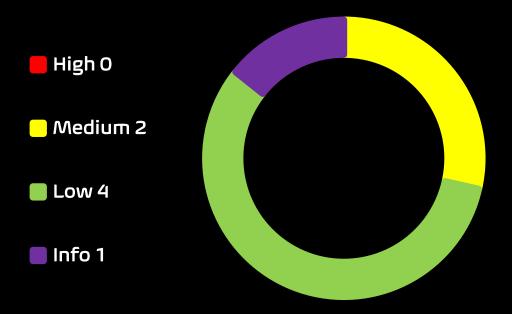
Exclude from receiving dividend only. Excluded wallets doesent receive reward

```
function excludeFromDividends(address account1, bool isExcluded1) external onlyOwner {
   _excludeFromDividends(account1, isExcluded1);
function _excludeFromDividends(address account), bool isExcluded) internal override {
   dividendTracker.excludeFromDividends(account1, balanceOf(account1), isExcluded1);
```



Contract Security

Total Findings: 7



- **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 Security List of Found Issues

- High severity Issues: (0)
- Medium severity issues: (2)
 - Possibility of a Reentrancy Attack
 - Existence of Public Burn
- Low severity issues: (4)
 - Missing Events
 - Long number literals
 - Outdated compiler Version
 - Floating Pragma
- Informational severity issues: (1)
 - Public Functions Should be Declared External



Contract Weakness Classisication

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

ID	Description	ΑI	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	Critical	Medium	Medium
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.



A Public Burn (1 Item)

Item: 1	Location:	Line ERCBurnable.sol	Severity:	Medium
		35-39		

Function	The contract was found to be using public or an
	external burn function. The function was missing access control
	to prevent another user from burning their tokens. Also, the burn
	function was found to be using a different address than
	msg.sender.
Remedation	 Consider adding access control modifiers to
	the burn function to Ensure that initialization functions
	can only be called once and only by authorized entities.
	2. Implement least-privilege roles using libraries like
	OpenZeppelin's Access Control.
	3. Add proper access control modifiers to sensitive functions,
	such as onlyOwner or custom roles.
	such as only owner or custom roles.

```
ftrace | funcSig
         function burnFrom(address account1, uint256 amount1) public virtual {
             _spendAllowance(account1, _msgSender(), amount1);
             _burn(account1, amount1);
39
```



$oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ Possibility of a Reentrancy Attack (1 Item)

Item: 1	Location:	CoinDividendTracker.sol	Severity:	Medium
		Line 190-201		

Function	In a Re-entrancy attack, a malicious contract calls back into the calling contract before the first invocation of the function is finished. This may cause the different invocations of the function to interact in undesirable ways, especially in cases where the function is updating state variables after the external calls. This may lead to loss of funds, improper value updates, token loss, etc.
Remedation	 Ensure all state changes happen before calling external contracts, i.e., update balances or code internally before calling external code Use function modifiers that prevent reentrancy

```
ttrace | tuncsig
function distributeDividends() public payable {
  require(totalSupply() > 0);
     magnifiedDividendPerShare = magnifiedDividendPerShare + (msg.value * magnitude / totalSupply());
     emit DividendsDistributed(msg.sender, msg.value);
     totalDividendsDistributed = totalDividendsDistributed + msg.value;
```



Approve of front running attack. Also known as Sandwich bot attack. (2 Items)

Item: 1 Location: ERC.20 Line 136-140 Severity: Low	Item: 1	Location:	ERC.20 Line 136-140	Severity:	Low
---	---------	-----------	---------------------	-----------	-----

Function	The approve() method overrides current allowance regardless of					
	whether the spender already used it or not, so there is no way to					
	increase or decrease allowance by a certain value atomically					
	unless the token owner is a smart contract, not an account.					
	This can be abused by a token receiver when they try to withdraw					
	certain tokens from the sender's account.					
	Meanwhile, if the sender decides to change the amount and sends					
	another approve transaction, the receiver can notice this					
	transaction before it's mined and can extract tokens from both					
	the transactions, therefore, ending up with tokens from both the					
	transactions. This is a front-running attack affecting the ERC20					
	Approve function.					
	The function approve can be front-run by abusing					
	the _approve function.					
Remedation	 Introduce mechanisms that limit the maximum acceptable 					
	gas price for transactions. This can help prevent front-					
	runners from drastically increasing the gas fees to					
	prioritize their transactions.					
	2. Use transaction taxes to prevent against front-run attack					

```
function approve(address spender1, uint256 amount1) public virtual override returns (bool) {
   address owner = _msgSender();
   _approve(owner, spender1, amount1);
```



Item: 2 Location:	ERC.20 Line 324-332	Severity:	Low
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Function	The transferFrom() method overrides current allowance regardless of whether the spender already used it or not, so there is no way to increase or decrease allowance by a certain value atomically unless the token owner is a smart contract, not an account. This can be abused by a token receiver when they try to withdraw certain tokens from the sender's account. Meanwhile, if the sender decides to change the amount and sends another approve transaction, the receiver can notice this transaction before it's mined and can extract tokens from both the transactions, therefore, ending up with tokens from both the transactions. This is a front-running attack affecting the ERC20 Approve function. The function approve can be front-run by abusing the _approve function.
Remedation	3. Introduce mechanisms that limit the maximum acceptable
	gas price for transactions. This can help prevent front- runners from drastically increasing the gas fees to prioritize their transactions.
	 Use transaction taxes to prevent against front-run attack

```
function _spendAllowance(address owner1, address spender1, uint256 amount1) internal virtual {
   uint256 currentAllowance = allowance(owner1, spender1);
   if (currentAllowance != type(uint256).max) {
       require(currentAllowance >= amount1, "ERC20: insufficient allowance");
           _approve(owner1, spender1, currentAllowance - amount1);
```

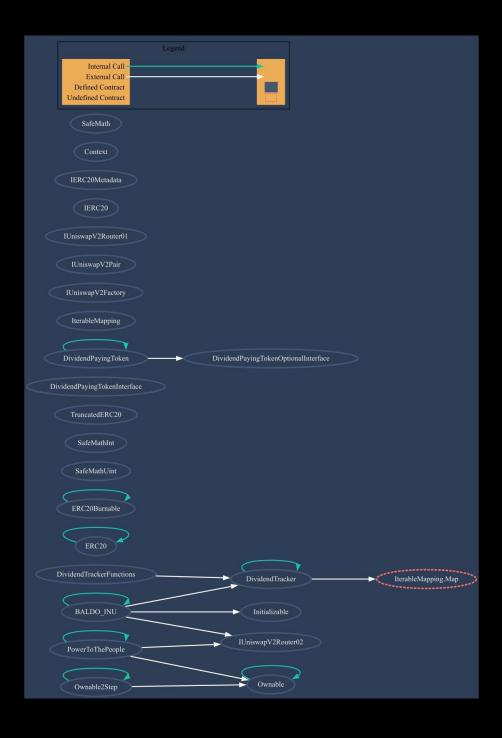


Contract Flow Graph

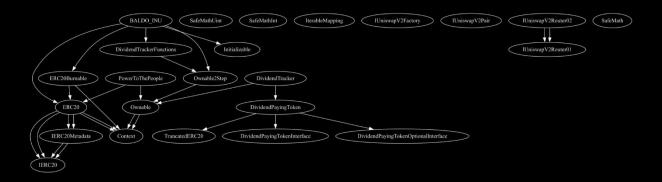




Contract Interaction Graph



Inheritance Graph





Contract Functions

Contract	Туре	Bases		
L	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
BALDO_INU	Implementation	ERC20, ERC20Burnable, Ownable2Step, DividendTracker Functions, Initializable		
L		Public 🎚		ERC20
L	initialize	External 🎚		initializer
L		External 🎚	<u>an</u>	Мо[
L	decimals	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	_swapTokensFo rCoin	Private 🖺		
L	updateSwapThr eshold	Public 🌡		onlyOwner
L	getSwapThresh oldAmount	Public 🌡		NOÏ
L	getAllPending	Public 🎚		МОД
L	baldoinuAddres sSetup	Public 🌡		onlyOwner
L	baldoinuFeesSet up	Public 🌡		onlyOwner
L	_swapAndLiquif Y	Private 🖺		
L	_addLiquidity	Private 🖺		
L	addLiquidityFro mLeftoverToke ns	External [NOÏ
L	liquidityFeesSet up	Public 🌡		onlyOwner



L	_sendDividends	Private 省	
L	excludeFromDiv idends	External 🎚	onlyOwner
L	_excludeFromDi vidends	Internal 🖺	
L	rewardsFeesSet up	Public [onlyOwner
L	_burn	Internal 🖺	
L	_mint	Internal 🖺	
L	excludeFromFee s	Public 🎚	onlyOwner
٦	_transfer	Internal 🖺	
L	_updateRouterV 2	Private 🖺	
L	setAMMPair	External [onlyOwner
L	_setAMMPair	Private 🖺	
L	excludeFromLim its	External [onlyOwner
L	_excludeFromLi mits	Internal 🖺	
L	updateMaxWall etAmount	Public [onlyOwner
L	_maxWalletSafe Limit	Private 🖺	
L	enableTrading	External 🎚	onlyOwner
L	excludeFromTra dingRestriction	Public 🌡	onlyOwner
L	_beforeTokenTr ansfer	Internal 🖺	
L	_afterTokenTran sfer	Internal 🖺	



ERC20	Implementation	Context, IERC20, IERC20Metadat a		
L		Public 🎚		NO[
L	name	Public 🎚		NO[
L	symbol	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	decimals	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	totalSupply	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	balanceOf	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	transfer	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	allowance	Public 🎚		Nol
L	арргоvе	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	transferFrom	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	increaseAllowan ce	Public 🌡		Пои
L	decreaseAllowa nce	Public 🌡		Пои
L	_transfer	Internal 🖺		
L	_mint	Internal 🖺		
L	_burn	Internal 🖺		
L	_арргоvе	Internal 🖺		
L	_spendAllowanc e	Internal 🖺		
L	_beforeTokenTr ansfer	Internal 🖺		
L	_afterTokenTran sfer	Internal 🖺	•	
ERC20Burnable	Implementation	Context, ERC20		



L	burn	Public 🌡	NO[
L	burnFrom	Public 🎚	Пои
Ownable2Step	Implementation	Ownable	
L	pendingOwner	Public 🎚	NO[
L	transferOwners hip	Public 🎚	onlyOwner
L	_transferOwner ship	Internal 🖺	
L	acceptOwnershi P	Public 🏿	Nol
Safe/MathUint	Library		
L	toInt256Safe	Internal 🖺	
SafeMathInt	Library		
L	toUint256Safe	Internal 🖺	
TruncatedERC2 0	Implementation		
L		Public 🌡	NOÎ
L	name	Public 🌡	NO[
L	symbol	Public 🎚	Пои
L	decimals	Public 🎚	МО[
L	totalSupply	Public 🎚	ПоП
L	balanceOf	Public 🎚	Пои
L	_mint	Internal 🖺	
L	_burn	Internal 🖺	
DividendPaying TokenInterface	Interface		



L	dividendOf	External [Nol
DividendPaying TokenOptionalIn terface	Interface			
L	withdrawableDi videndOf	External 🎚		Пои
L	withdrawnDivid endOf	External 🎚		Nol
L	accumulativeDiv idendOf	External 🎚		loи
DividendPaying Token	Implementation	TruncatedERC20 DividendPaying TokenInterface, DividendPaying TokenOptionalIn terface		
L		Public 🎚		TruncatedERC20
L		External [<u>cio</u>	Nol
L	distributeDivide nds	Public 🎚	<u>ain</u>	Nol
L	_withdrawDivid end	Internal 🖺		
L	dividendOf	Public 🎚		Мо[
L	withdrawableDi videndOf	Public 🎚		Nol
L	withdrawnDivid endOf	Public 🎚		Nol
L	accumulativeDiv idendOf	Public 🎚		NOÎ
L	_mint	Internal 🖺		
L	_burn	Internal 🖺		
L	_setBalance	Internal 🖺	•	



IterableMapping	Library		
L	get	Public 🎚	Мо[
L	getIndexOfKey	Public 🎚	Мо[
L	getKeyAtIndex	Public 🌡	NO[
L	size	Public 🌡	NOÎ
L	set	Public 🌡	МО[
L	геточе	Public 🎚	lon
DividendTracker	Implementation	Ownable, DividendPaying Token	
L		Public [DividendPaying Token
L	excludeFromDiv idends	External 🎚	onlyOwner
L	claimWaitSetup	Public 🎚	onlyOwner
L	getNumberOfTo kenHolders	External 🎚	Nol
L	getAccountData	Public 🌡	Nol
L	getAccountData AtIndex	Public 🎚	Nol
L	claim	Public 🌡	onlyOwner
L	_canAutoClaim	Private 🖺	
L	setBalance	Public 🎚	onlyOwner
L	process	External 🎚	onlyOwner
DividendTracker Functions	Implementation	Ownable2Step	
L	_deployDividend Tracker	Internal 🖺	



L	gasForProcessin gSetup	Public 🎚	onlyOwner
L	claimWaitSetup	External [onlyOwner
L	_excludeFromDi vidends	Internal 🖺	
L	isExcludedFrom Dividends	Public 🎚	Пои
L	claim	External [No[
L	getClaimWait	External [No[
L	getTotalDividen dsDistributed	External 🎚	Nol
L	withdrawableDi videndOf	Public 🎚	Мој
L	dividendTokenB alanceOf	Public [Пои
L	dividendTokenT otalSupply	Public 🎚	lon
L	getAccountDivid endsInfo	External 🎚	Пои
L	getAccountDivid endsInfoAtIndex	External 🎚	Пои
L	getLastProcesse dIndex	External 🎚	Пои
L	getNumberOfDi videndTokenHol ders	Public [NOÎ
L	process	External 🎚	loи
Initializable	Implementation		
IUniswapV2Fact ory	Interface		
L	feeTo	External [Nol
L	feeToSetter	External 🌡	NO[



L	getPair	External [ио[
L	allPairs	External 🏻	Nol
L	allPairsLength	External [ио[
L	createPair	External 🎚	Мо[
L	setFeeTo	External 🎚	NO
L	setFeeToSetter	External 🌡	Пои
IUniswapV2Pair	Interface		
L	name	External 🎚	Мо[
L	symbol	External 🎚	МО[
L	decimals	External 🎚	Мо[
L	totalSupply	External 🎚	Мо[
L	balanceOf	External 🎚	МО[
L	allowance	External 🎚	Мо[
L	арргоvе	External 🎚	Мо[
L	transfer	External 🎚	МО[
L	transferFrom	External 🎚	МО[
L	DOMAIN_SEPAR ATOR	External 🎚	Nol
L	PERMIT_TYPEHA SH	External 🎚	Nol
L	nonces	External 🌡	МОД
L	permit	External 🎚	NOÎ
L	MINIMUM_LIQUI DITY	External 🏻	Nol
L	factory	External [Nol
L	token0	External [Nol



L	token1	External 🎚		No[
L	getReserves	External 🏻		Мо[
L	price0Cumulativ eLast	External 🎚		ľon
L	price1Cumulativ eLast	External 🎚		Nol
L	kLast	External 🏻		lon
L	mint	External 🏻		Noĵ
L	burn	External [No[
L	swap	External 🎚		No[
L	skim	External [Пои
L	sync	External 🎚		No[
L	initialize	External [Noĵ
11.1=:			1	
IUniswapV2Rout er01	Interface			
	Interface factory	External [NOĴ
er01		External [Nol
er01 L	factory			
er01 L	factory WETH	External [Nol
er01 L L	factory WETH addLiquidity	External [_	Nol
er01 L L	factory WETH addLiquidity addLiquidityETH	External [] External [] External []	GD.	No] No]
er01 L L L	factory WETH addLiquidity addLiquidityETH removeLiquidity removeLiquidity	External External External External		Nol Nol Nol
er01 L L L	factory WETH addLiquidity addLiquidityETH removeLiquidity ETH removeLiquidity	External [] External [] External [] External []		lon lon lon



L	swapTokensFor ExactTokens	External [NO]
L	swapExactETHF orTokens	External [ФD	NoÎ
L	swapTokensFor ExactETH	External [Nol
L	swapExactToke nsForETH	External 🎚		No[
L	swapETHForExa ctTokens	External 🎚	dip	Nol
L	quote	External 🎚		Nol
L	getAmountOut	External 🎚		МО[
L	getAmountIn	External 🎚		Мо[
L	getAmountsOut	External 🎚		МО[
L	getAmountsIn	External [NO[
IUniswapV2Rout er02	Interface	IUniswapV2Rout er01		
L	removeLiquidity ETHSupportingF eeOnTransferTo kens	External [NO[
L	removeLiquidity ETHWithPermit SupportingFeeO nTransferToken s	External [NOÏ
L	swapExactToke nsForTokensSup portingFeeOnTr ansferTokens	External [NO[
L	swapExactETHF orTokensSuppor tingFeeOnTrans ferTokens	External 🏻	<u>din</u>	NOÎ
L	swapExactToke nsForETHSuppo rtingFeeOnTran sferTokens	External [•	NoÎ



Ownable	Implementation	Context	
L		Public 🌡	Nol
L	owner	Public 🌡	Nol
L	_checkOwner	Internal 🖺	
L	renounceOwner ship	Public 🌡	onlyOwner
L	transferOwners hip	Public 🌡	onlyOwner
L	_transferOwner ship	Internal 🖺	
IERC20	Interface		
L	totalSupply	External [Nol
L	balanceOf	External [Nol
L	transfer	External 🎚	NO[
L	allowance	External 🎚	NO[
L	арргоvе	External 🎚	Мо[
L	transferFrom	External [No[
IERC20Metadat a	Interface	IERC20	
L	name	External [Nol
L	symbol	External 🎚	NO[
L	decimals	External 🎚	МО[
Context	Implementation		
L	_msgSender	Internal 🖺	
L	_msgData	Internal 🖺	
L	_contextSuffixL ength	Internal 🖺	





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 vulnaribilities in the code. Findings getting reported and improvements getting suggested.

Automatic and Manual Review

We are using automated tools to scan functions and weeknesses 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

