

Security Assessment ARBDEX

Vital Block Verified on March 8th, 2023



WB_Audit

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INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	VITAL BLOCK SECURITY
Client Firm	ABITRUM EXCHANGE
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
Contract	PRESALE (ASAP)TOKEN: 0x94e0E99759753D4aD17e508cf7Ee25d2eA002486 factory: 0xAD55E414166ACe32E323b89e45CfC262C328Cd8D Multi-Sig: 0xE8FFE751deA181025a9ACf3D6Bde8cdA5380F53F masterchef: 0xEe1f62049a54259649b2c5d949459195a3078399 Timelock: 0x6D6dA6f5D018341899187eD0A9F38790bd92aF3d Presale: 0x751892588082B2a217db19769a438570e7aEBd4E
Blockchain	ARBITRUM
Centralization	Active ownership
Centralization Website	Active ownership https://arbdex.io
Website	https://arbdex.io
Website Discord	https://arbdex.io https://discord.com/MjDrbBc7GC
Website Discord Twitter	https://arbdex.io https://discord.com/MjDrbBc7GC https://twitter.com/Arbdex_io





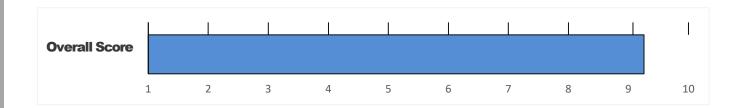


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vital Block Security has performed the automated and manual analysis of the 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	1	0	0	2	0
Acknowledged	0	0	1	6	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworty onlyOwner Privileges Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router					ard Properties,

ARBDEX Smart contract has achieved the following score: 92.0



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.





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SCOPE OF WORK

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

o ARBDEX.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 Link

PRESALE: 0x751892588082B2a217db19769a438570e7aEBd4E

ARX: 0x94e0E99759753D4aD17e508cf7Ee25d2eA002486

Contract Name	ARBDEX
Token Symbol	ARX





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:

	 Token Supply Manipulation
	 Access Control and Authorization
	Assets Manipulation
Centralized Exploits	Ownership Control
ocitianzoa Exploto	o Liquidity Access
	○ Stop and Pause Trading
	 Ownable Library Verification





Common Contract Vulnerabilities

- o 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.
- o 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

- o 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 reentrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deterexploits.
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 riskuncertainty.

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:

- o 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.

- o 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.





AUDIT SCOPE ARBDEX

ID	Repo	Comment	File	SHM323 Checksum
ABU	contracts/base/core	cC512486	ARXPresale.sol	85f15802c6be0fd50f8632d8433cccc9d b6f4b39f9e566d1fa78de54b84bdd35
ABH	contracts/base/core	cC512486	ARXPool.sol	8oippkjjjk96be0fd50f8632d8433cccc9 db6f4b39f9e566d1yhhg8765fffckiuybb
ABV	contracts/base/core	cC512486	ARXToken.sol	3666778uj908766362fvyga98jdkl8864 8yhfbqt37409owehbgwhuyyyg223738
ABT	contracts/base/core	cC512486	ArbDexChef.sol	98uuyriy399787390uhbiiuhghhdg7guu 30oi7799u9359ydfgdgygeigi3ioueyy78
ABI	contracts/base/token	cC512486	ArbDexFactory.sol	4566efgywqutfeuh87872t1537883798 3639293763hhegetgjfwjk89336668862
ABP	contracts/base/token	cC512486	SmartChefInitializable.so	546363ttebnve88329973mvvdsggct47 8153ytgdfdxy792635fgdjgi1900990908
ABN	contracts/base/vote	cC512486	SmartChefInitializable.so IStrVoter.sol	835656990327hudbinnjntr6729dchjld0 993ytyy3vq63235727879889073
ABY	contracts/base/vote	cC512486	Timelock.sol	cc089692343d1cc36eaf196046d7a528 d153abd55ba20e82f1d57c22fcd92675
ABO	contracts/base/vote	cC512486	Timelock:.sol	8448b3af42497f5f74e53424ee3e6c55 1f51356945108d22a893d608a7990542
ABX	contracts/base/reward	cC512486	Multi-Sig	5c86aa1dd3889db5fcd17a80214b226f c784f268ab9db82df97c1d2459467831
ABF	contracts/base/reward	cC512486	MasterChefBribeFactory .sol	b8244da33db171e5533d77bef4a3570 3df1de2cebea5f35cb38ce6a26c778cf1
ABW	contracts/base/presale	cC512486	Presale.sol	3d408b8f2cc56f9699a402b5151de906 71de089c3007afc9e4fc867c04152e7c
ABQ	contracts/base/	cC512486	presale ASAP Token.sol	9d751621c3501102e4b50005ca3314ec 6e04e6ff8bbb30852d1c7edfff3f8cef
ABL	contracts/base/reward	cC512480	MultiRewardsPoolBase.s ol	455687gfesadjknlppiuhhg774580vgfxr ki9876dhgvb990lkjhde444566788





AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
4	Function modifies state
#	Function is payable
<u>\$</u>	Function is internal
%	Function is private
Į.	Function is important

```
| **ARBDEX ** | Interface | |||
L | name | External | | INO | |
| L | getOwner | External [ | NO[ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | balanceOf | External | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | allowance | External [ | Policy | INO [ |
| L | transferFrom | External | | " | NO | |
ШШ
| **IFactoryV2** | Interface | ||| | | | | | | |
| L | getPair | External [ | | | | | | | | | |
| L | createPair | External | | " | NO | |
111111
| **IV2Pair** | Interface | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | factory | External [ | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | getReserves | External [ | | | | | | | | | |
| L | sync | External | | " | NO | |
```





```
111111
| **IRouter01** | Interface | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | factory | External | | NO | |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External | | # |NO|| |
| L | addLiquidity | External | | | " | NO | |
| L | swapExactAPTForTokens | External | | # INO | |
| L | getAmountsOut | External | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | getAmountsIn | External | | | | | | | | | | | | |
111111
| **IRouter02** | Interface | IRouter01 ||| | |
| L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External [ | " | NO[ |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External [ | # |NO[ |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External | | " | NO | |
111111
| **Protections** | Interface | | | |
| L | setLaunch | External | | " | NO | |
| L | setLpPair
              | External | | " | INO | |
                | External | | " | NO | |
L | removeSniper | External | | " | NO|| |
111111
| **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 | getUserRealizedRewards | External | NO | |
```





```
| L | getPendingRewards | External | | NO| | |
| L | initialize | External | | " | NO | |
| L | getCurrentReward | External | NO | |
111111
| **SOL** | 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 | I
| L | decimals | External [ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | symbol | External 🎚 | NO 🗓 |
INO] I
| L | getOwner | External | | |
| L | balanceOf | Public [ ] | ! | NO[ |
                              INO] I
| L | allowance | External | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | approve | External | | " ! | | NO | |
| L | _approve | Internal $ | " ||
| L | transfer | External [ | " | NO[ |
| L | transferFrom | External [ | " | NO[ |
| L | setNewRouter | External [ | " | onlyOwner |
| L | setLpPair | External | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | setInitializers | External | | " | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromFees | External | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | isExcludedFromDividends | External | | NO | |
L setDividendExcluded
                       | Public | | " | onlyOwner |
L | setExcludedFromFees | Public | | " | onlyOwner |
```





ABU-01 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity •	Location	Status
StatusMathematical Operations	Minor	contracts/base/ARXPresale.sol	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateForTaker**, the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

Where parameters.amountOutUsed is a memory and override In is a memory As these two are multiplied together in an unchecked block, they may overflow.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never causean overflow





OPTIMIZATIONS | ARBDEX

ID	Title	Category	Status
STV	Logarithm Refinement Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
SOP	Checks Can Be Performed Earlier	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged •
SDP	Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged •
SWY	Struct Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged •
SGT	Unused State Variable	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged •





General Detectors

🕕 Floating Pragma

This contract may not function as expected due to inconsistent solidity compiler versions being specified

Low Level Calls

This contract uses low-level calls, which may be unsafe.

Numeric Notation Best Practices

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







- No compiler version inconsistencies found
- No unchecked call responses found
- No vulnerable self-destruct functions found
- No assertion vulnerabilities found
- No old solidity code found
- No external delegated calls found
- No external call dependency found
- No vulnerable authentication calls found
- No invalid character typos found
- No RTL characters found
- No dead code found
- No risky data allocation found
- No uninitialized state variables found
- No uninitialized storage variables found
- No vulnerable initialization functions found
- No risky data handling found
- No number accuracy bug found
- No out-of-range number vulnerability found
- No map data deletion vulnerabilities found

- No tautologies or contradictions found
- No faulty true/false values found
- No innacurate divisions found
- No redundant constructor calls found
- No vulnerable transfers found
- No vulnerable return values found
- No uninitialized local variables found
- No default function responses found
- No missing arithmetic events found
- No missing access control events found
- No redundant true/false comparisons found
- No state variables vulnerable through function calls found
- No buggy low-level calls found
- No expensive loops found
- ✓ No bad numeric notation practices found
- ✓ No missing constant declarations found
- No missing external function declarations found
- No vulnerable payable functions found
- No vulnerable message values found





Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

✓ No reentrancy risk found

Severity Major

Confidence Parameter Certain

Vulnerability **Description**

Mintable: large amount of this token can be minted by a private wallet or contract. Essentially normal for most contracts

Scanning Line:

```
unction _functionCallWithValue(
        address target,
        bytes memory data, uint256 weiValue,
        string memory errorMessage
    ) private returns (bytes memory) {
    require(isContract(target), 'Address: call to non-contract');
        (bool success, bytes memory returndata) = target.call{value:
weiValue}(data);
        if (success) {
             return returndata;
        } else {
             // Look for revert reason and bubble it up if present
             if (returndata.length > 0) {
                 // The easiest way to bubble
                 // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
                 assembly {
                      let returndata_size := mload(returndata)
                     revert(add(32, returndata), returndata size)
```





Repository:

https://github.com/kevinjurden/ArbDex/tree/main

All Audited Files

Token. sol factory.sol Multi-sig.sol masterchef.sol Timelock.sol Presale.sol

Contract Creator

0x9aa54193aa3b23262e737c853e93e6b364a987a4

Creator Tnx Hash

0xd7e9e03c750c4d2c8fb8655c1f657c1747904c8dd524999b71e8ddc4632bb121

Contracts:

Contract:

PRESALE (ASAP)TOKEN: 0x94e0E99759753D4aD17e508cf7Ee25d2eA002480

factory: 0xAD55E414166ACe32E323b89e45CfC262C328Cd8D
Multi-Sig: 0xE8FFE751deA181025a9ACf3D6Bde8cdA5380F53F
masterchef: 0xEe1f62049a54259649b2c5d949459195a3078399
Timelock:0x6D6dA6f5D018341899187eD0A9F38790bd92aF3d
Procalo: 0x751893588083B2a217db19769a438570a7aEBd4E



Vulnerability Run check

ArbDex Token / ARX 08/03/2023 04:19 AM UTC+8

Contract Info

Total supply Transaction Tax

Buy 0.00% / Sell 0.00%

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.

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.

Mint function

The contract may contain additional issuance functions, which could maybe generate a large number of tokens, resulting in significant fluctuations in token prices. It is recommended to confirm with the project team whether it complies with the token issuance instructions.

No function to retrieve ownership

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

Owner cant change balance

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

No whitelist function

Honeypot Risk

This does not appear to be a honeypot

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

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 Anti Whale

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

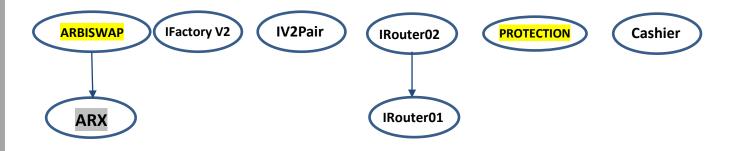
No blacklist function

No blacklist function is included.





INHERITANCE GRAPH



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-12	Centralization privileges of ARBDEX	Medium # 🛑

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.

Threat level: Low





MANUAL REVIEW

ARBISWAP: ARBDEX IS THE MOST SECURE COMMUNITY-DRIVEN REWARDING DEX ON ARBITRUM NETWORK

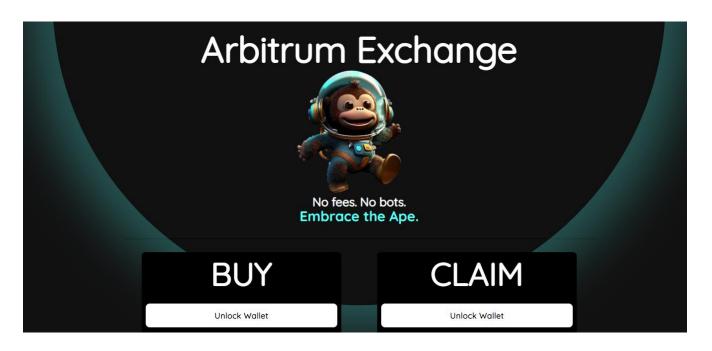
TOKEN NAME: ARBDEX

Ticker: ARX

Chain/Standard: ARBITRUM



The ARBDEX Platform Is Launched On Arbitrum









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





Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor 🌑

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the deployer and/or contract owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
function functionCallWithValue(
   address target,
   bytes memory data,
   uint256 value,
   string memory errorMessage
) internal returns (bytes memory) {
   require(address(this).balance >= value, 'Address: insufficient balance for call');
   return _functionCallWithValue(target, data, value, errorMessage);
```

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

The AEBDEX project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behavior in the project





Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor 🏐

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Pancakeswap router, cashier contract, 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.

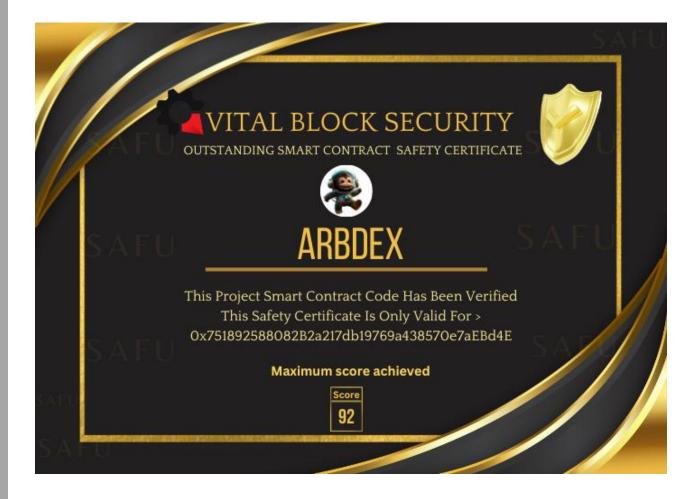
RECOMMENDATION

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





CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY









DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block 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, Ul experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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