



# Security Assessment

**QANX**

May 28th, 2021



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# Summary

This report has been prepared for QANX smart contracts, to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of their Smart Contract as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Static Analysis and Manual Review techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

- Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes;
- Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases given they are currently missing in the repository;
- Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts are verified in public;
- Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocol is live.

# Overview

## Project Summary

Project Name	QANX
Platform	BSC
Language	Solidity
Codebase	
Commits	

## Audit Summary

Delivery Date	May 28, 2021
Audit Methodology	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Key Components	

## Vulnerability Summary

Total Issues	1
● Critical	0
● Major	0
● Medium	0
● Minor	0
● Informational	1
● Discussion	0

## Audit Scope

ID	file	SHA256 Checksum
QAN	QANX.sol	dc030374086f9ca83d6d606565d1cac7d3b545ba49e23fbd2a54f09e3b19978f

# Findings



<span style="color: red;">■</span> Critical	0 (0.00%)
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Major	0 (0.00%)
<span style="color: gold;">■</span> Medium	0 (0.00%)
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Minor	0 (0.00%)
<span style="color: darkblue;">■</span> Informational	1 (100.00%)
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Discussion	0 (0.00%)

ID	Title	Category	Severity	Status
QAN-01	Functions Should Be Declared External	Language Specific	<span style="color: darkblue;">●</span> Informational	🕒 Resolved

## QAN-01 | Functions Should Be Declared External

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Language Specific	● Informational	QANX.sol: 151, 159, 176, 183, 190, 202, 210, 221, 239, 261, 280	✓ Resolved

### Description

Functions that are never called internally within the contract should have `external` visibility. For example,

- `ERC20.name()`
- `ERC20.symbol()`
- `ERC20.decimals()`
- `ERC20.totalSupply()`
- `ERC20.balanceOf(address)`
- `ERC20.transfer(address,uint256)`
- `ERC20.allowance(address,address)`
- `ERC20.approve(address,uint256)`
- `ERC20.transferFrom(address,address,uint256)`
- `ERC20.increaseAllowance(address,uint256)`
- `ERC20.decreaseAllowance(address,uint256)`

### Recommendation

It is highly recommended to change the visibility of the aforementioned functions from `public` to `external`.

### Alleviation

**[QAN]:** The team heeded our advice and resolved this issue by using `external` visibility for functions never called within the contract.

# Appendix

## Finding Categories

### Language Specific

Language Specific findings are issues that would only arise within Solidity, i.e. incorrect usage of private or delete.

### Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.



# Disclaimer

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Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. CertiK's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. CertiK's goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies, and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

## About

Founded in 2017 by leading academics in the field of Computer Science from both Yale and Columbia University, CertiK is a leading blockchain security company that serves to verify the security and correctness of smart contracts and blockchain-based protocols. Through the utilization of our world-class technical expertise, alongside our proprietary, innovative tech, we're able to support the success of our clients with best-in-class security, all whilst realizing our overarching vision; provable trust for all throughout all facets of blockchain.

