



SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT

Albino

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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. We took into consideration smart contract based algorithms, as well. 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.

Token Contract Details for 20.06.2022

Contract Name: **AlbinoToken**

Deployed address: **0x25d078698fED88aD2db07c923106b7D9625FafB8**

Total Supply: **99,000,000**

Token Tracker: **ABO**

Decimals: **18**

Token holders: **1**

Transactions count: **1**

Top 100 holders dominance: **100%**

Audit Details



Project Name: **Albino**

Language: **Solidity**

Compiler Version: **v0.8.15**

Blockchain: **Polygon**

Social Profiles

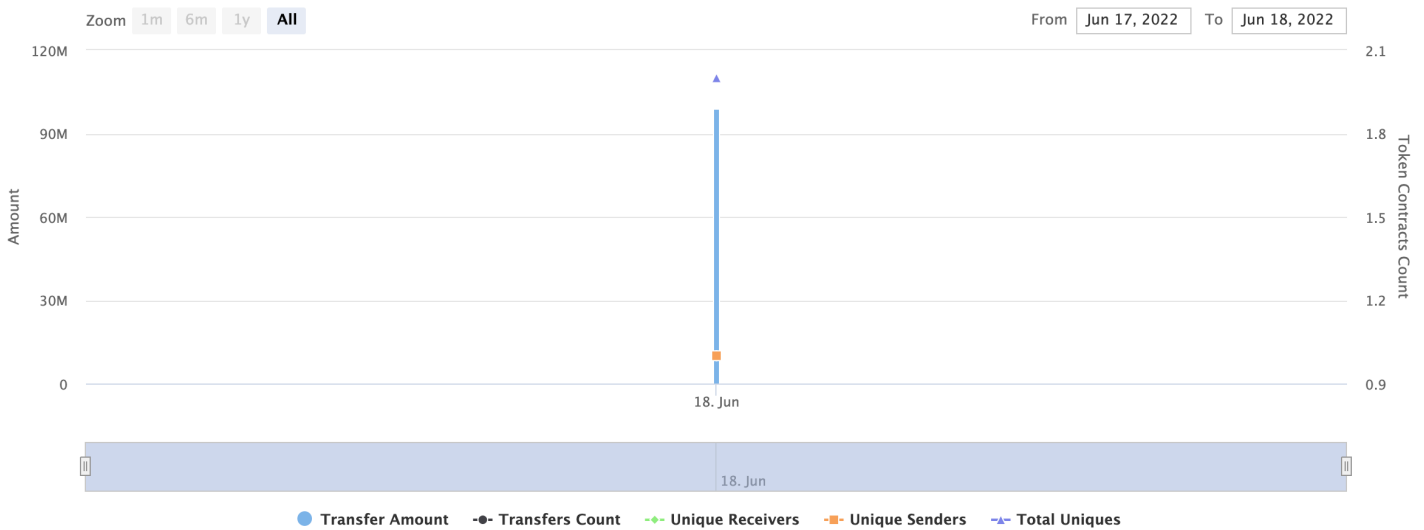
Project Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ALBINOTOKENS>

Project Telegram: <https://t.me/albinotokens>

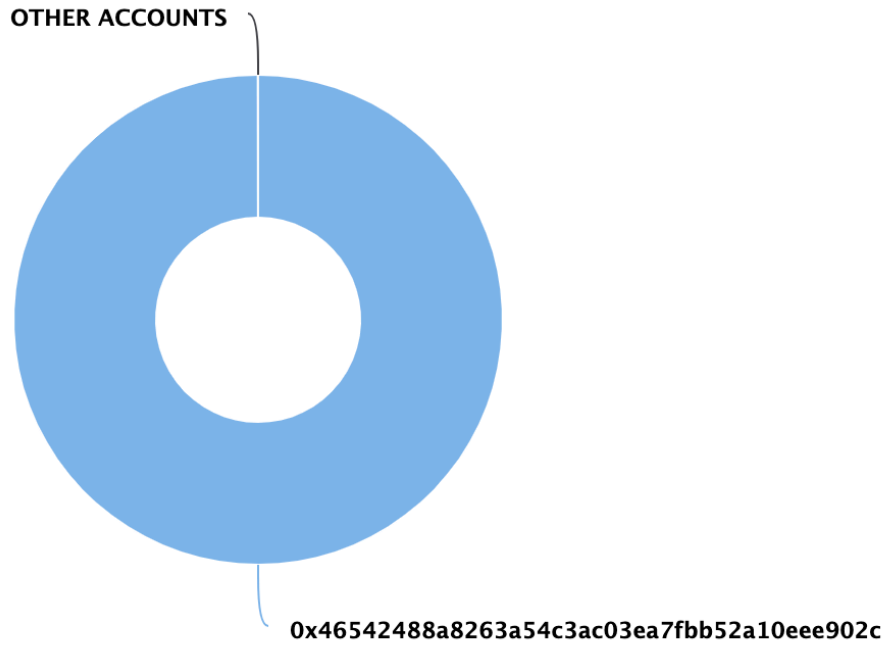
Project Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/albino_abo/

Project Github: <https://github.com/albino-nft-gaming>

Contract Analytics



ABO Token Distribution



ABO Top Holders

Rank	Address	Quantity (Token)	Percentage
1	0x46542488a8263a54c3ac03ea7fbb52a10eee902c	99,000,000	100.0000%

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 Compiler 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) Owner Privileges

The contract contains ownership functionality and ownership is not renounced which allows the creator or current owner to modify contract behaviour (for example, disable selling or mint new tokens).

2) Cheaper inequalities in require() - L: 582

```
576     function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
577         require(account != address(0), "ERC20: burn from the zero address");
578
579         _beforeTokenTransfer(account, address(0), amount);
580
581         uint256 accountBalance = _balances[account];
582         require(accountBalance >= amount, "ERC20: burn amount exceeds balance");
583         _balances[account] = accountBalance - amount;
584         _totalSupply -= amount;
```

The contract was found to be doing comparisons using inequalities inside the require statement. When inside the require statements, non-strict inequalities (\geq , \leq) are usually costlier than the strict equalities ($>$, $<$).

Conclusion

Low-severity issues exist within smart contracts. Smart contracts are free from any critical or high-severity issues.

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

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