

Building the Futuristic Blockchain Ecosystem

SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

Trump Pepe Agenda



TOKEN OVERVIEW

Risk Findings

Severity	Found	
High	2	
Medium	0	
Low	2	
Informational	2	

Centralization Risks

Owner Privileges	Description
Can Owner Set Taxes >25%?	Not Detected
Owner needs to enable trading?	Yes, owner needs to enable trades
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 Date	13 March 2024	
Audit Result	Passed with High Risk	



CONTRACT DETAILS

Token Address: 0xfeF4139f864458e36c360bc2966cbE7500f15fB5

Name: Trump Pepe Agenda

Symbol: TRUMPPEPE

Decimals: 18

Network: ETHScan

Token Type: ERC-20

Owner: 0xDf1Da5D4131085D91d20D1d3AE0a464b6c561980

Deployer: 0xbdAdb16A0FC6dc8B129fe4C256fD7774FC8757c5

Token Supply: 100,000,000,000

Checksum: A2032c616934aeb47e6039f76b20d231

Testnet:

https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x7c36906fdcc3e4cf87ea8ddaa0d67494de6ccafa#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

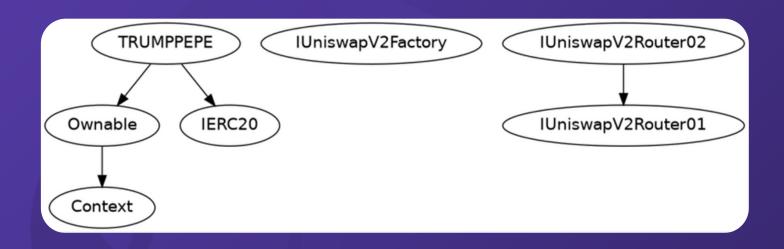
Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed.

Informational

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



INHERITANCE TREE





STATIC ANALYSIS

```
INFO:Detectors:

Pragma version*0.8.20 (TRUMPPEPE.sol#2) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.8.18.
solc-0.8.20 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
INFO:Detectors:
Low level call in TRUMPPEPE.doContractSwap() (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3504)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls
INFO:Detectors:
Function IUniswapy/Router01.WETH() (TRUMPPEPE.sol#214) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TRUMPPEPE.isfeeExcluded(address)_wallet (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3504) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TRUMPPEPE.setDeContractSwap(bool)_enabled (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3504) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TRUMPPEPE.setAuthorizedMallets(address)_wallet (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3509) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TRUMPPEPE.setAuthorizedMallets(address,bool)_.stalst (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3509) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TRUMPPEPE.aname (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3605) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Constant TRUMPPEPE_mame (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3605) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Constant TRUMPPEPE_supbol (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3605) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
Constant TRUMPPEPE_decimals (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3605) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
TRUMPPEPE_bullo_con/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#Conforamence-to-solidity-naming-conventions
INFO:Detectors:
TRUMPPEPE_bullo_con/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#Variable-names-too-similar
TRUMPPEPE_bullo_con/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#Variable-names-too-similar
TRUMPPEPE_sol#3604 (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3309) should be constant
TRUMPPEPE_pair (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3309) should be constant
TRUMPPEPE_pair (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3309) should be immutable
TRUMPPEPE_pair (TRUMPPEPE.sol#3309)
```



TESTNET VERSION

1- Approve (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x5b9cb976361c5cdefb90b613d8294fa4875fe1d0743d58b1bdb0c7687ab132bf

2- Approve Max (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xdb77c3cc2d5034e82bacc9797630adf78f7377644769fac35ffbcc657a915378

3- Change Tax Wallet (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x97de57a0d392e465635606ac6511eddd7b278e5cf996c881820a5cdb812e831d

4- Enable Trading (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x5a5d8dff7f98635bce7143db07 7d8f491f97906896653c407092bc442361cf56

5- Set Authorized Wallets (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x666c05007e2b523dae8ec071f69b4932abd127cd92b777ecb6e501f809a57af0



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						



HIGH RISK FINDING

Centralization – Enabling Trades

Severity: High

function: EnableTrading

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 enableTrading() external onlyOwner {
  isTradeEnabled = true;
}
```

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 give investors more confidence in the eventual activation of trading capabilities, mitigating concerns of potential bad-faith actions by the original owner.



HIGH RISK FINDING

Centralization – Missing Require Check

Severity: High

function: Change Tax 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 changeTaxWallet(address _wallet) external onlyOwner {
  taxWallet = _wallet;
}
```

Suggestion

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



LOW RISK FINDING

Centralization – Local Variable Shadowing

Severity: Low

Function: _approve and allowance

Status: Open

```
Overview:
```

```
function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
  require(owner != address(0), "ERC20: approve from the zero address");
  require(spender != address(0), "ERC20: approve to the zero address");
  _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
  emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
  }
```

Suggestion

Rename the local variable that shadows another component.



LOW RISK FINDING

Centralization – Missing Visibility

Severity: Low

Function: mapping

Status: Open

Overview:

It's simply saying that no visibility was specified, so it's going with the default. This has been related to security issues in contracts.

mapping(address => uint256) _balances; mapping(address => mapping(address => uint256))

Suggestion

You can easily silence the warning by adding the mapping public:



INFORMATIONAL & OPTIMIZATIONS

Optimization

Severity: Informational

Subject: Floating Pragma.

Status: Open

Overview:

It is considered best practice to pick one compiler version and stick with it. With a floating pragma, contracts may accidentally be deployed using an outdated.

pragma solidity ^0.8.20;

Suggestion:

Adding the latest constant version of solidity is recommended, as this prevents the unintentional deployment of a contract with an outdated compiler that contains unresolved bugs.



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

event AddAuthorizedWallet(address holder, bool status);
event AutoLiquify(uint256 amountBNB, uint256 amountBOG);

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.

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Building the Futuristic Blockchain Ecosystem



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