



Coinsult

Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit



Project: SPRINT'N

Website: <https://www.sprintn.fit/>

Low-Risk

7 low-risk code
issues found

Medium-Risk

0 medium-risk code
issues found

High-Risk

0 high-risk code
issues found

Contract Address

0x33E4a44E30293717261B4c8c05d85F8DA4ee2319

Disclaimer: Coinsult is not responsible for any financial losses. Nothing in this contract audit is financial advice, please do your own research.

Disclaimer

Coinsult is not responsible if a project turns out to be a scam, rug-pull or honeypot. We only provide a detailed analysis for your own research.

Coinsult is not responsible for any financial losses. Nothing in this contract audit is financial advice, please do your own research.

The information provided in this audit is for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice. Coinsult does not endorse, recommend, support or suggest to invest in any project.

Coinsult can not be held responsible for when a project turns out to be a rug-pull, honeypot or scam.

Tokenomics

Rank	Address	Quantity (Token)	Percentage
1	0x27ab1f45c924a6bc4d91dd6afa69fe4665a92dfc	455,940,000,000,000	45.5940%
2	PinkSale: PinkLock	450,000,000,000,000	45.0000%
3	0x02b373bb3513c9ff881db2c1fd789f4355ad9254	50,000,000,000,000	5.0000%
4	Null Address: 0x000...dEaD	44,060,000,000,000	4.4060%

Source Code

Coinsult was comissioned by SPRINT’N to perform an audit based on the following smart contract:

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x33E4a44E30293717261B4c8c05d85F8DA4ee2319#code>

Manual Code Review

In this audit report we will highlight all these issues:

Low-Risk

7 low-risk code
issues found

Medium-Risk

0 medium-risk code
issues found

High-Risk

0 high-risk code
issues found

The detailed report continues on the next page...

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Contract contains Reentrancy vulnerabilities

Additional information: This combination increases risk of malicious intent. While it may be justified by some complex mechanics (e.g. rebase, reflections, buyback).

More information: Slither

```
function _transfer(
    address sender,
    address recipient,
    uint256 amount
) internal virtual {
    require(sender != address(0), "ERC20: transfer from the zero address");
    require(recipient != address(0), "ERC20: transfer to the zero address");

    _beforeTokenTransfer(sender, recipient, amount);

    uint256 senderBalance = _balances[sender];
    require(senderBalance >= amount, "ERC20: transfer amount exceeds balance");
    unchecked {
        _balances[sender] = senderBalance - amount;
    }
    _balances[recipient] += amount;

    emit Transfer(sender, recipient, amount);

    _afterTokenTransfer(sender, recipient, amount);
}
```

Recommendation

Apply the check-effects-interactions pattern.

Exploit scenario

```
function withdrawBalance(){
    // send userBalance[msg.sender] Ether to msg.sender
    // if msg.sender is a contract, it will call its fallback function
    if( ! (msg.sender.call.value(userBalance[msg.sender]))() ) ){
        throw;
    }
    userBalance[msg.sender] = 0;
}
```

Bob uses the re-entrancy bug to call withdrawBalance two times, and withdraw more than its initial deposit to the contract.

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Avoid relying on `block.timestamp`

`block.timestamp` can be manipulated by miners.

```
function canAutoClaim(uint256 lastClaimTime) private view returns (bool) {
    if (lastClaimTime > block.timestamp) {
        return false;
    }

    return block.timestamp.sub(lastClaimTime) >= claimWait;
}
```

Recommendation

Do not use `block.timestamp`, `now` or `blockhash` as a source of randomness

Exploit scenario

```
contract Game {

    uint reward_determining_number;

    function guessing() external{
        reward_determining_number = uint256(block.blockhash(10000)) % 10;
    }
}
```

Eve is a miner. Eve calls `guessing` and re-orders the block containing the transaction. As a result, Eve wins the game.

 **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Too many digits

Literals with many digits are difficult to read and review.

```
require(  
    newValue >= 200000 && newValue <= 500000,  
    "BABYTOKEN: gasForProcessing must be between 200,000 and 500,000"  
);
```

Recommendation

Use: Ether suffix, Time suffix, or The scientific notation

Exploit scenario

```
contract MyContract{  
    uint 1_ether = 1000000000000000000;  
}
```

While 1_ether looks like 1 ether, it is 10 ether. As a result, it's likely to be used incorrectly.

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

No zero address validation for some functions

Detect missing zero address validation.

```
function setMarketingWallet(address payable wallet) external onlyOwner {  
    _marketingWalletAddress = wallet;  
}
```

Recommendation

Check that the new address is not zero.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {  
  
    modifier onlyAdmin {  
        if (msg.sender != owner) throw;  
        _;  
    }  
  
    function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {  
        owner = newOwner;  
    }  
}
```

Bob calls updateOwner without specifying the newOwner, so Bob loses ownership of the contract.

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Functions that send Ether to arbitrary destinations

Unprotected call to a function sending Ether to an arbitrary address.

```
function addLiquidity(uint256 tokenAmount, uint256 ethAmount) private {
    // approve token transfer to cover all possible scenarios
    _approve(address(this), address(uniswapV2Router), tokenAmount);

    // add the liquidity
    uniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH{value: ethAmount}(
        address(this),
        tokenAmount,
        0, // slippage is unavoidable
        0, // slippage is unavoidable
        address(0),
        block.timestamp
    );
}
```

Recommendation

Ensure that an arbitrary user cannot withdraw unauthorized funds.

Exploit scenario

```
contract ArbitrarySend{
    address destination;
    function setDestination(){
        destination = msg.sender;
    }

    function withdraw() public{
        destination.transfer(this.balance);
    }
}
```

Bob calls setDestination and withdraw. As a result he withdraws the contract's balance.

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Unchecked transfer

The return value of an external transfer/transferFrom call is not checked.

```
function swapAndSendToFee(uint256 tokens) private {
    uint256 initialCAKEBalance = IERC20(rewardToken).balanceOf(
        address(this)
    );

    swapTokensForCake(tokens);
    uint256 newBalance = (IERC20(rewardToken).balanceOf(address(this))).sub(
        initialCAKEBalance
    );
    IERC20(rewardToken).transfer(_marketingWalletAddress, newBalance);
}
```

Recommendation

Use SafeERC20, or ensure that the transfer/transferFrom return value is checked.

Exploit scenario

```
contract Token {
    function transferFrom(address _from, address _to, uint256 _value) public returns (bool success);
}

contract MyBank{
    mapping(address => uint) balances;
    Token token;
    function deposit(uint amount) public{
        token.transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), amount);
        balances[msg.sender] += amount;
    }
}
```

Several tokens do not revert in case of failure and return false. If one of these tokens is used in MyBank, deposit will not revert if the transfer fails, and an attacker can call deposit for free..

● **Low-Risk:** Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Missing events arithmetic

Detect missing events for critical arithmetic parameters.

```
function setSwapTokensAtAmount(uint256 amount) external onlyOwner {
    swapTokensAtAmount = amount;
}
```

Recommendation

Emit an event for critical parameter changes.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {

    modifier onlyAdmin {
        if (msg.sender != owner) throw;
        _;
    }

    function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {
        owner = newOwner;
    }
}
```

updateOwner() has no event, so it is difficult to track off-chain changes in the buy price.

Owner privileges

- Owner cannot set fees higher than 25%
- Owner cannot pause trading
- Owner cannot change max transaction amount
- Owner can exclude from fees

Extra notes by the team

No notes

Contract Snapshot

```
contract BABYTOKEN is ERC20, Ownable, BaseToken {
    using SafeMath for uint256;

    uint256 public constant VERSION = 1;

    IUniswapV2Router02 public uniswapV2Router;
    address public uniswapV2Pair;

    bool private swapping;

    BABYTOKENDividendTracker public dividendTracker;

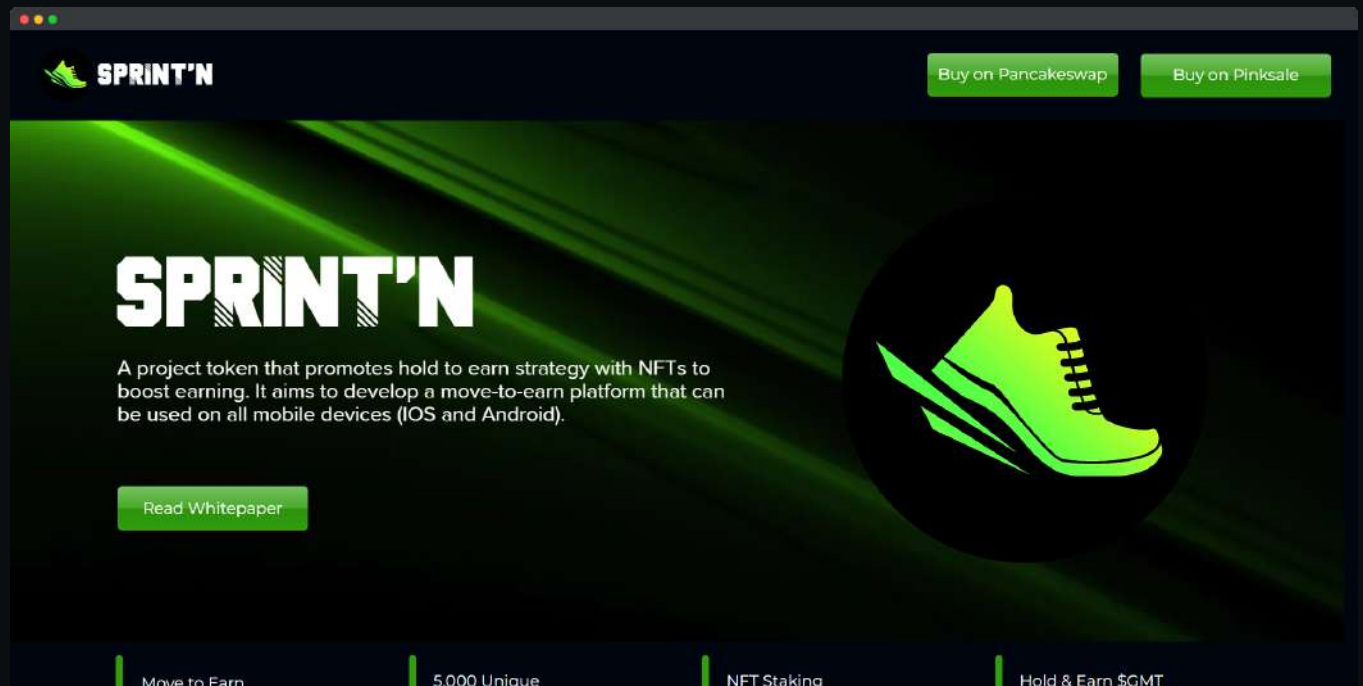
    address public rewardToken;

    uint256 public swapTokensAtAmount;

    uint256 public tokenRewardsFee;
    uint256 public liquidityFee;
    uint256 public marketingFee;
    uint256 public totalFees;
```

Website Review

Coinsult checks the website completely manually and looks for visual, technical and textual errors. We also look at the security, speed and accessibility of the website. In short, a complete check to see if the website meets the current standard of the web development industry.



- Mobile Friendly
- Does not contain jQuery errors
- SSL Secured
- No major spelling errors

Project Overview

● Not KYC verified by Coinsult

AUDITED
BY COINSULT.NET

