



# About AgentScope

AgentScope AI is a revolutionary tool designed to bring accessibility, transparency, and trust to the world of blockchain technology. With the increasing use of smart contracts in various industries, the need for efficient and user-friendly auditing tools has never been more critical. AgentScope AI is the solution that bridges the gap between complex smart contract code and non-technical users, making it easy for anyone to ensure the security and reliability of their digital assets and transactions.

Run quick audits from dApp using AI

Generate detailed audit reports

Monitor of smart contracts and protocols in real time.

Automated Penetration Testing.



AgentScope Verified

## Disclaimer

AgentScope provides due-diligence project audits for various projects. AgentScope in no way guarantees that a project will not remove liquidity, sell off tokens, or otherwise exit scam. AgentScope does its best to review and provide public information about the project in an easy-to-understand format for the common person. Agreeing to an audit in no way guarantees that a team will not remove all liquidity ("Rug Pull"), remove liquidity slowly, sell off tokens, quit the project, or completely exit scam.

There is also no way to prevent private sale holders from selling off their tokens. It is ultimately your responsibility to read through all documentation, social media posts, and contract code of each individual project to draw your own conclusions and set your own risk tolerance.

AgentScope in no way takes responsibility for any losses, nor does AgentScope encourage any speculative investments. The information provided in this audit is for information purposes only and should not be considered investment advice. AgentScope does not endorse, recommend, support, or suggest any projects that have been audited.

An audit is an informational report based on our findings. We BEP recommend you do your own research, we will never endorse any project to invest in. The badge of Audit, KYC, Vetted, and Safe is not a guarantee for safety. Your reliance on a badge is solely at your own risk. We are not responsible for your investment loss and hereby expressly disclaim any liabilities that may arise from your use or reference of the badge.

Project  
Overview

# Enormous Trump Hat ETH

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Project Name  | Enormous Trump Hat                         |
| Symbol        | ETH  |
| Address       | 0x225dea84b6da17984d57915b025ad23bd342be4a |
| Type          | ERC-20                                     |
| Decimals      | 18   |
| Total Supply  | 420,690,000,000                            |
| Market Cap    | 0  |
| Exchange Rate | 0.000000161706207861716                    |
| Holders       | 246  |

## Overall Security

### Honeypot

Honeypots are smart contracts that appear to have an obvious flaw in their design, which allows an arbitrary user to drain ether (Ethereum's cryptocurrency) from the contract, given that the user transfers a priori a certain amount of ether to the contract.

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Is it a honeypot? | ✓ The contract is not a Honey Pot               |
| Description       | Owner cannot drain your wallet through honeypot |

### Antiwhale

Certain features adopted to prevent large holders (aka whales) from exerting excessive influence or engaging in manipulative behaviors within the token ecosystem. Some examples are setting maximum transaction limits, imposing penalties for transactions exceeding some specific threshold, imposing a more equitable distribution of tokens.

|                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| Can whales dump? | ✓ The contract is Anti Whale |
| Description      | Whales might dump            |

## Listing

Listings on multiple decentralized exchanges (DEX) with good amount of liquidity is a good sign for any token.

| Is it on a dex? | ✓ The contract is listed   |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Description     | You can swap tokens on dex |


## Opensource

Open source contract is contract with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance.


| Is code available? | ✓ The contract is Open Source                   |
|--------------------|---|
| Description        | Contract code be reviewed and audited by anyone |

# Proxy

Proxy contract is a contract that delegates calls to another contract. It is a contract that has a fallback function that calls another contract.If the proxy contract is well-designed, secure, and serves a legitimate purpose (such as upgradability or modularity), it may not raise concerns. However, if the proxy introduces vulnerabilities, lacks transparency, or is used in a way that compromises the security of the token, it could be flagged during a thorough audit.

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Is it a proxy? |  The contract is not a Proxy contract |
| Description    | This is a full contract  |

## Ownership

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Is ownership is renounced? |  Contract has no owner   |
| Description                | The owner ('has ',) renounced the ownership that means that the owner does not retain control over the contract's operations, including the ability to execute functions that may impact the contract's users or stakeholders. This can lead to potential issues. |
| Comments                   | Centralization:<br>The owner has significant control over contract's operations.  |

### Note

If the contract is not deployed then we would consider the ownership to be not renounced. Moreover, if there are no ownership functionalities, ownership is automatically considered renounced.

# Blacklist addresses


Blacklisting addresses in smart contracts is the process of adding a certain address to a blacklist, effectively preventing them from accessing or participating in certain functionalities or transactions within the contract. This can be useful in preventing fraudulent or malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or money laundering.

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Can blacklist addresses? | Owner cannot blacklist addresses               |
| Description              | The contract owner cannot blacklist addresses. |




## Fees and tax

In some smart contracts, the owner or creator of the contract can set fees for certain actions or operations within the contract. These fees can be used to cover the cost of running the contract, such as paying for gas fees or compensating the contract's owner for their time and effort in developing and maintaining the contract.

| Is there a tax? |  Contract does not take a tax                 |
|-----------------|---|
| Description     | <p>There is no tax to the contract owner when you buy and sell the token</p> <p>Tax on buy: 0.00%</p> <p>Tax on sell: 0.00%</p> |

Self Destruct

In a smart contract, the selfdestruct feature refers to a specific function that, when executed, destroys the contract and removes it from the blockchain. This action renders the contract inoperative and ends all its functions. When a contract is self-destructed, any remaining balance in the contract is sent to a designated address, and the contract's code and storage are removed from the state of the blockchain.

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Can self destruct? |  Contract cannot self destruct |
| Description        | The smart contract does not include a self-destruct feature.  |

## External / Public functions

External/public functions are functions that can be called from outside of a contract, i.e., they can be accessed by other contracts or external accounts on the blockchain. These functions are specified using the function declaration's external or public visibility modifier.

## State variables

State variables are variables that are stored on the blockchain as part of the contract's state. They are declared at the contract level and can be accessed and modified by any function within the contract. State variables can be denied with a visibility modifier, such as public, private, or internal, which determines the access level of the variable.

### Components

| External | Internal | Private | Pure |
|----------|----------|---------|------|
| 20       | 9        | 1       | 6    |

## Conclusion Overview

| Overview            | Notes  | Result  |
|---------------------|--|---------|
| Honeypot            | The contract owner can drain the funds from the contract | ✓ False |
| Anti whale check    | Features prevent big whales from manipulating the token  | ✓ True  |
| Opensource          | The code of the contract is public                       | ✓ True  |
| Ownership renounced | Contract owner has renounced ownership                   | ✓ True  |
| Buy tax             | Fees incurred when buying the token                      | ✓       |
| Sell tax            | Fees incurred when selling the token                     | ✓       |
| Mintable            | Can mint new tokens                                      | False   |
| Blacklist           | Owner can blacklist users                                | False   |
| Holders             | Total wallets holding the token                          | 246     |
| LP holder           | Number of liquidity providers                            | 1       |



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Blockchain Security