

Animal Concerts Token
Smart Contract
Audit Report





TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Audited Details

- Audited Project
- Blockchain
- Addresses
- Project Website
- Codebase

Summary

- Contract Summary
- Audit Findings Summary
- Vulnerabilities Summary

Conclusion

| Audit Results

Smart Contract Analysis

- Detected Vulnerabilities

Disclaimer

About Us



AUDITED DETAILS

| Audited Project

Project name	Token ticker	Blockchain	
Animal Concerts Token	ANML	Ethereum	

Addresses

Contract address	0x38b0e3a59183814957d83df2a97492aed1f003e2	
Contract deployer address	0xf83fB35a75F2B640a848F7215cA22E0A72f157D1	

Project Website

http://www.animalconcerts.com/

Codebase

https://etherscan.io/address/0x38b0e3a59183814957d83df2a97492aed1f003e2#code



SUMMARY

Animal Concerts is building the Next Generation of Live Events in the Metaverse. We are revolutionizing the music industry for fans and artists worldwide: delivering unique, physical concerts with A-list artists, collaborating on NFT drops, live streaming in the Metaverse, and tokenizing that entire experience! We have already worked with names like Busta Rhymes, Future, and Alicia Keys and have many more big names in the pipeline.

Contract Summary

Documentation Quality

Animal Concerts Token provides a very poor documentation with standard of solidity base code.

• The technical description is provided unclear and disorganized.

Code Quality

The Overall quality of the basecode is poor.

• Solidity basecode and rules are unclear and disorganized by Animal Concerts Token.

Test Coverage

Test coverage of the project is 100% (Through Codebase)

Audit Findings Summary

- SWC-103 | Pragma statements can be allowed to float when a contract is intended on lines 8.
- SWC-127 | A developer should not allow a user to assign arbitrary values to function type variables on lines 302.



CONCLUSION

We have audited the Animal Concerts Token project released in June 2022 to find issues and identify potential security vulnerabilities in the Animal Concerts Token project. This process is used to find technical issues and security loopholes that may be found in smart contracts.

The security audit report gave unsatisfactory results with the discovery of high-risk issues and several other low-risk issues.

Writing a contract that does not follow the Solidity style guide can pose a significant risk. The high-risk problem we found is The caller can redirect execution to arbitrary bytecode locations. It is possible to redirect the control flow to arbitrary locations in the code. This may allow an attacker to bypass security controls or manipulate the business logic of the smart contract. Avoid using low-level-operations and assembly to prevent this issue. Whereas Low-risk Issues we found are floating pragma is set. It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.



AUDIT RESULT

Article	Category	Description	Result	
Default Visibility	SWC-100 SWC-108	Functions and state variables visibility should be set explicitly. Visibility levels should be specified consciously.	PASS	
Integer Overflow and Underflow	SWC-101	If unchecked math is used, all math operations should be safe from overflows and underflows.	PASS	
Outdated Compiler Version	SWC-102	It is recommended to use a recent version of the Solidity compiler.	PASS	
Floating Pragma	SWC-103	Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested thoroughly.	ISSUE FOUND	
Unchecked Call Return Value	SWC-104	The return value of a message call should be checked.	PASS	
Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	SWC-105	Due to missing or insufficient access controls, malicious parties can withdraw from the contract.	PASS	
SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	SWC-106	The contract should not be self-destructible while it has funds belonging to users.	destructible while it	
Reentrancy	SWC-107	Check effect interaction pattern should be followed if the code performs recursive call.	d PASS	
Uninitialized Storage Pointer	SWC-109	Uninitialized local storage variables can point to unexpected storage locations in the contract.	PASS	
Assert Violation	SWC-110 SWC-123	Properly functioning code should never reach a failing assert statement.	PASS	
Deprecated Solidity Functions	SWC-111	Deprecated built-in functions should never be used. PASS		
Delegate call to Untrusted Callee	SWC-112	Delegatecalls should only be allowed to trusted addresses.	PASS	



DoS (Denial of Service)	SWC-113 SWC-128	Execution of the code should never be blocked by a specific contract state unless required.	PASS
Race Conditions	SWC-114	Race Conditions and Transactions Order Dependency should not be possible.	PASS
Authorization through tx.origin	SWC-115	tx.origin should not be used for authorization.	PASS
Block values as a proxy for time	SWC-116	SWC-116 Block numbers should not be used for time calculations.	
Signature Unique ID	SWC-117 SWC-121 SWC-122	Signed messages should always have a unique id. A transaction hash should not be used as a unique id.	PASS
Incorrect Constructor Name	SWC-118	Constructors are special functions that are called only once during the contract creation.	PASS
Shadowing State Variable SWC-119 State variables should not be shadowed as the shadowed as th		State variables should not be shadowed.	PASS
Weak Sources of Randomness	SWC-120	Random values should never be generated from Chain Attributes or be predictable.	PASS
Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	SWC-124	The contract is responsible for ensuring that only authorized user or contract accounts may write to sensitive storage locations.	
Incorrect Inheritance Order	SWC-125		PASS
			PASS
Arbitrary Jump Function	SWC-127	As Solidity doesnt support pointer arithmetics, it is impossible to change such variable to an arbitrary value.	ISSUE FOUND



Typographical Error	SWC-129	A typographical error can occur for example when the intent of a defined operation is to sum a number to a variable.	PASS
Override control character	SWC-130 character to force RTL text rendering and confuse u		PASS
Unused variables SWC-131 Unused variables are allowed in Solidity and they do not possible a direct security issue.		Unused variables are allowed in Solidity and they do not pose a direct security issue.	PASS
Unexpected Ether balance	SWC-132		PASS
Hash Collisions Variable Using abi.encodePacked() with multiple variable length arguments can, in certain situations, lead to a hash collision.		PASS	
Hardcoded gas amount	SWC-134	WC-134 The transfer() and send() functions forward a fixed amount of 2300 gas.	
Unencrypted Private Data It is a common misconception that private type variables cannot be read.		PASS	



SMART CONTRACT ANALYSIS

Started	Sunday Jun 12 2022 08:25:06 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time) Monday Jun 13 2022 18:52:17 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)		
Finished			
Mode	Standard		
Main Source File	Animal.sol		

Detected Issues

ID	Title	Severity	Status
SWC-127	THE CALLER CAN REDIRECT EXECUTION TO ARBITRARY BYTECODE LOCATIONS.	high	acknowledged
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged



SWC-127 | THE CALLER CAN REDIRECT EXECUTION TO ARBITRARY BYTECODE LOCATIONS.

LINE 302

high SEVERITY

It is possible to redirect the control flow to arbitrary locations in the code. This may allow an attacker to bypass security controls or manipulate the business logic of the smart contract. Avoid using low-level-operations and assembly to prevent this issue.

Source File

- Animal.sol

Locations

```
301
302  uint256 currentAllowance = _allowances[sender][_msgSender()];
303  require(currentAllowance >= amount, "ERC20: transfer amount exceeds allowance");
304  unchecked {
305  _approve(sender, _msgSender(), currentAllowance - amount);
306
```



SWC-103 | A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.

LINE 8

low SEVERITY

The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.9"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

Source File

- Animal.sol

Locations



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This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as of the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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ABOUT US

Sysfixed is a blockchain security certification organization established in 2021 with the objective to provide smart contract security services and verify their correctness in blockchain-based protocols. Sysfixed automatically scans for security vulnerabilities in Ethereum and other EVM-based blockchain smart contracts. Sysfixed a comprehensive range of analysis techniques—including static analysis, dynamic analysis, and symbolic execution—can accurately detect security vulnerabilities to provide an in-depth analysis report. With a vibrant ecosystem of world-class integration partners that amplify developer productivity, Sysfixed can be utilized in all phases of your project's lifecycle. Our team of security experts is dedicated to the research and improvement of our tools and techniques used to fortify your code.