

SECURITY AUDIT

Foundation

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Website: soken.io

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Disclaimer

This is a comprehensive report based on our automated and manual examination of cybersecurity vulnerabilities and framework flaws of the project's smart contract.

Reading the full analysis report is essential to build your understanding of project's security level. It is crucial to take note, though we have done our best to perform this analysis and report, that you should not rely on the our research and cannot claim what it states or how we created it.

Before making any judgments, you have to conduct your own independent research.

We will discuss this in more depth in the following disclaimer - please read it fully.

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Security analysis is based only on the smart contracts. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

Procedure

Our analysis contains following steps:

- 1. Project Analysis;
- 2. Manual analysis of smart contracts:
 - Deploying smart contracts on any of the network(Ropsten/Rinkeby) using Remix IDE
 - Hashes of all transaction will be recorded
 - · Behaviour of functions and gas consumption is noted, as well.
- 3. Unit Testing:
 - Smart contract functions will be unit tested on multiple parameters and under multiple conditions to ensure that all paths of functions are functioning as intended.
 - In this phase intended behaviour of smart contract is verified.
 - In this phase, we would also ensure that smart contract functions are not consuming unnecessary gas.
 - · Gas limits of functions will be verified in this stage.
- 4. Automated Testing:
 - Mythril
 - Oyente
 - Manticore
 - Solgraph

Terminology

We categorize the finding into 4 categories based on their vulnerability:

- Low-severity issue less important, must be analyzed
- Medium-severity issue important, needs to be analyzed and fixed
- High-severity issue —important, might cause vulnerabilities, must be analyzed and fixed
- Critical-severity issue —serious bug causes, must be analyzed and fixed.

Limitations

The security audit of Smart Contract cannot cover all vulnerabilities. Even if no vulnerabilities are detected in the audit, there is no guarantee that future smart contracts are safe. Smart contracts are in most cases safeguarded against specific sorts of attacks. In order to find as many flaws as possible, we carried out a comprehensive smart contract audit. Audit is a document that is not legally binding and guarantees nothing.

Basic Security Recommendation

Unlike hardware and paper wallets, hot wallets are connected to the internet and store private keys online, which exposes them to greater risk. If a company or an individual holds significant amounts of cryptocurrency in a hot wallet, they should consider using MultiSig addresses. Wallet security is enhanced when private keys are stored in different locations and are not controlled by a single entity.

More info: https://blog.soken.io/how-to-gnosis-multisig-1c6c0860586f

Token Contract Details for 03.11.2022

Contract Name: Foundation

Deployed address: 0xB13d747d783BF1A9F1D65Df74C080C890045f17e

Total Supply: 100,000,000,000

Token Tracker: FND

Decimals: 7

Token holders: 180

Transactions count: 1968

Top 100 holders dominance: 99.71%

Audit Details



Project Name: Foundation

Language: Solidity

Compiler Version: v0.8.17

Blockchain: Ethereum

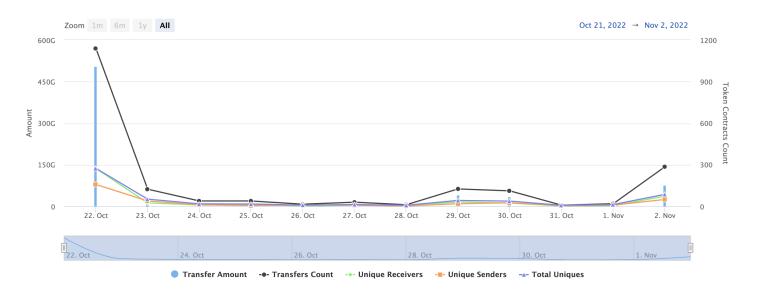
Social Profiles

Project Website: https://foundationtoken.io/

Project Twitter: https://twitter.com/TokenFoundation

Project Telegram: https://t.me/Foundation_Token

Token Analytics



Project Website Overview

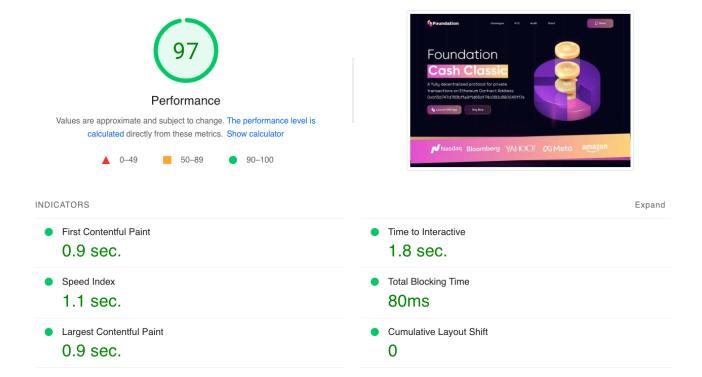


- ✓ JavaScript errors hasn't been found.
- √ Malware pop-up windows hasn't been detected.
- ✓ No issues with loading elements, code, or stylesheets.

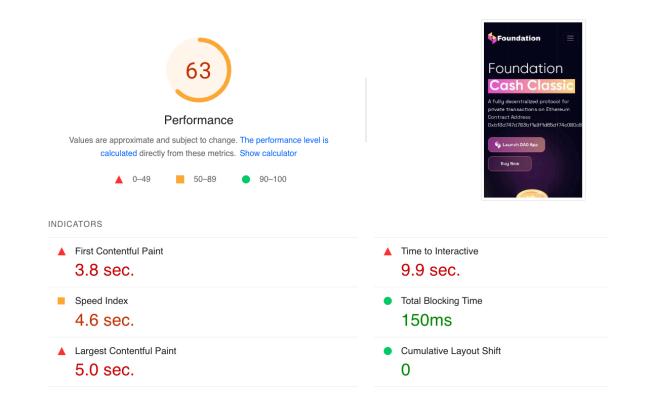
Project Website SSL Certification

Common Name (CN) *.foundationtoken.io Organization (O) <Not Part Of Certificate> Organizational Unit (OU) <Not Part Of Certificate> Issued By Common Name (CN) R3 Organization (O) Let's Encrypt Organizational Unit (OU) <Not Part Of Certificate>

Project Website Optimization for Desktop



Project Website Optimization for Mobile



Contract Function Details

- [Ext] factory
- [Ext] WETH
- [Ext] addLiquidity
- [Ext] addLiquidityETH
- [Ext] removeLiquidity
- [Ext] removeLiquidityETH
- [Ext] removeLiquidityWithPermit
- [Ext] removeLiquidityETHWithPermit
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForTokens
- [Ext] swapTokensForExactTokens
- [Ext] swapExactETHForTokens
- [Ext] swapTokensForExactETH
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForETH
- [Ext] swapETHForExactTokens
- [Ext] quote
- [Ext] getAmountOut
- [Ext] getAmountIn
- [Ext] getAmountsOut
- [Ext] getAmountsIn
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens
- [Ext] swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens
- [Ext] swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens
- [Ext] feeTo
- [Ext] feeToSetter
- [Ext] getPair
- [Ext] allPairs
- [Ext] allPairsLength
- [Ext] createPair
- [Ext] setFeeTo
- [Ext] setFeeToSetter
- [Ext] INIT_CODE_PAIR_HASH
- [Int] _msgSender
- [Int] _msgData
- [Pub] owner
- [Pub] renounceOwnership
- [Pub] transferOwnership
- [Int] transferOwnership
- [Int] isContract
- [Int] sendValue
- [Int] functionCall
- [Int] functionCall
- [Int] functionCallWithValue
- [Int] functionCallWithValue

- [Int] functionStaticCall
- [Int] functionStaticCall
- [Int] functionDelegateCall
- [Int] functionDelegateCall
- [Int] verifyCallResult
- [Int] safeTransfer
- [Int] safeTransferFrom
- [Int] safeApprove
- [Int] safeIncreaseAllowance
- [Int] safeDecreaseAllowance
- [Prv] callOptionalReturn
- [Ext] totalSupply
- [Ext] balanceOf
- [Ext] transfer
- [Ext] allowance
- [Ext] approve
- [Ext] transferFrom
- [Ext] name
- [Ext] symbol
- [Ext] decimals
- [Pub] name
- [Pub] symbol
- [Pub] decimals
- [Pub] totalSupply
- [Pub] balanceOf
- [Pub] transfer
- [Pub] allowance
- [Pub] approve
- [Pub] transferFrom
- [Pub] increaseAllowance
- [Pub] decreaseAllowance
- [Int] _transfer
- [Int] _mint
- [Int] _burn
- [Int] _approve
- [Int] _spendAllowance
- [Int] _beforeTokenTransfer
- [Int] _afterTokenTransfer
- [Ext] getReserves
- [Ext] setBridge
- [Ext] setMaxWallet
- [Pub] decimals
- [Pub] bridgeBalance
- [Pub] totalSupply
- [Pub] balanceOf

- [Ext] setTradeStatus
- [Ext] updateMinimumTokensBeforeFeeTaken
- [Ext] setAutomatedMarketMakerPair
- [Prv] setAutomatedMarketMakerPair
- [Ext] excludeFromFee
- [Ext] includeInFee
- [Ext] excludeFromMaxWallet
- [Ext] includeInMaxWallet
- [Ext] updateBuyFee
- [Ext] updateSellFee
- [Ext] updateTransferFee
- [Ext] updateMarketingFeeAddress
- [Ext] updateDevAddress
- [Int] _transfer
- [Prv] removeAllFee
- [Prv] restoreAllFee
- [Prv] takeFee
- [Prv] swapTokensForETH
- [Prv] addLiquidity
- [Ext] withdrawETH
- [Ext] withdrawTokens

Vulnerabilities checking

Issue Description	Checking Status
Compiler Errors	Completed
Delays in Data Delivery	Completed
Re-entrancy	Completed
Transaction-Ordering Dependence	Completed
Timestamp Dependence	Completed
Shadowing State Variables	Completed
DoS with Failed Call	Completed
DoS with Block Gas Limit	Completed
Outdated Complier Version	Completed
Assert Violation	Completed
Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Completed
Integer Overflow and Underflow	Completed
Function Default Visibility	Completed
Malicious Event Log	Completed
Math Accuracy	Completed
Design Logic	Completed
Fallback Function Security	Completed
Cross-function Race Conditions	Completed
Safe Zeppelin Module	Completed

Security Issues

1) Return Value of Low-level Calls: Medium-severity L1533, L1537

The functions do not check the return value of low-level calls. This can lock Ether in the contract if the call fails or may compromise the contract if the ownership is being changed. The following calls were detected without return value validations - call

Recommendation:

Ensure return value is checked using conditional statements for low-level calls. We should also ensure that we log failed calls using events.

2) Use of Floating Pragma: Informational. L21

Solidity source files indicate the versions of the compiler they can be compiled with using a pragma directive at the top of the solidity file. This can either be a floating pragma or a specific compiler version. The contract was found to be using a floating pragma which is not considered safe as it can be compiled with all the versions described. The following affected files were found to be using floating pragma: contract.sol - ^0.8.17

Recommendation:

It is recommended to use a fixed pragma version, as future compiler versions may handle certain language constructions in a way the developer did not foresee.

2) Presence of overpowered role: Informational.

L288-L290, L296-302, L1274-1278, L1280-1283, L1304-1306, L1308-1313, L1315-1322, L1328-L1330, L1332-1334, L1336-1338, L1340-1342, L1344-1359, L1361-1376, L1378-1394, L1396-1399, L1401-1404, L1581-1583, L1585-1598

The overpowered owner (i.e., the person who has too much power) is a project design where the contract is tightly coupled to their owner (or owners); only they can manually invoke critical functions. Due to the fact that this function is only accessible from a single address, the system is heavily dependent on the address of the owner. In this case, there are scenarios that may lead to undesirable consequences for investors, e.g., if the private key of this address is compromised, then an attacker can take control of the contract.

Recommendation:

We recommend designing contracts in a trust-less manner. For instance, this functionality can be implemented in the contract's constructor. Another option is to use a MultiSig wallet for this address. For systems that are provisioned for a single user, you can use [Ownable.sol](https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts/blob/release-v2.5.0/contracts/ownership/Ownable.sol). For systems that require provisioning users in a group, you can use [@openzeppelin/Roles.sol](https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-contracts/blob/release-v2.5.0/contracts/access/Roles.sol) or [@hq20/Whitelist.sol](https://github.com/HQ20/contracts/blob/v0.0.2/contracts/access/Whitelist.sol).

Conclusion for project owner

Medium-severity and informational issues exist within smart contracts.

NOTE: Please check the disclaimer above and note, that audit makes no statements or warranties on business model, investment attractiveness or code sustainability. Contract security report for community

SECURITY REPORT FOR COMMUNITY

Foundation



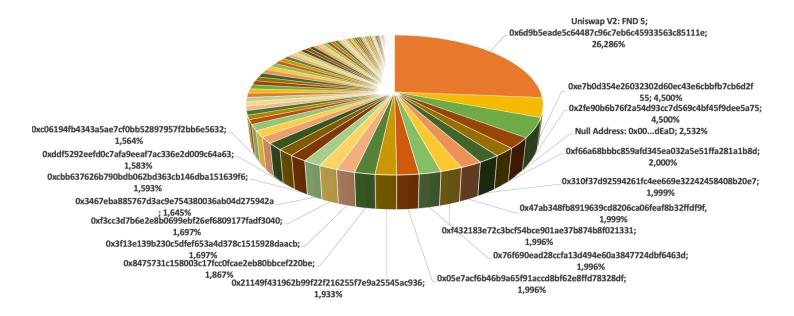
Whitepaper of the project

The whitepaper of Foundation project has been verified on behalf of Soken team.



Whitepaper link: https://github.com/DemerzelFoundation/Foundation-Token/blob/main/Foundation%20Token.pdf

FND Token Distribution



FND Top 10 Holders

1 🖹 Uniswap V2: FNI	0.5	26,286,228,718.988851	
		20,200,220,770.000001	26.2862%
2 0xe7b0d354e26032	2302d60ec43e6cbbfb7cb6d2f55	4,500,000,000	4.5000%
3 0x2fe90b6b76f2a54	d93cc7d569c4bf45f9dee5a75	4,500,000,000	4.5000%
4 Null Address: 0x00.	.dEaD	2,532,323,510.1216769	2.5323%
5 0xf66a68bbbc859a	rd345ea032a5e51ffa281a1b8d	1,999,914,291.7111062	1.9999%
6 0x310f37d9259426	1fc4ee669e32242458408b20e7	1,999,000,000	1.9990%
7 0x47ab348fb89196	39cd8206ca06feaf8b32ffdf9f	1,998,623,476.5287072	1.9986%
8 0xf432183e72c3bc	54bce901ae37b874b8f021331	1,996,372,375.1542096	1.9964%
9 0x76f690ead28ccfa	13d494e60a3847724dbf6463d	1,996,276,127.4648928	1.9963%
10 0x05e7acf6b46b9a	65f91accd8bf62e8ffd78328df	1,995,714,993.3112335	1.9957%

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