VITAL BLOCK

Security Assessment

SWIFTPAD

Vital Block Verified on Nov 14th, 2023

@Vital-Block

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PREPARED FOR:

SWIFTPAD

INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	**VITAL BLOCK SECURITY**
Client Firm	**SWIFTPAD**
Methodology	**Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review**
Language	**Solidity**
Blockchain	**Binance Smart Chain**
License	**MIT**
Centralization	**Active ownership**
Compiler Version	**v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404**
Blockchain	**Binance Smart Chain**
Website	**https://swiftpad.io**
Telegram	**https://t.me/swiftpadann**
Twitter	**https://x.com/swiftpadio**
Medium	**https://swiftpad.medium.com**
Prelim Report Date	**Nov 13th , 2023**
Final Report Date	**Nov 14th , 2023**

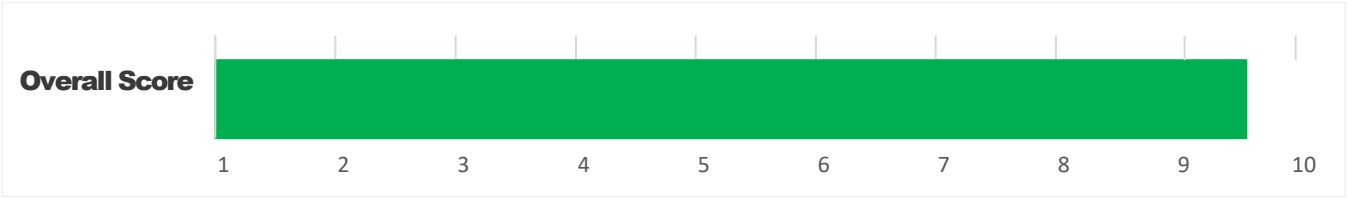
Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo: https://www.github.com/vital-block

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SWIFTPAD has performed the automated and manual analysis of the Sol code. The code was reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ! 🔴	Major " 🟠	Medium # 🟡	Minor $ 🟢	Unknown % 🟤
Open	0	0	0	2	0
Acknowledged	0	0	1	2	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworty onlyOwner Privileges	Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router				

SWIFTPAD Smart contract has achieved the following score: 95.0



ℹ **Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.**

ℹ **Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block Security was consulted by SWIFTPAD to conduct the smart contract audit of its .Sol source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned .SOL file only:

O.SWIFTPAD.SOL

ℹ️ **External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.**

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

Public Contract Link	
0xc5d3455dfc04f04a5c1889c5486bf48551990256	
Contract Name	**SWIFTPAD**
Token Symbol	**SWIFT**
Decimals	**18**
Total Supply	**15,000,000**

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of Vital Block auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- **The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.**

AUDIT

- **Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:**
  - **Remix IDE Developer Tool**
  - **Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer**
  - **SWC Vulnerabilities Registry**
  - **DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap**
- **Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.**
- **A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges. We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:**

Centralized Exploits	○ **Token Supply Manipulation** ○ **Access Control and Authorization** ○ **Assets Manipulation** ○ **Ownership Control** ○ **Liquidity Access** ○ **Stop and Pause Trading** ○ **Ownable Library Verification**

Common Contract Vulnerabilities	○ Integer Overflow ○ Lack of Arbitrary limits ○ Incorrect Inheritance Order ○ Typographical Errors ○ Requirement Violation ○ Gas Optimization ○ Coding Style Violations ○ Re-entrancy ○ Third-Party Dependencies ○ Potential Sandwich Attacks ○ Irrelevant Codes ○ Divide before multiply ○ Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides ○ Compiler Specific Warnings ○ Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.
- The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.

ℹ️ It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.

RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical ! 🔴	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major " 🟠	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium # 🟡	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor $ 🟢	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown % 🟤	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.

CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- **Privileged roles can be granted the power to** pause() **the contract in case of an external attack.**
- **Privileged roles can use functions like,** include(), **and** exclude() **to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.**

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.**
- **Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.**
- **Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

ℹ️ **Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.**

AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
	Function is important

SWIFTPAD	Interface			
└	totalSupply	External		!	NO	
└	decimals	External		!	NO	
└	symbol	External		!	NO	
└	name	External		!	NO	
└	getOwner	External			NO	
└	balanceOf	External		!	NO	
└	transfer	External	"	!		NO	
└	allowance	External		!	NO	
└	approve	External	"	!		NO	
└	transferFrom	External	"		NO	

IFactoryV2	Interface			
└	getPair	External		NO	
└	createPair	External	"		NO	

IV2Pair	Interface			
└	factory	External		NO	
└	getReserves	External		NO	
└	sync	External	"	NO	

IRouter01	Interface		
└	factory	External	NO
└	BNB	External	NO
└	addLiquidityBNB	External	# NO
└	addLiquidity	External	" NO
└	swapExactBNBForTokens	External	# NO
└	getAmountsOut	External	NO
└	getAmountsIn	External	NO
IRouter02	Interface	IRouter01	
└	swapExactTokensForBNBSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	" NO
└	swapExactBNBForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	# NO
└	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	" ! NO
└	swapExactTokensForTokens	External	" NO
Protections	Interface		
└	checkUser	External	" ! NO
└	setLaunch	External	" NO
└	setLpPair	External	" NO
└	SWIFT	External	" NO
└	removeSniper	External	" NO
Cashier	Interface		
└	setRewardsProperties	External	" NO
└	tally	External	" NO
└	load	External	# NO
└	cashout	External	" NO
└	giveMeWelfarePlease	External	" NO
└	getTotalDistributed	External	NO
└	getUserInfo	External	NO
└	getUserRealizedRewards	External	NO

| └ | getPendingRewards | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | initialize | External ❗ | " | |NO❗ |

| └ | getCurrentReward | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

||||||

| **SOL** | Implementation | **SafeMath** |||

| └ | <Constructor> | Public ❗ | | # |NO❗ |

| └ | transferOwner | External ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

| └ | renounceOwnership | External ❗ | " | | NO❗|

| └ | setOperator | Public ❗ | " | |NO❗ |

| └ | renounceOriginalDeployer | External ❗ | " | |NO❗ |

| └ | <Receive Ether> | External ❗ | | # |NO❗ |

| └ | totalSupply | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | decimals | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | symbol | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | name | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | getOwner | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗ |

| └ | balanceOf | Public ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗ |

| └ | allowance | External ❗ | | ❗ |NO❗ |

| └ | approve | External ❗ | " | ❗ 🛑 |NO❗ |

| └ | _approve | Internal $ | " 🔒 🛑 | |

| └ | approveContractContingency | Public ❗ | " | ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | transfer | External ❗ | " | |NO❗ |

| └ | transferFrom | External ❗ | " | |NO❗ |

| └ | setNewRouter | External ❗ | " | ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | setLpPair | External ❗ | " | ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | setInitializers | External ❗ | " | ❗ 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | isExcludedFromFees | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | isExcludedFromDividends | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | isExcludedFromProtection | External ❗ | | |NO❗ |

| └ | setDividendExcluded | Public ❗ | ❗" 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | setExcludedFromFees | Public ❗ | ❗" 🛑 | onlyOwner |

CST-02 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity ●	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	**Minor**	Contract/code/Swiftpad	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateForMinter ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
contract MinterRole {
    mapping(address => bool) Minter;

    event MinterAdded(address indexed account);
    event MinterRemoved(address indexed account);

    modifier onlyMinter() {
        require(
            Minter[msg.sender],
```

Minter can Not issue more **SWIFT tokens** indefinitely.
Note that as of the date of publishing, the above review reflects the current understanding of known security patterns as they relate to the SWIFT contract.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

Severity	Minor
Confidence Parameter	Certain

Vulnerability Description

NOTE: In a re-entrance 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.

Scanning Line:

```
function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal
virtual {
        require(account != address(0), "ERC20: burn from
the zero address");

        _beforeTokenTransfer(account, address(0),
amount);

        uint256 accountBalance = _balances[account];
        require(accountBalance >= amount, "ERC20: burn
amount exceeds balance");
        unchecked {
            _balances[account] = accountBalance -
amount;
            // Overflow not possible: amount <=
accountBalance <= totalSupply.
            _totalSupply -= amount;
        }

        emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount);

        _afterTokenTransfer(account, address(0),
amount);
    }
```

Repository:
https://github.com/SWIFTPAD

All Audited Files

SWIFTPAD.sol

Contract Creator

0x2BDCa83AA3B98d111eB6B29020F1273245F91265

Creator Tnx Hash

https://bscscan.com/tx/0x491fc9fc60da913066b556dfafb089b1753b7f454b51d0a9729e9761bc16b280

Contracts:

Contract:
SWIFTPAD: 0xc5d3455dFc04F04A5c1889C5486bf48551990256

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor

```
function _spendAllowance(
        address owner,
        address spender,
        uint256 amount
    ) internal virtual {
        uint256 currentAllowance = allowance(owner, spender);
        if (currentAllowance != type(uint256).max) {
            require(currentAllowance >= amount, "ERC20: insufficient allowance");
            unchecked {
                _approve(owner, spender, currentAllowance - amount);
            }
        }
```

Description:

Floating point calculations can vary across different architectures.

Recommendation: Replace with sdk.Dec .

Alleviation:

This exhibit was acknowledged and ultimately discarded by the **SWIFTPAD** team due to low severity. We consider the exhibit fully attended to as it doesn't impose any meaningful security concerns.

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

OPTIMIZATIONS | SWIFTPAD

ID	Title	Category	Status
L2T- 007	Logarithm Refinement Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
L2D- 323	Checks Can Be Performed Earlier	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
L2K- 679	Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
L2B- 122	Struct Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
L2S-067	Unused State Variable	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged

General Detectors

Public Functions Should be Declared External

Some functions in this contract should be declared as external in order to save gas.

Attention Required

Numeric Notation Best Practices

The numeric notation used in this contract is unconventional, possibly worsening the reading/debugging experience

Attention Required

- No compiler version inconsistencies found
- No unchecked call responses found
- No vulnerable self-destruct functions found
- No assertion vulnerabilities found
- No old solidity code found
- No external delegated calls found
- No external call dependency found
- No vulnerable authentication calls found
- No invalid character typos found
- No RTL characters found
- No dead code found
- No risky data allocation found
- No uninitialized state variables found
- No uninitialized storage variables found
- No vulnerable initialization functions found
- No risky data handling found
- No number accuracy bug found
- No out-of-range number vulnerability found
- No map data deletion vulnerabilities found
- No tautologies or contradictions found
- No faulty true/false values found
- No innacurate divisions found
- No redundant constructor calls found
- No vulnerable transfers found
- No vulnerable return values found
- No uninitialized local variables found
- No default function responses found
- No missing arithmetic events found
- No missing access control events found
- No redundant true/false comparisons found
- No state variables vulnerable through function calls found
- No buggy low-level calls found
- No expensive loops found
- No bad numeric notation practices found
- No missing constant declarations found
- No missing external function declarations found
- No vulnerable payable functions found
- No vulnerable message values found

Vulnerability Run check

Swift Pad / SWIFT
14/11/2023 06:39 PM UTC+8

Contract Info

Total supply	15000000
Transaction Tax	Buy 0.00% / Sell 0.00%

Risk Analysis

Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source. You can check the contract code for details. Unsourced token contracts are likely to have malicious functions to defraud their users of their assets.

No mint function

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 cant change balance

The contract owner does not have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses.

No Proxy

There is no proxy in the contract. The proxy contract means contract owner can modify the function of the token and possibly effect the price.

No function to retrieve ownership

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it.

Honeypot Risk

This does not appear to be a honeypot

We are not aware of any code that prevents the sale of tokens.

No Anti Whale

There is no limit to the number of token transactions. The number of scam token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk).

No whitelist function

Whitelist function found

No trading cooldown

The token contract has no trading cooldown function.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.

No blacklist function

No blacklist function is included.

Holders

Holder count	1
0x2b...1265	15000000.00 (100.00%)

Creator OWNERSHIP NOT RENOUNCED

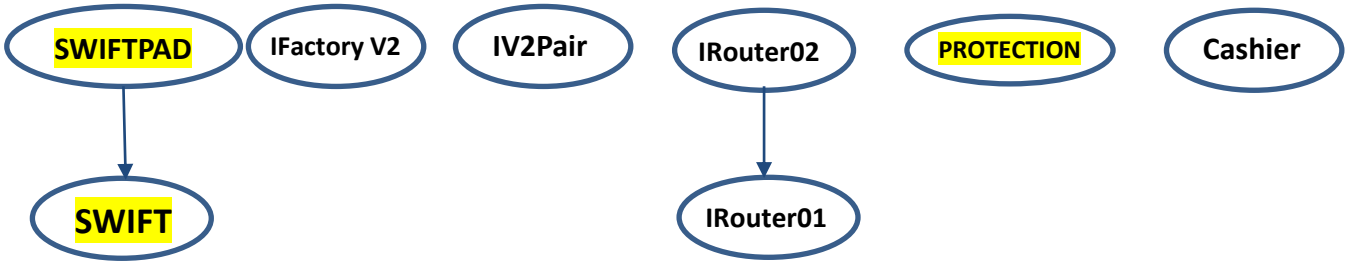
0x2b...1265	15000000.00 (100.00%)

Owner

...	0.00 (0.00%)

Liquidity Pool

INHERITANCE GRAPH



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-12	Centralization privileges of SWIFTPAD	Medium # 🟡

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.
Threat level: Low

MANUAL REVIEW

Laugh2BankCoin: (L2B) is a revolutionary meme coin built on the BNB Smart Chain (BSC) with the aim to democratize access to wealth through the power of blockchain and community. Our journey began as a unique social experiment guided by the artificial intelligence, MemeCoinGPT, starting with a modest budget of $169, and has grown into a project that has potential to reshape the landscape of meme coins.

TOKEN NAME: SWIFTPAD
Ticker: SWIFT

Chain/Standard: Binance Smart Chain

Total Supply: 15,000,000

Outstanding features of SWIFTPAD Is Launching On Binance Smart Chain

ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

	Issue Description	Checking Status
1.	Compiler errors.	PASSED
2.	Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions.	PASSED
3.	Possible Delay In Data Delivery.	PASSED
4.	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5.	Front Running.	PASSED
6.	Sol. Dependency.	PASSED
7.	Integer Overflow And Underflow.	PASSED
8.	DoS with Revert.	PASSED
9.	Dos With Block Gas Limit.	PASSED
10.	Methods execution permissions.	PASSED
11.	Economy Model of the contract.	PASSED
12.	The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the solidity Logic.	PASSED
13.	Private use data leaks.	PASSED
14.	Malicious Event log.	PASSED
15.	Scoping and Declarations.	PASSED
16.	Uninitialized storage pointers.	PASSED
17.	Arithmetic accuracy.	PASSED
18.	Design Logic.	PASSED
19.	Cross-Function race Conditions	PASSED
20.	Save Upon solidity contract Implementation and Usage.	PASSED
21.	Fallback Function Security	PASSED

AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor $🟢

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the deployer and/or contract owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
contract SWIFT is ERC20Mintable, ERC20Burnable, ERC20Capped {
    constructor()
        ERC20("Swift Pad", "SWIFT")
        ERC20Capped(15000000 * 10 ** 18)
    {}
```

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

The SWIFTPAD project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behavior in the project

CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT OF SWIFTPAD

Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Pancakeswap router, cashier contract, protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc..

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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