

**Building the Futuristic Blockchain Ecosystem** 

# SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

SquidTokenV2



## **TOKEN OVERVIEW**

#### **Risk Findings**

Severity	Found	
High	0	
Medium	1	
<ul><li>Low</li></ul>	1	
Informational	1	

#### **Centralization Risks**

Owner Privileges	Description	
Can Owner Set Taxes >25%?	Not Detected	
Owner needs to enable trading?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Disable Trades ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Mint ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Blacklist ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner set Max Wallet amount ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Set Max TX amount ?	Not Detected	



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# **OVERVIEW**

The Expelee team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analysed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks. According to the smart contract audit:

Audit Result	Passed
KYC Verification	-
Audit Date	08 April 2024



## **CONTRACT DETAILS**

Token Address: 0xFAfb7581a65A1f554616Bf780fC8a8aCd2Ab8c9b

Name: SquidTokenV2

Symbol: SQUID

Decimals: 18

Network: Base Scan

Token Type: ERC-20

Owner: 0xff00d2D6210a537B517138389C29c8A6bb56DaD7

Deployer: 0xff00d2D6210a537B517138389C29c8A6bb56DaD7

**Token Supply:** 71,430,240

Checksum: A2032c616934aeb47e6039f76b20d261

**Testnet:** 

https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x98dE47C1a577558356a70

2a5267633cCl3374ldD#code



# AUDIT METHODOLOGY

#### **Audit Details**

Our comprehensive audit report provides a full overview of the audited system's architecture, smart contract codebase, and details on any vulnerabilities found within the system.

#### **Audit Goals**

The audit goal is to ensure that the project is built to protect investors and users, preventing potentially catastrophic vulnerabilities after launch, that lead to scams and rugpulls.

#### **Code Quality**

Our analysis includes both automatic tests and manual code analysis for the following aspects:

- Exploits
- Back-doors
- Vulnerability
- Accuracy
- Readability

#### **Tools**

- DE
- Open Zeppelin
- Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code
- Compiler
- Hardhat



# VULNERABILITY CHECKS

Design Logic	Passed
Compiler warnings	Passed
Private user data leaks	Passed
Timestamps dependence	Passed
Integer overflow and underflow	Passed
Race conditions & reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Possible delays in data delivery	Passed
Oracle calls	Passed
Front Running	Passed
DoS with Revert	Passed
DoS with block gas limit	Passed
Methods execution permissions	Passed
Economy model	Passed
Impact of the exchange rate on the logic	Passed
Malicious event log	Passed
Scoping and declarations	Passed
Uninitialized storage pointers	Passed
Arithmetic accuracy	Passed
Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Safe Zepplin module	Passed



# RISK CLASSIFICATION

When performing smart contract audits, our specialists look for known vulnerabilities as well as logical and acces control issues within the code. The exploitation of these issues by malicious actors may cause serious financial damage to projects that failed to get an audit in time. We categorize these vulnerabilities by the following levels:

#### **High Risk**

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

#### **Medium Risk**

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

#### **Low Risk**

Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed.

#### **Informational**

Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed.



# **INHERITANCE TREE**





### **TESTNET VERSION**

#### 1- Approve (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xfea5aaa7c9cdbdc3b4f88cbcfc9acfd0ad4b6c3c142f7548372d95919451339a

#### 2- Set Delegate (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x71cb446be9eabba57b9d3a9c4c09cf46a2bdc83eb07e7b8ca1934a129e454cd7

#### 3- Set Pre-Crime (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xa7577bfa4f3ab070a1efdf6955e4106781a96d03ae6cfefff238f67e1d3f33f0

#### 4- Set Msg Inspector (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x8868451110c8428311bd42f016fb45a9beefb422d49f5935c195acac0eee6268



### **MANUAL REVIEW**

#### **Severity Criteria**

Expelee assesses the severity of disclosed vulnerabilities according to methodology based on OWASP standarts.

Vulnerabilities are dividend into three primary risk categroies:

High

Medium

Low

High-level considerations for vulnerabilities span the following key areas when conducting assessments:

- Malicious input handling
- Escalation of privileges
- Arithmetic
- Gas use

Overall Risk Severity						
Impact	HIGH	Medium	High	Critical		
	MEDIUM	Low	Medium	High		
	LOW	Note	Low	Medium		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH		
	Likelihood					



### **MEDIUM RISK FINDING**

**Centralization – Missing Require Check** 

**Severity: Medium** 

subject: Set Delegate/Msg Inspector

**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 setMsgInspector(address _msgInspector) public virtual
onlyOwner {
   msgInspector = _msgInspector;
emit MsgInspectorSet(_msgInspector);
}
function setDelegate(address _delegate) external;
}
```

#### **Suggestion:**

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



### **LOW RISK FINDING**

#### **Centralization – Missing Events**

**Severity: Low** 

subject: 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 setDelegate(address \_delegate) external;
}

#### **Suggestion:**

Emit an event for critical changes.



#### **Optimization**

**Severity: Optimization** 

subject: Remove unused code.

Status: Open

#### **Overview:**

Unused variables are allowed in Solidity, and they do. not pose a direct security issue. It is the best practice. though to avoid them

```
function sendValue(address payable recipient, uint256 amount)
internal {
if (address(this).balance < amount) {
revert AddressInsufficientBalance(address(this));
 (bool success, ) = recipient.call{value: amount}("");
if (!success) {
revert FailedInnerCall();
function functionCall(address target, bytes memory data) internal
returns (bytes memory) {
return functionCallWithValue(target, data, 0);
function functionStaticCall(address target, bytes memory data)
internal view returns (bytes memory) {
 (bool success, bytes memory returndata) = target.staticcall(data);
return verifyCallResultFromTarget(target, success, returndata);
```



```
function functionDelegateCall(address target, bytes memory data)
internal returns (bytes memory) {
 (bool success, bytes memory returndata) =
target.delegatecall(data);
return verifyCallResultFromTarget(target, success, returndata);
library AddressCast {
error AddressCast_InvalidSizeForAddress();
error AddressCast_InvalidAddress();
function toBytes32(bytes calldata _addressBytes) internal pure
returns (bytes32 result) {
if (_addressBytes.length > 32) revert AddressCast_InvalidAddress();
 result = bytes32(_addressBytes);
 unchecked {
uint256 offset = 32 - _addressBytes.length;
  result = result >> (offset * 8);
function toBytes32(address _address) internal pure returns (bytes32
result) {
 result = bytes32(uint256(uint160(_address)));
function toBytes(bytes32_addressBytes32, uint256_size) internal
pure returns (bytes memory result) {
if (_size == 0 || _size > 32) revert
AddressCast_InvalidSizeForAddress();
 result = new bytes(_size);
 unchecked {
```



```
uint256 offset = 256 - _size * 8;
assembly {
   mstore(add(result, 32), shl(offset, _addressBytes32))
function toAddress(bytes32 _ addressBytes32) internal pure returns
(address result) {
 result = address(uint160(uint256(_addressBytes32)));
function toAddress(bytes calldata _addressBytes) internal pure
returns (address result) {
if (_addressBytes.length != 20) revert
AddressCast_InvalidAddress();
 result = address(bytes20(_addressBytes));
abstract contract Context {
function _msgSender() internal view virtual returns (address) {
return msg.sender;
function _msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes calldata) {
return msg.data;
function _contextSuffixLength() internal view virtual returns
(uint256) {
return 0;
```



```
interface IERC165 {
  function supportsInterface(bytes4 interfaceId) external view returns
  (bool);
}
```

#### **Suggestion:**

To reduce high gas fees. It is suggested to remove unused code from the contract.



## **ABOUT EXPELEE**

Expelee is a product-based aspirational Web3 start-up.
Coping up with numerous solutions for blockchain security and constructing a Web3 ecosystem from deal making platform to developer hosting open platform, while also developing our own commercial and sustainable blockchain.

#### www.expelee.com

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# **DISCLAIMER**

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