

SKELETON ECOSYSTEM

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT



BlockX
BLX
BEP 20

0xe9da86435265477bcde46c7e9aa7ace5aa7e2d18



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Global Disclaimer

This document serves as a disclaimer for the crypto smart contract audit conducted by Skeleton Ecosystem. The purpose of the audit was to review the codebase of the smart contracts for potential vulnerabilities and issues. It is important to note the following:

Limited Scope: The audit is based on the code and information available up to the audit completion date. It does not cover external factors, system interactions, or changes made after the audit. The audit itself can not guarantee 100% safety and can not detect common scam methods like farming and developer sell-out.

No Guarantee of Security: While we have taken reasonable steps to identify vulnerabilities, it is impossible to guarantee the complete absence of security risks or issues. The audit report provides an assessment of the contract's security as of the audit date.

Continued Development: Smart contracts and blockchain technology are evolving fields. Updates, forks, or changes to the contract post-audit may introduce new risks that were not present during the audit.

Third-party Code: If the smart contract relies on third-party libraries or code, those components were not thoroughly audited unless explicitly stated. Security of these dependencies is the responsibility of their respective developers.

Non-Exhaustive Testing: The audit involved automated analysis, manual review, and testing under controlled conditions. It is possible that certain vulnerabilities or issues may not have been identified.

Risk Evaluation: The audit report includes a risk assessment for identified vulnerabilities. It is recommended that the development team carefully reviews and addresses these risks to mitigate potential exploits.

Not Financial Advice: This audit report is not intended as financial or investment advice. Decisions regarding the use, deployment, or investment in the smart contract should be made based on a comprehensive assessment of the associated risks.

By accessing and using this audit report, you acknowledge and agree to the limitations outlined above. Skeleton Ecosystem and its auditors shall not be held liable for any direct or indirect damages resulting from the use of the audit report or the smart contract itself.

Please consult with legal, technical, and financial professionals before making any decisions related to the smart contract.

Overview

Contract Name	BlocX
Ticker/Symbol	BLX
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain BEP20
Contract Address	0xe9da86435265477bcde46c7e9aa7ace5aa7e2d18
Creator Address	0xc92663C239662dF7C1E94d9bAbbE749e9e7fCF93
Current Owner Address	0xc92663C239662dF7C1E94d9bAbbE749e9e7fCF93
Contract Explorer	https://bscscan.com/token/0xe9da86435265477bcde46c7e9aa7ace5aa7e2d18#code
Compiler Version	v0.8.7+commit.e28d00a7
License	Unlicense
Optimisation	No with 200 Runs
Total Supply	1,000,000,000 BLX
Decimals	18




Creation/Audit

Contract Deployed	29 Aug 2023
Audit Created	29 Nov 2023
Audit Update	V 1.0

Verified Socials

Website	https://blocxchain.org
Telegram	https://t.me/blocxchain
Twitter (X)	https://twitter.com/BLOCXCHAIN

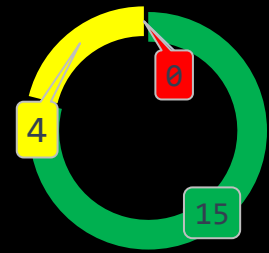
Contract Function Analysis








 Pass
  Attention Item
  Risky Item

■ Pass

■ Attention

■ Risk



Contract Verified		The contract source code is uploaded to blockchain explorer and is open source, so everybody can read it.
Contract Ownership		0xc92663C239662dF7C1E94d9bAbbE749e9e7fCF93
Buy Tax	7 %	Shows the taxes for purchase transactions. Above 10% may be considered a high tax rate. More than 50% tax rate means may not be tradable. Fee can be set!
Sell Tax	10 %	Shows the taxes for sell transactions. Above 10% may be considered a high tax rate. More than 50% tax rate means may not be tradable. Fee can be set!
Honeypot Analyse		Holder is able to buy and sell. If honeypot: The contract blocks sell transfer from holder wallet. Multiple events may cause honeypot. Trading disabled, extremely high tax
Liquidity Status		LP Lock Status on 29.11.2023: 95.38% Unicrypt for 3561 days
Trading Disable Functions		No Trading suspendable function found. If a suspendable code is included, the token maybe neither be bought or sold (honeypot risk). If contract is renounced this function can't be used
Set Fees function	 max 20%	Fee Setting function found. Maximum 20% The contract owner may contain the authority to modify the transaction tax. If the transaction tax is increased to more than 49%, the tokens may not be able to be traded (honeypot risk).
Proxy Contract		Not a proxy contract!
Mint Function		No Mint Function detected Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token. Owner can mint new tokens and sell.

Balance Modifier Function		<p>No Balance Modifier function found.</p> <p>If there is a function for this, the contract owner can have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses. For example revoke the bought tokens from the holders wallet. Common form of scam: You buy the token, but it's disappearing from your wallet.</p>
Blacklist Function		<p>Blacklist Setting function found.</p> <p>If there is a blacklist, some addresses may not be able to trade normally. Example: you buy the token and right after your Wallet getting blacklisted. Like so you will be unable to sell. Honeypot Risk.</p>
Whitelist Function		<p>Whitelist Setting function found</p> <p>If there is a function for this Developer can set zero fee or no max wallet size for addresses (for example team wallets can trade without fee. Can cause farming)</p>
Hidden Owner Analysis		<p>No Hidden or multi owner with authorisation</p> <p>For contract with a hidden owner, developer can still manipulate the contract even if the ownership has been abandoned.</p>
Retrieve Ownership Function		<p>No Functions found which can retrieve ownership of the contract.</p> <p>If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it. Also known as fake renounce.</p>
Self Destruct Function		<p>No Self Destruct function found.</p> <p>If this function exists and is triggered, the contract will be destroyed, all functions will be unavailable, and all related assets will be erased.</p>
Specific Tax Changing Function		<p>No Specific Tax Changing Functions found.</p> <p>If it exists, the contract owner may set a very outrageous tax rate for assigned address to block it from trading. Can assign all wallets at once!</p>
Trading Cooldown Function		<p>No Trading Cooldown Function found. If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying. Like a temporary honeypot.</p>
Max Transaction and Holding Modify Function		<p>Max Transaction and Holding Modify function found.</p> <p>If there is a function for this, the maximum trading amount or maximum position can be modified. Can cause honeypot</p>
Transaction Limiting Function		<p>No Transaction Limiter Function Found.</p> <p>The number of overall token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk)</p>

Details of Risk - Attention Items

⚠ Whitelist Function

If there is a function for this, Developer can set zero fee or no max wallet size for addresses (for example team wallets can trade without fee. Can cause farming)

```

583
584     // Set a wallet address so that it does not have to pay transaction fees
    ftrace | funcSig
585     function excludeFromFee(address account!) public onlyOwner {
586         isExcludedFromFee[account!] = true;
587     }
  
```

⚠ Set Fee Function (max 20% found)

The contract owner may contain the authority to modify the transaction tax. If the transaction tax is increased to more than 49%, the tokens may not be able to be traded (honeypot risk).

```

603
604     ftrace | funcSig
    function _set_Fees(uint256 Buy_Fee!, uint256 Sell_Fee!) external onlyOwner() {
605
606         require((Buy_Fee! + Sell_Fee!) <= maxPossibleFee, "Fee is too high!");
607         sellFee = Sell_Fee!;
608         buyFee = Buy_Fee!;
609
610     }
611
  
```

```

429     // This includes the buy AND the sell fee!
430     uint256 private maxPossibleFee = 20;
431
432
433     // Setting the initial fees
434     uint256 private TotalFee = 20;
435     uint256 public buyFee = 10;
436     uint256 public sellFee = 10;
437
  
```

⚠️ Blacklist Function

If there is a blacklist, some addresses may not be able to trade normally. Example: you buy the token and right after your Wallet getting blacklisted. Like so you will be unable to sell. Honeypot Risk.

```

654   ftrace | funcSig
655   function blacklist_Add_Wallets(address[] calldata addresses) external onlyOwner {
656       uint256 startGas;
657       uint256 gasUsed;
658
659       for (uint256 i; i < addresses.length; ++i) {
660           if(gasUsed < gasleft()) {
661               startGas = gasleft();
662               if(!isBlacklisted[addresses[i]]){
663                   isBlacklisted[addresses[i]] = true;}
664               gasUsed = startGas - gasleft();
665           }

```

⚠️ Max Transaction and Holding Modify Function

If there is a function for this, the maximum trading amount or maximum position can be modified. Can cause honeypot

```

734   // Set the Max transaction amount (percent of total supply)
735   ftrace | funcSig
736   function set_Max_Transaction_Percent(uint256 maxTxPercent_x100) external onlyOwner() {
737       maxTxAmount = tTotal*maxTxPercent_x100/10000;
738   }
739   // Set the maximum wallet holding (percent of total supply)
740   ftrace | funcSig
741   function set_Max_Wallet_Percent(uint256 maxWallPercent_x100) external onlyOwner() {
742       maxWalletToken = tTotal*maxWallPercent_x100/10000;
743   }
744

```


Contract Security

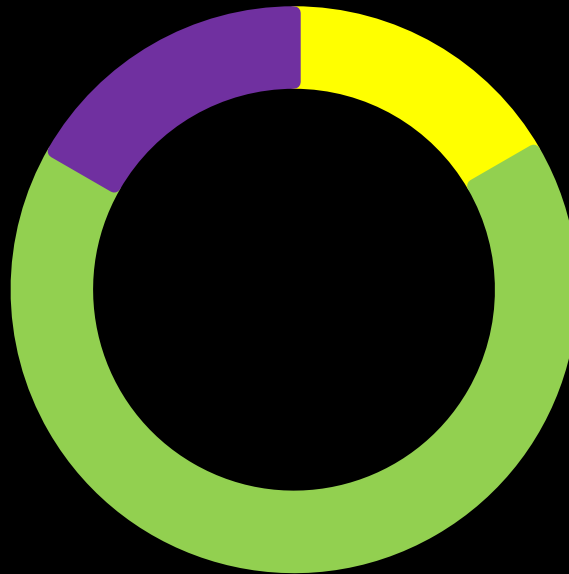
Total Findings: 6

■ High 0

■ Medium 1

■ Low 4

■ Info 1



■ **High Severity Issues:** High possibility to cause problems, need to be resolved.

■ **Medium Severity Issue:** Will likely cause problems, recommended to resolve.


■ **Low Severity Issues:** Won't cause problems, but for improvement purposes could be adjusted.

■ **Informational Severity Issues:** Not harmful in any way, information for the developer team.

Contract Security

List of Found Issues


 **High severity Issues: (0)**

 **Medium severity issues: (1)**

- Unchecked Array Lenght

 **Low severity issues: (4)**

- Missing Events
- Long Number Literals
- Floating Pragma
- Outdated Compiler Version

 **Informational severity issues: (1)**

- Public Functions Should be Declared External (gas)

Contract Weakness Classisication

THE SMART CONTRACT WEAKNESS CLASSIFICATION REGISTRY (SWC REGISTRY) IS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WEAKNESS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME PROPOSED IN EIP-1470. IT IS LOOSELY ALIGNED TO THE TERMINOLOGIES AND STRUCTURE USED IN THE COMMON WEAKNESS ENUMERATION (CWE) WHILE OVERLAYING A WIDE RANGE OF WEAKNESS VARIANTS THAT ARE SPECIFIC TO SMART CONTRACTS.

ID	Description	AI	Manual	Result
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	Low	Passed	Passed
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Low	Passed	Passed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-107	Reentrancy	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed	Passed	Passed

SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed	Passed	Passed

Detected High and Medium Severity Vulnerability Description.

⚠️ Unchecked Array Length(2 Item)

Item: 1	Location:	Line 659	Severity:	Medium
Item: 2	Location:	Line 677	Severity:	Medium

Function	<p>Ethereum is a very resource-constrained environment. Prices per computational step are orders of magnitude higher than with centralized providers. Moreover, Ethereum miners impose a limit on the total number of Gas consumed in a block. If array.length is large enough, the function exceeds the block gas limit, and transactions calling it will never be confirmed.</p> <pre>for (uint256 i = 0; i < array.length ; i++) { cosltyFunc(); }</pre> <p>This becomes a security issue if an external actor influences array.length. E.g., if an array enumerates all registered addresses, an adversary can register many addresses, causing the problem described above.</p>
Remediation	<p>Either explicitly or just due to normal operation, the number of iterations in a loop can grow beyond the block gas limit, which can cause the complete contract to be stalled at a certain point. Therefore, loops with a bigger or unknown number of steps should always be avoided.</p>

```

658
659   for (uint256 i; i < addresses.length; ++i) {
660       if(gasUsed < gasleft()) {

```

```

676
677   for (uint256 i; i < addresses.length; ++i) {
678       if(gasUsed < gasleft()) {

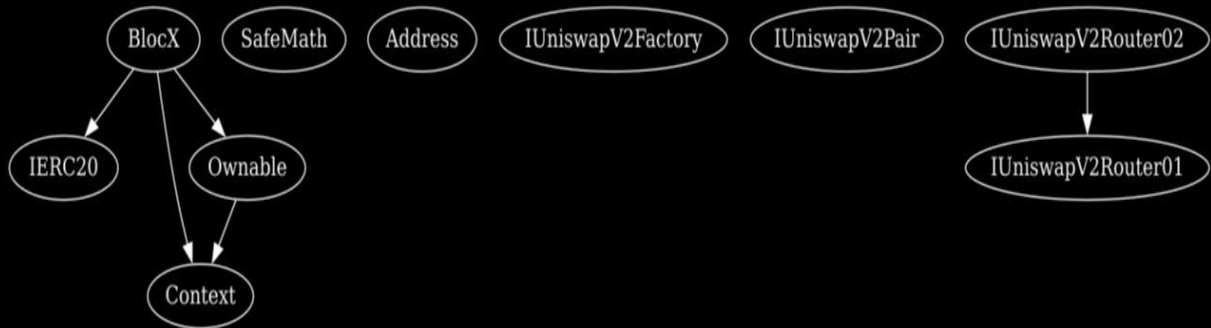
```

[illegible]

























Contract Interaction Graph










Inheritance Graph



























































































Contract Functions











Contract	Type	Bases		
L	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
IERC20	Interface			
L	totalSupply	External 		NO 
L	balanceOf	External 		NO 
L	transfer	External 		NO 
L	allowance	External 		NO 
L	approve	External 		NO 
L	transferFrom	External 		NO 
SafeMath	Library			
L	add	Internal 		
L	sub	Internal 		
L	mul	Internal 		
L	div	Internal 		
L	sub	Internal 		
L	div	Internal 		
Context	Implementation			
L	_msgSender	Internal 		
L	_msgData	Internal 		
Address	Library			
L	isContract	Internal 		

L	sendValue	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	functionCall	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	functionCall	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	functionCallWithValue	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	functionCallWithValue	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	functionStaticCall	Internal 🔒		
L	functionStaticCall	Internal 🔒		
L	functionDelegateCall	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	functionDelegateCall	Internal 🔒	🔒	
L	_verifyCallResult	Private 🔒		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
L		Public 🔒	🔒	NO 🔒
L	owner	Public 🔒		NO 🔒
L	renounceOwnership	Public 🔒	🔒	onlyOwner
L	transferOwnership	Public 🔒	🔒	onlyOwner
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
L	feeTo	External 🔒		NO 🔒
L	feeToSetter	External 🔒		NO 🔒
















L	getPair	External ¶		NO ¶
L	allPairs	External ¶		NO ¶
L	allPairsLength	External ¶		NO ¶
L	createPair	External ¶		NO ¶
L	setFeeTo	External ¶		NO ¶
L	setFeeToSetter	External ¶		NO ¶
IUniswapV2Pair	Interface			
L	name	External ¶		NO ¶
L	symbol	External ¶		NO ¶
L	decimals	External ¶		NO ¶
L	totalSupply	External ¶		NO ¶
L	balanceOf	External ¶		NO ¶
L	allowance	External ¶		NO ¶
L	approve	External ¶		NO ¶
L	transfer	External ¶		NO ¶
L	transferFrom	External ¶		NO ¶
L	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External ¶		NO ¶
L	PERMIT_TYPEHASH	External ¶		NO ¶
L	nonces	External ¶		NO ¶
L	permit	External ¶		NO ¶
L	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY	External ¶		NO ¶

L	factory	External 		NO 
L	token0	External 		NO 
L	token1	External 		NO 
L	getReserves	External 		NO 
L	price0CumulativeLast	External 		NO 
L	price1CumulativeLast	External 		NO 
L	kLast	External 		NO 
L	burn	External 		NO 
L	swap	External 		NO 
L	skim	External 		NO 
L	sync	External 		NO 
L	initialize	External 		NO 
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
L	factory	External 		NO 
L	WETH	External 		NO 
L	addLiquidity	External 		NO 
L	addLiquidityETH	External 		NO 
L	removeLiquidity	External 		NO 
L	removeLiquidityETH	External 		NO 
L	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External 		NO 

L	removeLiquidity ETHWithPermit	External 		NO 
L	swapExactTokensForTokens	External 		NO 
L	swapTokensForExactTokens	External 		NO 
L	swapExactETHForTokens	External 		NO 
L	swapTokensForExactETH	External 		NO 
L	swapExactTokensForETH	External 		NO 
L	swapETHForExactTokens	External 		NO 
L	quote	External 		NO 
L	getAmountOut	External 		NO 
L	getAmountIn	External 		NO 
L	getAmountsOut	External 		NO 
L	getAmountsIn	External 		NO 
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
L	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External 		NO 
L	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External 		NO 
L	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External 		NO 

	pportingFeeOnTransferTokens			
L	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ⚠		NO⚠
L	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ⚠		NO⚠
BloXX	Implementation	Context, IERC20, Ownable		
L		Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	name	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	symbol	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	decimals	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	totalSupply	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	balanceOf	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	transfer	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	allowance	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	approve	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	transferFrom	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	increaseAllowance	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	decreaseAllowance	Public ⚠		NO⚠
L	excludeFromFee	Public ⚠		onlyOwner
L	includeInFee	Public ⚠		onlyOwner

L	_set_Fees	External 		onlyOwner
L	Wallet_Update_Owner	Public 		onlyOwner
L	set_Swap_And_Liquify_Enabled	Public 		onlyOwner
L	set_Number_Of_Transactions_Before_Liquify_Triigger	Public 		onlyOwner
L		External 		NO 
L	blacklist_Add_Wallets	External 		onlyOwner
L	blacklist_Remove_Wallets	External 		onlyOwner
L	blacklist_Switch	Public 		onlyOwner
L	set_Transfers_Without_Fees	External 		onlyOwner
L	set_Max_Transaction_Percent	External 		onlyOwner
L	set_Max_Wallet_Percent	External 		onlyOwner
L	removeAllFee	Private 		
L	restoreAllFee	Private 		
L	_approve	Private 		
L	_transfer	Private 		
L	sendToWallet	Private 		
L	swapAndLiquify	Private 		lockTheSwap
L	process_Tokens_Now	Public 		onlyOwner

L	swapTokensForBNB	Private 		
L	remove_Random_Tokens	Public 		onlyOwner
L	set_New_Router_and_Make_Pair	Public 		onlyOwner
L	set_New_Router_Address	Public 		onlyOwner
L	set_New_Pair_Address	Public 		onlyOwner
L	_tokenTransfer	Private 		
L	_transferTokens	Private 		
L	_getValues	Private 		



Function
can modify
state



Function
is payable

Audit Scope

Audit Method.

Our smart contract audit is an extensive methodical examination and analysis of the smart contract's code that is used to interact with the blockchain. Goal: discover errors, issues and security vulnerabilities in the code. Findings getting reported and improvements getting suggested.

Automatic and Manual Review

We are using automated tools to scan functions and weaknesses of the contract. Transfers, integer over-undeflow checks such as all CWE events.

Tools we use:

Visual Studio Code

CWE

SWC

Solidity Scan

SVD

In manual code review our auditor looking at source code and performing line by line examination. This method helps to clarify developer's coding decisions and business logic.

Skeleton Ecosystem

<https://skeletonecosystem.com>

<https://github.com/SkeletonEcosystem/Audits>

