



Building the Futuristic **Blockchain Ecosystem**

SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

Squid Game V2

TOKEN OVERVIEW

Risk Findings

Severity	Found
● High	0
● Medium	1
● Low	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 with medium risk
Audit Date	21 March 2024

CONTRACT DETAILS

Token Address: 0xFAfb7581a65A1f554616Bf780fC8a8aCd2Ab8c9b

Name: Squid Game V2

Symbol: SQUID

Decimals: 18

Network: BSC

Token Type: BEP-20

Owner: 0xff00d2D6210a537B517138389C29c8A6bb56DaD7

Deployer: 0xff00d2D6210a537B517138389C29c8A6bb56DaD7

Token Supply: 8000000000

Checksum: B2032c616934aeb47e6039f76b20d361

Testnet:

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/token/0x6C1fC51810F9Cd6D56D8581394F76Ea12c3Cea1B#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 access 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 warnings that can remain unfixed.

Informational

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

The figure consists of two hierarchical diagrams. The left diagram shows a tree structure with 'Task' as the root, branching into 'TaskID' and 'TaskName'. The right diagram shows a tree structure with 'Task' as the root, branching into 'TaskID' and 'TaskName'.

TESTNET VERSION

1- Approve (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x31ee41712bdeda866d8dac9ff854d45ecea86d393f840452366884828a46a6d3>

2- Set Delegate (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x04d4e27722987b60ac79edcb86f37dbceee5dab8722fdb8d990a1ae7efdbacb2>

3- Set Peer (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x0d6cdc97c8d833e6cdacb1128a6eb3be053e137e627becfca383bd885ad970c0>

4- Set Pre-Crime (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x313cd7fe79520d8425ec3b64b2c5b15272f4d0911f57240b326fbe22ff34463d>

5- Set Msg Inspector (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xb5d784b86e1a3fbf6e9fb797938d0d6065b5ef06ecf5ef4c50012bab65fddeae>

MANUAL REVIEW

Severity Criteria

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

Vulnerabilities are divided into three primary risk categories:

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**

function: 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**

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 setDelegate(address _delegate) external;  
}
```

Suggestion:

Emit an event for critical changes.

INFORMATIONAL & OPTIMIZATIONS

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) {
```

INFORMATIONAL & OPTIMIZATIONS

```
(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)));  
}
```


INFORMATIONAL & OPTIMIZATIONS

```
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;  
    }  
}
```


INFORMATIONAL & OPTIMIZATIONS

```
function _msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes calldata) {  
return msg.data;  
}
```

```
function _contextSuffixLength() internal view virtual returns  
(uint256) {  
return 0;  
}  
}
```

```
interface IERC165 {  
/**
```

```
* @dev Returns true if this contract implements the interface  
defined by
```

```
* `interfaceld`. See the corresponding
```

```
* https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-165#how-interfaces-are-  
identified[EIP section]
```

```
* to learn more about how these ids are created.
```

```
*
```

```
* This function call must use less than 30 000 gas.
```

```
*/
```

```
function supportsInterface(bytes4 interfaceld) 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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expelee

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Under no circumstances did Expelee receive a payment to manipulate those results or change the awarding badge that we will be adding in our website. Alway 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 Expelee team disclaims any liability for the resulting losses.

The logo for Expelee, featuring the word "expelee" in a stylized font. The "ex" is in white, and "pelee" is in orange. The letters are bold and modern.

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