



Security Assessment SOLUNEA DEX

Vital Block Verified on April 23, 2023

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PREPARED FOR:
SOLUNEA DEX



INTRODUCTION

Auditing Company	 VITAL BLOCK SECURITY
Client Project	 SOLUNEA DEX
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Zksolc Version	v1.3.8
Compiler Version	0.8.15
Contract Address	Private: 0x0c25AC0740A497589EeF8Adc73e656A34bB807c6 Public: 0x9Bf4a3d7ee785c6A7cad23Acc44cB44008511565
Network	ZKSYNC CHAIN
Token Type	ERC20
Website	https://solun.xyz
Telegram	https://t.me/soluneadex
Twitter	https://twitter.com/soluneadex
Discord	https://discord.com/solunea
Medium	https://soluneadex.medium
Doc	https://solunea.gitbook.io/solunea-dex
 Prelim Report Date	April 22 2023
Final Report Date	April 23, 2023

 **Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo:** <https://www.github.com/vital-block>



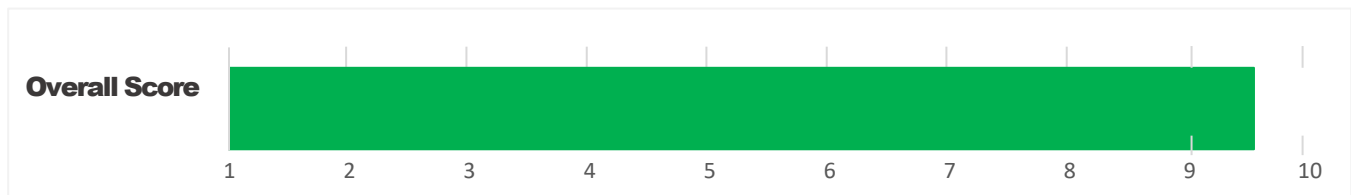
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY


Vital Block has performed the automated and manual analysis of the SOLUNEADEX.Sol code. The code was

reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ! 🔴	Major " 🟡	Medium # 🟡	Minor \$ 🟢	Unknown % 🟤
Open	0	0	0	2	0
Acknowledged	0	0	2	2	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworthy OnlyOwner Privileges	Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router				

SOLUNEA DEX Smart contract has achieved the following score: **90.0**



 Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

 Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.



SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block Security was consulted by SOLUNEADDEX to conduct the smart contract audit of its .Sol source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned .SOL file only:

- SOLUNEA.Sol



External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

Public Contract.

0xD72F0036978329E5aE889C909C902e851958f1c0

Contract Name	SOLUNEA
Token Symbol	SLNA
Decimals	18
Token:	24,000,000
Blockchain	ZKSYNC CHAIN



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of Vital Block auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.

AUDIT

- Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:
 - Remix IDE Developer Tool
 - Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
 - SWC Vulnerabilities Registry
 - DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap
- Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.
- A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges.

We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:

Centralized Exploits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Token Supply Manipulation○ Access Control and Authorization○ Assets Manipulation○ Ownership Control○ Liquidity Access○ Stop and Pause Trading○ Ownable Library Verification
----------------------	---

Common Contract Vulnerabilities

- Integer Overflow
- Lack of Arbitrary limits
- Incorrect Inheritance Order
- Typographical Errors
- Requirement Violation
- Gas Optimization
- Coding Style Violations
- Re-entrancy
- Third-Party Dependencies
- Potential Sandwich Attacks
- Irrelevant Codes
- Divide before multiply
- Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides
- Compiler Specific Warnings
- Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.
- The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.






 It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit

as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.



RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical ! 	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major " 	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium # 	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor \$ 	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown % 	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.



CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- **Privileged roles can be granted the power to `pause()` the contract in case of an external attack.**
- **Privileged roles can use functions like, `include()`, and `exclude()` to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.**






Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.**
- **Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.**
- **Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

 **Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.**



AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
	Function is important

```

**SOLUNEA** | Interface | |||
| L | totalSupply | External | ! | NO |
| L | decimals | External | ! | NO |
| L | symbol | External | ! | NO |
| L | name | External | ! | NO |
| L | getOwner | External | NO |
| L | balanceOf | External | ! | NO |
| L | transfer | External | " ! ! | NO |
| L | allowance | External | ! | NO |
| L | approve | External | " ! ! | NO |
| L | transferFrom | External | " | NO |
|||||
**IFactoryV2** | Interface | |||
| L | getPair | External | NO | |
| L | createPair | External | " | NO |
|||||
**IV2Pair** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External | NO | |
| L | getReserves | External | NO |
| L | sync | External | " | NO |

```



```
|||||
```

```

**IRouter01** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | ETH | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | addLiquidityETH | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | addLiquidity | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | swapExactETHForTokens | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | getAmountsOut | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | getAmountsIn | External ¶ | |NO¶|

```

```
|||||
```

```

**IRouter02** | Interface | IRouter01 |||
| L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ¶ | " ! ● |NO¶|
| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External ¶ | " |NO¶|

```

```
|||||
```

```

**Protections** | Interface | |||
| L | checkUser | External ¶ | " ! ● |NO¶|
| L | setLaunch | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | setLpPair | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | SLNA | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | removeSniper | External ¶ | " |NO¶|

```

```
|||||
```

```

**Cashier** | Interface | |||
| L | setRewardsProperties | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | tally | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | load | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | cashout | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | giveMeWelfarePlease | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | getTotalDistributed | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | getUserInfo | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | getUserRealizedRewards | External ¶ | |NO¶|

```



```

| L | getPendingRewards | External  | | | NO  | |
| L | initialize | External  | | " | NO  |
| L | getCurrentReward | External  | | | NO  |
|||||
| **ETH** | Implementation | SafeMath | |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public  | | # | NO  |
| L | transferOwner | External  | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | renounceOwnership | External  | | " | NO! |
| L | setOperator | Public  | | " | NO  |
| L | renounceOriginalDeployer | External  | | " | NO  |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External  | | # | NO  |
| L | totalSupply | External  | | | NO  |
| L | decimals | External  | | | NO  |
| L | symbol | External  | | | NO  |
| L | name | External  | | | NO  |
| L | getOwner | External  | | ! | NO  |
| L | balanceOf | Public  | | ! | NO  |
| L | allowance | External  | | ! | NO  |
| L | approve | External  | | " | !  | NO  |
| L | _approve | Internal $ | | " | |
| L | approveContractContingency | Public  | | " | !  | onlyOwner |
| L | transfer | External  | | " | NO  |
| L | transferFrom | External  | | " | NO  |
| L | setNewRouter | External  | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | setLpPair | External  | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | setInitializers | External  | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromFees | External  | | | NO  |
| L | isExcludedFromDividends | External  | | | NO  |
| L | isExcludedFromProtection | External  | | | NO  |
| L | setDividendExcluded | Public  | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | setExcludedFromFees | Public  | | " | onlyOwner |

```



Vulnerability Run check

Risk Analysis

✔ Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source. You can check the contract code for details. Unsourced token contracts are likely to have malicious functions to defraud their users of their assets.

✔ No mint function

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 cant change balance

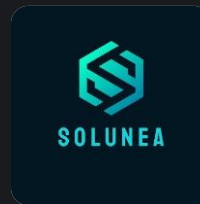
The contract owner does not have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses.

✔ No Proxy

There is no proxy in the contract. The proxy contract means contract owner can modify the function of the token and possibly effect the price.

✔ No function to retrieve ownership

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it.



Honeypot Risk

✔ This does not appear to be a honeypot

We are not aware of any code that prevents the sale of tokens.

✔ No Anti Whale

There is no limit to the number of token transactions. The number of scam token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk).

✔ No whitelist function

Whitelist function found

✔ No trading cooldown

The token contract has no trading cooldown function. 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.

✔ No blacklist function

No blacklist function is included.

STV-03 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity ●	Location	Status
Status Mathematical Operations	Minor	Contract/code/public	INFORMATIONAL

Description






State variables can be declared as constant using the constant keyword. This means that the value of the state variable cannot be changed after it has been set. Additionally, the constant variables decrease gas consumption of the corresponding transaction.

```
constructor(  
    IERC20 _salesToken,  
    uint256 _tokensToSell,  
    uint256 _ethersToRaise,  
    uint256 _minCommit,  
    uint256 _maxCommit,  
    address _burnAddress  
) {  
    require(_ethersToRaise > 0, "Ethers to raise should be greater than 0");  
    require(_minCommit > 0, "Minimum commitment should be greater than 0");  
    require(  
        _maxCommit >= _minCommit,
```

Recommendation

Constant state variables can be useful when the contract wants to ensure that the value of a state variable cannot be changed by any function in the contract. This can be useful for storing values that are important to the contract's behavior, such as the contract's address or the maximum number of times a certain function can be called. The team is advised to add the constant keyword to state variables that never change.

OPTIMIZATIONS | SULUNEA DEX

ID	Title	Category	Status
GZT- 007	Logarithm Refinement Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged 
GZT- 323	Checks Can Be Performed Earlier	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged 
GZT- 679	Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged 
GZT- 122	Struct Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged 
GZT-067	Unused State Variable	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged 



General Detectors



Public Functions Should be Declared External

Some functions in this contract should be declared as external in order to save gas.



Attention
Required



Numeric Notation Best Practices

The numeric notation used in this contract is unconventional, possibly worsening the reading/debugging experience

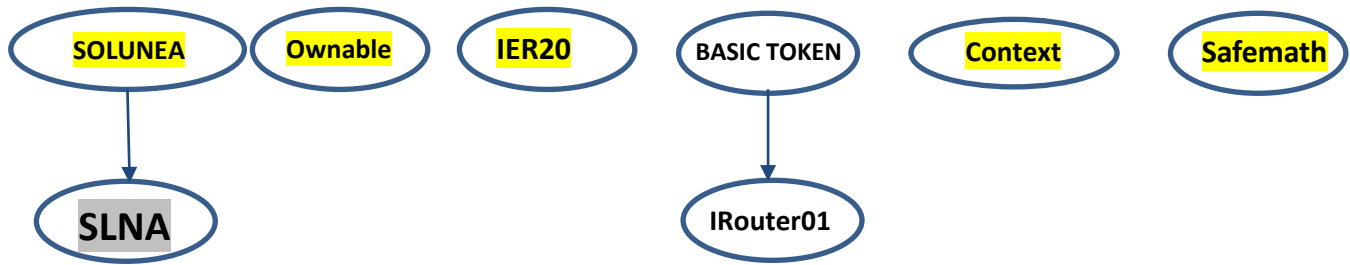


Attention
Required

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✓ No compiler version inconsistencies found | ✓ No tautologies or contradictions found |
| ✓ No unchecked call responses found | ✓ No faulty true/false values found |
| ✓ No vulnerable self-destruct functions found | ✓ No inaccurate divisions found |
| ✓ No assertion vulnerabilities found | ✓ No redundant constructor calls found |
| ✓ No old solidity code found | ✓ No vulnerable transfers found |
| ✓ No external delegated calls found | ✓ No vulnerable return values found |
| ✓ No external call dependency found | ✓ No uninitialized local variables found |
| ✓ No vulnerable authentication calls found | ✓ No default function responses found |
| ✓ No invalid character typos found | ✓ No missing arithmetic events found |
| ✓ No RTL characters found | ✓ No missing access control events found |
| ✓ No dead code found | ✓ No redundant true/false comparisons found |
| ✓ No risky data allocation found | ✓ No state variables vulnerable through function calls found |
| ✓ No uninitialized state variables found | ✓ No buggy low-level calls found |
| ✓ No uninitialized storage variables found | ✓ No expensive loops found |
| ✓ No vulnerable initialization functions found | ✓ No bad numeric notation practices found |
| ✓ No risky data handling found | ✓ No missing constant declarations found |
| ✓ No number accuracy bug found | ✓ No missing external function declarations found |
| ✓ No out-of-range number vulnerability found | ✓ No vulnerable payable functions found |
| ✓ No map data deletion vulnerabilities found | ✓ No vulnerable message values found |



INHERITANCE GRAPH



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-12	Centralization privileges of SOLUNEA DEX	Medium # 🟡

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.

Threat level: Low

```

429     );
430     _callOptionalReturn(token, abi.encodeWithSelector(token.approve.selector, spender, value));
431 }
432
433 function safeIncreaseAllowance(
434     IERC20 token,
435     address spender,
436     uint256 value
437 ) internal {
438     uint256 newAllowance = token.allowance(address(this), spender) + value;
439     _callOptionalReturn(token, abi.encodeWithSelector(token.approve.selector, spender, newAllowance));
440 }
441
442 function safeDecreaseAllowance(
443     IERC20 token,
444     address spender,
445     uint256 value
446 ) internal {
447     unchecked {
448         uint256 oldAllowance = token.allowance(address(this), spender);
449         require(oldAllowance >= value, "SafeERC20: decreased allowance below zero");
450         uint256 newAllowance = oldAllowance - value;
451         _callOptionalReturn(token, abi.encodeWithSelector(token.approve.selector, spender, newAllowance));
  
```


MANUAL REVIEW

ZKGAMES: zkSync is an Ethereum Layer 2 scaling solution based on Zero-Knowledge Proofs. It enables faster and more cost-effective Ethereum transactions while maintaining the security of Ethereum Layer

ARBISHIELD: SOLUNEA

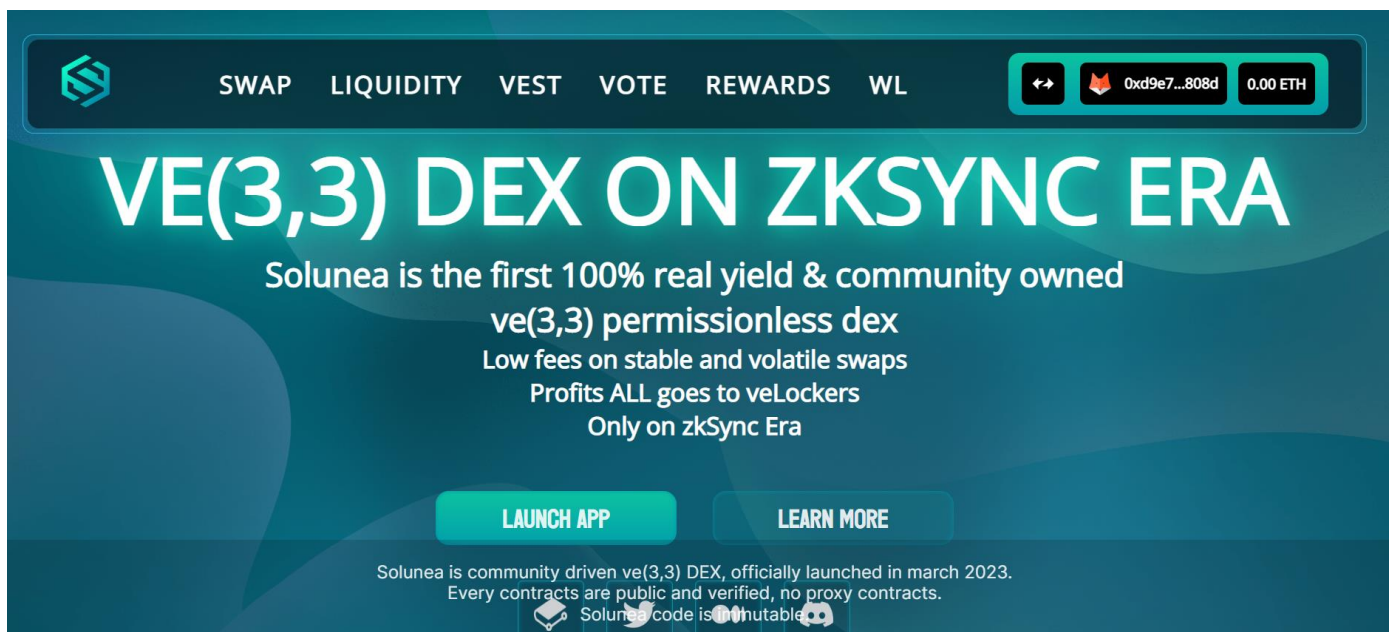
Ticker: SLNA

Decimals: 18

Chain/Standard: ZKSYNC Network



Outstanding Features of SOLUNEA DEX Launching On ZKSYNC Network



The screenshot shows the Solunea DEX website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Solunea logo and links for SWAP, LIQUIDITY, VEST, VOTE, REWARDS, and WL. A wallet address (0xd9e7...808d) and balance (0.00 ETH) are displayed. The main heading is "VE(3,3) DEX ON ZKSYNC ERA". Below this, it states: "Solunea is the first 100% real yield & community owned ve(3,3) permissionless dex", "Low fees on stable and volatile swaps", "Profits ALL goes to veLockers", and "Only on zkSync Era". There are two buttons: "LAUNCH APP" and "LEARN MORE". At the bottom, a disclaimer reads: "Solunea is community driven ve(3,3) DEX, officially launched in march 2023. Every contracts are public and verified, no proxy contracts. Solunea code is immutable." Social media icons for GitHub, Twitter, and Discord are also present.



ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

Issue Description

Checking Status

1.	Compiler errors.	PASSED
2.	Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions.	PASSED
3.	Possible Delay In Data Delivery.	PASSED
4.	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5.	Front Running.	PASSED
6.	Sol Dependency.	PASSED
7.	Integer Overflow And Underflow.	PASSED
8.	DoS with Revert.	PASSED
9.	Dos With Block Gas Limit.	PASSED
10.	Methods execution permissions.	PASSED
11.	Economy Model of the contract.	PASSED
12.	The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the solidity Logic.	PASSED
13.	Private use data leaks.	PASSED
14.	Malicious Event log.	PASSED
15.	Scoping and Declarations.	PASSED
16.	Uninitialized storage pointers.	PASSED
17.	Arithmetic accuracy.	PASSED
18.	Design Logic.	PASSED
19.	Cross-Function race Conditions	PASSED
20.	Save Upon solidity contract Implementation and Usage.	PASSED
21.	Fallback Function Security	PASSED



AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT OF SOLUNEDEX

Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

Severity

Major

Confidence Parameter

Certain

Vulnerability Description

NOTE: In a re-entrance attack, a malicious contract calls back into the calling contract before the first invocation of the function is finished. This may cause the different invocations of the function to interact in undesirable ways, especially in cases where the function is updating state variables after the external calls.

Scanning Line:

```
function commit() external payable nonReentrant {
    require(
        started &&
        block.timestamp >= startTime &&
        block.timestamp < endTime,
        "Can only deposit Ether during the sale period."
    );
    require(
        totalCommitments + msg.value <= ethersToRaise,
        "Can only deposit Ether more than ethersToRaise."
    );
    require(
        minCommit <= commitments[msg.sender] + msg.value &&
        commitments[msg.sender] + msg.value <= maxCommit,
        "Commitment amount is outside the allowed range."
    );
    commitments[msg.sender] += msg.value;
    totalCommitments += msg.value;
    emit Commit(msg.sender, msg.value);
}

function simulateClaim(address account) external view returns (uint256, uint256) {
    if (commitments[account] == 0) return (0, 0);

    uint256 ethersToSpend = Math.min(
        commitments[account],
        (commitments[account] * ethersToRaise) / totalCommitments
    );
    uint256 ethersToRefund = commitments[account] - ethersToSpend;
    uint256 tokensToReceive = (tokensToSell * ethersToSpend) /
        ethersToRaise;

    return (ethersToRefund, tokensToReceive);
}
```



Repository:

<https://github.com/SOLUNEA>

All Audited Files

SOLUNEA.sol

Contract Creator

0x0EdD64971940ef59bF403F209c5aFc761C4d3016

Creator Txn Hash

0xbcc0d997ee8ae726aec5ec065b668ca332f492cd8cfa37d80221739347ce2462

Contracts:

Contract:

TOKEN: **0x9Bf4a3d7ee785c6A7cad23Acc44cB44008511565**



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor 

```
function average(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {  
    // (a + b) / 2 can overflow.  
    return (a & b) + (a ^ b) / 2;  
}
```

Description:

Floating point calculations can vary across different architectures.

Alleviation:

This exhibit was acknowledged and ultimately discarded by the **SOLUNEA** team due to low severity. We consider the exhibit fully attended to as it doesn't impose any meaningful security concerns.

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.



RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

SOLUNEA project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behaviour in the project



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor 

A smart contract is interacting with third-party protocols e.g., Uniswap, Pancakeswap router, cashier contract,

And protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third-party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.



CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY



DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block Security provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move, and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model, or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT VITAL BLOCK

Vital Block provides intelligent blockchain Security Solutions. We provide solidity and Raw Code Review, testing, and auditing services. We have Partnered with 15+ Crypto Launchpads, audited 50+ smart contracts, and analyzed 200,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Aptos, Oasis, etc.

Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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