

Shopperoo

smart contracts final audit report

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1. Disclaimer

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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2. Overview

This audit report was generated for Shopperoo with [CryptEx token constructor \[1\]](#).

The audited code is deployed at 0xA1E80EdeCAa71003ABE0fbfbAa5626ECb54c5B8E in Binance Smart Chain (BSC).

The purpose of this audit was to achieve the following:

- Identify potential security issues with smart contracts.
- Formally check the logic behind given smart contracts.

Information in this report should be used to understand the risk exposure of smart contracts, and as a guide to improving the security posture of smart contracts by remediating the issues that were identified.

We hereby verify that the generated token has identical bytecode with the original audited token. The external audit of the same code was conducted by [PaladinSec \[2\]](#).

2.1 Summary

Project name	Shopperoo
Platform	Binance Smart Chain
Language	Solidity

2.2 Contracts

Name	Address
DefaultToken	0xA1E80EdeCAa71003ABE0fbfbAa5626ECb54c5B8E

3. Found issues

No Issues Found

4. Contracts

4.1 DefaultToken

4.1.1 Overview

Implementation of the ERC20 token standard made with OpenZeppelin's contracts. The total supply of the token is fixed (except the fact that users can burn their tokens), it has no minting mechanisms or ownable functions.

5. Conclusion

The reviewed code is deployed at **0xA1E80EdeCAa71003ABE0fbfbAa5626ECb54c5B8E** in BSC. The audited contract is an ERC20 token made with standard OpenZeppelin templates. The audited contract was generated with [CryptEx token constructor \[1\]](#).

No critical, high, medium, or low severity issues were found. The reviewed contract follows the best practices of smart contract development.

6. References

1. [CryptEx token constructor](#)
2. [Audit by PaladinSec](#)

Appendix A. Issues' severity classification

Critical. Issues that may cause an unlimited loss of funds or entirely break the contract workflow. Malicious code (including malicious modification of libraries) is also treated as a critical severity issue. These issues must be fixed before deployments or fixed in already running projects as soon as possible.

High. Issues that may lead to a limited loss of funds, break interaction with users, or other contracts under specific conditions. Also, issues in a smart contract, that allow a privileged account the ability to steal or block other users' funds.

Medium. Issues that do not lead to a loss of funds directly, but break the contract logic. May lead to failures in contracts operation.

Low. Issues that are of a non-optimal code character, for instance, gas optimization tips, unused variables, errors in messages.

Informational. Issues that do not impact the contract operation. Usually, informational severity issues are related to code best practices, e.g. style guide.

Appendix B. List of examined issue types

- Business logic overview
- Functionality checks
- Following best practices
- Access control and authorization
- Reentrancy attacks
- Front-run attacks
- DoS with (unexpected) revert
- DoS with block gas limit
- Transaction-ordering dependence
- ERC/BEP and other standards violation
- Unchecked math
- Implicit visibility levels
- Excessive gas usage
- Timestamp dependence
- Forcibly sending ether to a contract
- Weak sources of randomness
- Shadowing state variables
- Usage of deprecated code



HashEx
Blockchain Security