



# Smart Contract Audit

FOR

## Pepzilla

DATED : 17 March, 2024



# MANUAL TESTING

**Centralization – Enabling Trades**

**Severity: High**

**Function: EnablingTrades**

**Status: Open**

## Overview:

The OpenTrading function permits only the contract owner to activate trading capabilities. Until this function is executed, no investors can buy, sell, or transfer their tokens. This places a high degree of control and centralization in the hands of the contract owner.

```
function ownerEnableTrading() public onlyOwner {  
    require(!_tradingEnabled, "Cannot disable trading!");  
    _tradingEnabled = !_tradingEnabled;  
}
```

## Suggestion:

To reduce centralization and potential manipulation, consider one of the following approaches:

1. Automatically enable trading after a specified condition, such as the completion of a presale, is met.
2. If manual activation is still desired, consider transferring the ownership of the contract to a trustworthy, third-party entity like a certified "PinkSale Safu" developer. This can provide investors with more confidence in the eventual activation of trading capabilities, mitigating concerns of potential bad-faith actions by the original owner.



# AUDIT SUMMARY

**Project name** – Pepzilla

**Date:** 17 March, 2024

**Scope of Audit-** Audit Ace was consulted to conduct the smart contract audit of the solidity source codes.

**Audit Status: Passed With High Risk**

## Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	1	1	2	0
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0



# USED TOOLS

---

## Tools:

### 1- Manual Review:

A line by line code review has been performed by audit ace team.

**2- BSC Test Network:** All tests were conducted on the BSC Test network, and each test has a corresponding transaction attached to it. These tests can be found in the "Functional Tests" section of the report.

### 3- Slither :

The code has undergone static analysis using Slither.

### Testnet version:

The tests were performed using the contract deployed on the BSC Testnet, which can be found at the following address:

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x064e496E3017A07c25754aB3C13e0d8371aDeD93#code>

---



# Token Information

---

**Token Name :** Pepzilla

**Token Symbol:** PEPZ

**Decimals:** 18

**Token Supply:** 100,000,000,000

**Network:** BscScan

**Token Type:** BEP-20

**Token Address:**

0x0f126BEaf61DA36748605D439D2f411a36883E23

**Checksum:**

Ac6659e84744e0102ab19c1d1e78a223

**Owner:**

0x51B9F501e325352507984B858d740343085D3422  
(at time of writing the audit)

**Deployer:**

0xD8a79064a92737230e33b839cA522F10F15996A

---



# TOKEN OVERVIEW

---

**Fees:****Buy Fee:** 5-20%**Sell Fee:** 5-20%**Transfer Fee:** 0-0%

---

**Fees Privilege:** Owner

---

**Ownership:** Owned

---

**Minting:** None

---

**Max Tx Amount/ Max Wallet Amount:** No

---

**Blacklist:** No

# AUDIT METHODOLOGY

---

The auditing process will follow a routine as special considerations by Auditace:

- Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace to make sure the contract logic meets the intentions of the client without exposing the user's funds to risk.
- Manual review of the entire codebase by our experts, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- Specification comparison is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace describe.
- Test coverage analysis determines whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run the test cases.
- Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
- Reviewing the codebase to improve maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices.

# VULNERABILITY CHECKLIST



Return values of low-level calls



**Gasless Send**



Private modifier



Using block.timestamp



Multiple Sends



Re-entrancy



Using Suicide



Tautology or contradiction



Gas Limit and Loops



Timestamp Dependence



Address hardcoded



Revert/require functions



Exception Disorder



Use of tx.origin



Using inline assembly



Integer overflow/underflow



Divide before multiply



Dangerous strict equalities



Missing Zero Address Validation



Using SHA3



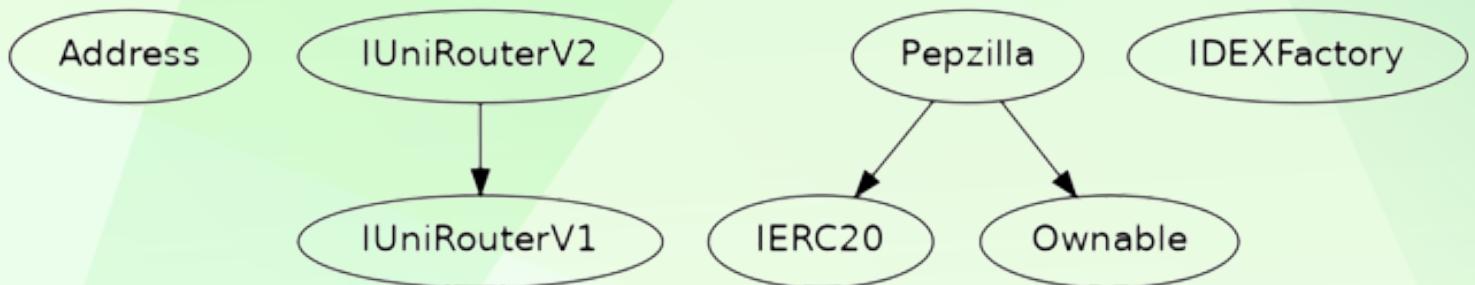
Compiler version not fixed



Using throw

# INHERITANCE TREE

---





# STATIC ANALYSIS

A static analysis of the code was performed using Slither.  
No issues were found.

```
INFO:Detectors:  
Pepzilla.ownerWithdrawStrandedToken(address) (PEPZILLA.sol#425-431) ignores return value by token.transfer(msg.sender,token.balanceOf(address(this))) (PEPZILLA.sol#430)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unchecked-transfer  
INFO:Detectors:  
Pepzilla._approve(address,address,uint256).owner (PEPZILLA.sol#475) shadows:  
- Ownable.owner() (PEPZILLA.sol#249-251) (function)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing  
INFO:Detectors:  
Pepzilla.ownerUpdateTax(uint8,uint8,uint8) (PEPZILLA.sol#388-398) should emit an event for:  
- _buyTax = buyTax (PEPZILLA.sol#395)  
- _sellTax = sellTax (PEPZILLA.sol#396)  
- _transferTax = transferTax (PEPZILLA.sol#397)  
Pepzilla.ownerSetSwapThreshold(uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#412-418) should emit an event for:  
- _swapTokenThreshold = swapTokenThreshold * 10 ** _decimals (PEPZILLA.sol#417)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-arithmetic  
INFO:Detectors:  
Reentrancy in Pepzilla._transfer(address,address,uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#311-329):  
External calls:  
- _swapContractTokens() (PEPZILLA.sol#325)  
    - _router.swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(tokenAmount,0,path,address(this),block.timestamp) (PEPZILLA.sol#362-368)  
    - (transferMarketing) = address(marketingWallet).call{gas: 30000,value: address(this).balance}() (PEPZILLA.sol#350)  
External calls sending eth:  
- _swapContractTokens() (PEPZILLA.sol#325)  
    - (transferMarketing) = address(marketingWallet).call{gas: 30000,value: address(this).balance}() (PEPZILLA.sol#350)  
Event emitted after the call(s):  
- Transfer(from,to,amount - taxAmount) (PEPZILLA.sol#341)  
    - _transferTokens(from,to,amount - sellTax) (PEPZILLA.sol#326)  
Reentrancy in Pepzilla.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#462-473):  
External calls:  
- _transfer(sender,recipient,amount) (PEPZILLA.sol#468)  
    - _router.swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(tokenAmount,0,path,address(this),block.timestamp) (PEPZILLA.sol#362-368)  
    - (transferMarketing) = address(marketingWallet).call{gas: 30000,value: address(this).balance}() (PEPZILLA.sol#350)  
External calls sending eth:  
- _transfer(sender,recipient,amount) (PEPZILLA.sol#468)  
    - (transferMarketing) = address(marketingWallet).call{gas: 30000,value: address(this).balance}() (PEPZILLA.sol#350)  
Event emitted after the call(s):  
- Approval(owner,spender,amount) (PEPZILLA.sol#481)
```

```
INFO:Detectors:  
Address.isContract(address) (PEPZILLA.sol#9-15) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (PEPZILLA.sol#11-13)  
Address._verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#73-90) uses assembly  
- INLINE ASM (PEPZILLA.sol#82-85)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#assembly-usage  
INFO:Detectors:  
Address._verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#73-90) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionCall(address,bytes) (PEPZILLA.sol#21-23) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionCall(address,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#24-30) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#31-37) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#38-48) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes) (PEPZILLA.sol#61-63) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#64-72) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes) (PEPZILLA.sol#49-51) is never used and should be removed  
Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#52-60) is never used and should be removed  
Address.isContract(address) (PEPZILLA.sol#9-15) is never used and should be removed  
Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#16-20) is never used and should be removed  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code  
INFO:Detectors:  
Pragma version0.8.12 (PEPZILLA.sol#6) allows old versions  
solc-0.8.12 is not recommended for deployment  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity  
INFO:Detectors:  
Low level call in Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#16-20):  
- (success) = recipient.call{value: amount}() (PEPZILLA.sol#18)  
Low level call in Address.functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#38-48):  
- (success,returnData) = target.call{value: value}{data} (PEPZILLA.sol#46)  
Low level call in Address.functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#52-60):  
- (success,returnData) = target.staticcall(data) (PEPZILLA.sol#58)  
Low level call in Address.functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string) (PEPZILLA.sol#64-72):  
- (success,returnData) = target.delegatecall(data) (PEPZILLA.sol#70)  
Low level call in Pepzilla._swapContractTokens() (PEPZILLA.sol#343-353):  
- (transferMarketing) = address(marketingWallet).call{gas: 30000,value: address(this).balance}() (PEPZILLA.sol#350)  
Low level call in Pepzilla.ownerWithdrawETH() (PEPZILLA.sol#420-423):  
- (success) = msg.sender.call{value: (address(this).balance)}() (PEPZILLA.sol#421)  
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls
```



# STATIC ANALYSIS

```
INFO:Detectors:
Function IUniRouterV1.WETH() (PEPZILLA.sol#95) is not in mixedCase
Constant Pepzilla._decimals (PEPZILLA.sol#271) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Constant Pepzilla._totalSupply (PEPZILLA.sol#273) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Constant Pepzilla._tokenName (PEPZILLA.sol#276) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Constant Pepzilla._tokenSymbol (PEPZILLA.sol#277) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Modifier Pepzilla.LockTheSwap() (PEPZILLA.sol#294-298) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions
INFO:Detectors:
Variable IUniRouterV1.addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256).amountADesired (PEPZILLA.sol#100) is too similar to IUniRouterV1.addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256).amountBDesired (PEPZILLA.sol#101)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#variable-names-too-similar
INFO:Detectors:
Pepzilla.ownerSetSwapThreshold(uint256) (PEPZILLA.sol#412-418) uses literals with too many digits:
- require(bool,string)(swapTokenThreshold <= 500000000,Cannot exceed 50 billion.) (PEPZILLA.sol#416)
Pepzilla.slitherConstructorVariables() (PEPZILLA.sol#266-518) uses literals with too many digits:
- _swapTokenThreshold = 500000000 * 10 ** _decimals (PEPZILLA.sol#274)
Pepzilla.slitherConstructorConstantVariables() (PEPZILLA.sol#266-518) uses literals with too many digits:
- _totalSupply = 100000000000 * 10 ** _decimals (PEPZILLA.sol#273)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits
INFO:Detectors:
Pepzilla._pairAddress (PEPZILLA.sol#284) should be immutable
Pepzilla._router (PEPZILLA.sol#283) should be immutable
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-immutable
INFO:Slither:PEPZILLA.sol analyzed (7 contracts with 93 detectors), 41 result(s) found
```



# FUNCTIONAL TESTING

---

## 1- Approve (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x16a217c68507e57b059bd38666a5439e34638f0bd90f48e6539e144c5109e4d1>

## 2- Enable Trading (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xe87d1d2a22515b9b2f64b57f7bcae7dfb431b63d4a14f8ee4a1f784bf0b7c10e>

## 3- Update Tax (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xd78bac1e397582ab0a3c40d7d6c484e6f4a65211bf4f0bffa768543fb2a07c2a>

## 4- Update Marketing Wallet (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x7d379bafc64e4f3cc45964afa68a7da432a9a59cb240448e976842c2c4e9b017>

## 5- Exclude From Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x6d6d2bd51ff6e27a3b0967d18f752196f5b7bfaffa755128fd20b1eeb69f8919>

---



## POINTS TO NOTE

---

- The owner can transfer ownership.
- The owner can renounce ownership.
- The owner can Enable trading.
- The owner can set the fees to not more than 20%.
- The owner can update the marketing address.
- The owner can withdraw ETH.
- The owner can set swap threshold value.
- The owner can exclude address from fees.



# CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity	Description
◆ Critical	These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
◆ High-Risk	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.
◆ Medium-Risk	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.
◆ Low-Risk	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestion	A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

## Findings

Severity	Found
◆ Critical	0
◆ High-Risk	1
◆ Medium-Risk	1
◆ Low-Risk	2
◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions	0



# MANUAL TESTING

**Centralization – Enabling Trades**

**Severity: High**

**Function: EnablingTrades**

**Status: Open**

## Overview:

The OpenTrading function permits only the contract owner to activate trading capabilities. Until this function is executed, no investors can buy, sell, or transfer their tokens. This places a high degree of control and centralization in the hands of the contract owner.

```
function ownerEnableTrading() public onlyOwner {  
    require(!_tradingEnabled, "Cannot disable trading!");  
    _tradingEnabled = !_tradingEnabled;  
}
```

## Suggestion:

To reduce centralization and potential manipulation, consider one of the following approaches:

1. Automatically enable trading after a specified condition, such as the completion of a presale, is met.
2. If manual activation is still desired, consider transferring the ownership of the contract to a trustworthy, third-party entity like a certified "PinkSale Safu" developer. This can provide investors with more confidence in the eventual activation of trading capabilities, mitigating concerns of potential bad-faith actions by the original owner.



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Missing Require Check

**Severity:** Medium

**Function:** Update Marketing Wallet

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

The owner can set any arbitrary address excluding zero address as this is not recommended because if the owner sets the address to the contract address, then the ETH will not be sent to that address and the transaction will fail and this will lead to a potential honeypot in the contract.

```
function ownerUpdateMarketingWallet(  
    address newWallet  
) public onlyOwner {  
    require(newWallet != address(0), "Cannot be zero address!");  
    marketingWallet = newWallet;  
}
```

### Suggestion:

It is recommended that the address should not be able to be set as a contract address.



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Missing Events

**Severity:** Low

**Function:** Missing Events

**Status:** Open

### Overview:

They serve as a mechanism for emitting and recording data onto the blockchain, making it transparent and easily accessible.

```
function ownerSetSwapThreshold(
    uint256 swapTokenThreshold
) public onlyOwner {
    require(_swapTokenThreshold > 0, "Must be greater than zero.");
    require(swapTokenThreshold <= 500000000, "Cannot exceed 50 billion.");
    _swapTokenThreshold = swapTokenThreshold * 10 ** _decimals;
}
function ownerUpdateTax(
    uint8 buyTax,
    uint8 sellTax,
    uint8 transferTax
) public onlyOwner {
    require(buyTax + sellTax <= 20, "Buy tax + sell tax cannot exceed 10% !");
    require(transferTax <= 10);
    _buyTax = buyTax;
    _sellTax = sellTax;
    _transferTax = transferTax;
}
```

### Suggestion:

Emit an event for critical changes.



# MANUAL TESTING

## Centralization – Local Variable Shadowing

**Severity:** Low

**Function:** Shadowing Local

**Status:** Open

**Overview:**

```
function _approve(
    address owner,
    address spender,
    uint256 amount
) private {
    require((owner != address(0) && spender != address(0)), "Owner/Spender address cannot be 0.");
    _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
    emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
}
```

**Suggestion:**

Rename the local variable that shadows another component.



# DISCLAIMER

---

All the content provided in this document is for general information only and should not be used as financial advice or a reason to buy any investment. Team provides no guarantees against the sale of team tokens or the removal of liquidity by the project audited in this document. Always Do your own research and protect yourselves from being scammed. The Auditace team has audited this project for general information and only expresses their opinion based on similar projects and checks from popular diagnostic tools. Under no circumstances did Auditace receive a payment to manipulate those results or change the awarding badge that we will be adding in our website. Always Do your own research and protect yourselves from scams. This document should not be presented as a reason to buy or not buy any particular token. The Auditace team disclaims any liability for the resulting losses.



# ABOUT AUDITACE

---

We specialize in providing thorough and reliable audits for Web3 projects. With a team of experienced professionals, we use cutting-edge technology and rigorous methodologies to evaluate the security and integrity of blockchain systems. We are committed to helping our clients ensure the safety and transparency of their digital assets and transactions.



**<https://auditace.tech/>**



**[https://t.me/Audit\\_Ace](https://t.me/Audit_Ace)**



**[https://twitter.com/auditace\\_](https://twitter.com/auditace_)**



**<https://github.com/Audit-Ace>**

---