

Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit

September 23, 2022

Audit requested by





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Audit Summary

Audit Scope

Project Name	Goldenzone
Website	https://goldenzone.finance/
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain
Smart Contract Language	Solidity
Contract Address	0x2cde61622c61274e714ec7933a3c2e614f5de44e
Audit Method	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Date of Audit	23 September 2022

This audit report has been prepared by Coinsult's experts at the request of the client. In this audit, the results of the static analysis and the manual code review will be presented. The purpose of the audit is to see if the functions work as intended, and to identify potential security issues within the smart contract.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risks associated with the smart contract. This report can be used as a guide for the development team on how the contract could possibly be improved by remediating the issues that were identified.



Tokenomics

Rank	Address	Quantity (Token)	Percentage
1	0xbf5c68247449f19833eec2e5fc802824203fcc22	10,000,000	100.0000%

Source Code

Coinsult was comissioned by Goldenzone to perform an audit based on the following code:

https://bscscan.com/address/0x2cde61622c61274e714ec7933a3c2e614f5de44e#code

SAFU by Brick Matrix



Disclaimer

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Coinsult is not responsible if a project turns out to be a scam, rug-pull or honeypot. We only provide a detailed analysis for your own research.

Coinsult is not responsible for any financial losses. Nothing in this contract audit is financial advice, please do your own research.

The information provided in this audit is for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice. Coinsult does not endorse, recommend, support or suggest to invest in any project.

Coinsult can not be held responsible for when a project turns out to be a rug-pull, honeypot or scam.



Global Overview

Manual Code Review

In this audit report we will highlight the following issues:

Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Acknowledged	Resolved
Informational	0	0	0	0
Low-Risk	3	3	0	0
Medium-Risk	0	0	0	0
High-Risk	0	0	0	0

Privilege Overview

Coinsult checked the following privileges:

Contract Privilege	Description
Owner can mint?	Owner cannot mint new tokens
Owner can blacklist?	Owner cannot blacklist addresses
Owner can set fees > 25%?	Owner cannot set the sell fee to 25% or higher
Owner can exclude from fees?	Owner can exclude from fees
Owner can pause trading?	Owner cannot pause the contract
Owner can set Max TX amount?	Owner cannot set max transaction amount

More owner priviliges are listed later in the report.



Low-Risk: Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

No zero address validation for some functions

Detect missing zero address validation.

```
function updateMarketingWallet(address newMarketingWallet) external onlyOwner {
   emit marketingWalletUpdated(newMarketingWallet, marketingWallet);
   marketingWallet = newMarketingWallet;
}
```

Recommendation

Check that the new address is not zero.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {

modifier onlyAdmin {
   if (msg.sender != owner) throw;
   _;
}

function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {
   owner = newOwner;
}
```

Bob calls updateOwner without specifying the newOwner, soBob loses ownership of the contract.



Low-Risk: Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Divide before multiply

Solidity integer division might truncate. As a result, performing multiplication before division can sometimes avoid loss of precision.

```
// on sell
if (automatedMarketMakerPairs[to] & amp; & amp; sellTotalFees & gt; 0) {
    fees = amount.mul(sellTotalFees).div(100);
    tokensForMarketing += fees * sellMarketingFee / sellTotalFees;
}
// on buy
else if(automatedMarketMakerPairs[from] & amp; & amp; buyTotalFees & gt; 0) {
        fees = amount.mul(buyTotalFees).div(100);
        tokensForMarketing += fees * buyMarketingFee / buyTotalFees;
}
```

Recommendation

Consider ordering multiplication before division.

Exploit scenario

```
contract A {
   function f(uint n) public {
      coins = (oldSupply / n) * interest;
   }
}
```

If n is greater than oldSupply, coins will be zero. For example, with oldSupply = 5; n = 10, interest = 2, coins will be zero. If (oldSupply * interest / n) was used, coins would have been 1. In general, it's usually a good idea to re-arrange arithmetic to perform multiplication before division, unless the limit of a smaller type makes this dangerous.



Low-Risk: Could be fixed, will not bring problems.

Missing events arithmetic

Detect missing events for critical arithmetic parameters.

```
function updateBuyFees(uint256 _marketingFee) external onlyOwner {
   buyMarketingFee = _marketingFee;
   buyTotalFees = buyMarketingFee;
   require(buyTotalFees <= 3, &quot;Must keep fees at 3% or less&quot;);
}

function updateSellFees(uint256 _marketingFee) external onlyOwner {
   sellMarketingFee = _marketingFee;
   sellTotalFees = sellMarketingFee;
   require(sellTotalFees &lt;= 3, &quot;Must keep fees at 3% or less&quot;);
}
```

Recommendation

Emit an event for critical parameter changes.

Exploit scenario

```
contract C {

modifier onlyAdmin {
   if (msg.sender != owner) throw;
   _;
}

function updateOwner(address newOwner) onlyAdmin external {
   owner = newOwner;
}
```

updateOwner() has no event, so it is difficult to track off-chain changes in the buy price.



Max sell fee

Contract Privileges

Maximum Fee Limit Check

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can set the transfer, buy or sell fee to 25% or more. It is bad practice to set the fees to 25% or more, because owners can prevent healthy trading or even stop trading when the fees are set too high.

Type of fee	Description
Transfer fee	Owner cannot set the transfer fee to 25% or higher
Buy fee	Owner cannot set the buy fee to 25% or higher
Sell fee	Owner cannot set the sell fee to 25% or higher
Type of fee	Description
Max transfer fee	0%
Max buy fee	3%

3%



Contract Pausability Check

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract has the ability to pause the contract. If this is the case, users can no longer interact with the smart contract; users can no longer trade the token.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner pause the contract?	Owner cannot pause the contract



Max Transaction Amount Check

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can set the maximum amount of a transaction. If the transaction exceeds this limit, the transaction will revert. Owners could prevent normal transactions to take place if they abuse this function.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner set max tx amount?	Owner cannot set max transaction amount



Exclude From Fees Check

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can exclude addresses from paying tax fees. If the owner of the smart contract can exclude from fees, they could set high tax fees and exclude themselves from fees and benefit from 0% trading fees. However, some smart contracts require this function to exclude routers, dex, cex or other contracts / wallets from fees.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner exclude from fees?	Owner can exclude from fees



Ability To Mint Check

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can mint new tokens. If the contract contains a mint function, we refer to the token's total supply as non-fixed, allowing the token owner to "mint" more tokens whenever they want.

A mint function in the smart contract allows minting tokens at a later stage. A method to disable minting can also be added to stop the minting process irreversibly.

Minting tokens is done by sending a transaction that creates new tokens inside of the token smart contract. With the help of the smart contract function, an unlimited number of tokens can be created without spending additional energy or money.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner mint?	Owner cannot mint new tokens



Ability To Blacklist Check

Coinsult tests if the owner of the smart contract can blacklist accounts from interacting with the smart contract. Blacklisting methods allow the contract owner to enter wallet addresses which are not allowed to interact with the smart contract.

This method can be abused by token owners to prevent certain / all holders from trading the token. However, blacklists might be good for tokens that want to rule out certain addresses from interacting with a smart contract.

Privilege Check	Description
Can owner blacklist?	Owner cannot blacklist addresses



Other Owner Privileges Check

Coinsult lists all important contract methods which the owner can interact with.

✓ No other important owner privileges to mention.



Notes

Notes by Goldenzone

No notes provided by the team.

Notes by Coinsult

✓ No notes provided by Coinsult



Contract Snapshot

This is how the constructor of the contract looked at the time of auditing the smart contract.

```
contract Token is ERC20, Ownable {
    using SafeMath for uint256;

IUniswapV2Router02 public immutable uniswapV2Router;
    address public immutable uniswapV2Pair;
    address public constant deadAddress = address(0xdead);

bool private swapping;

address public marketingWallet;

uint8 private _decimals;

bool public tradingActive = false;
bool public swapEnabled = false;

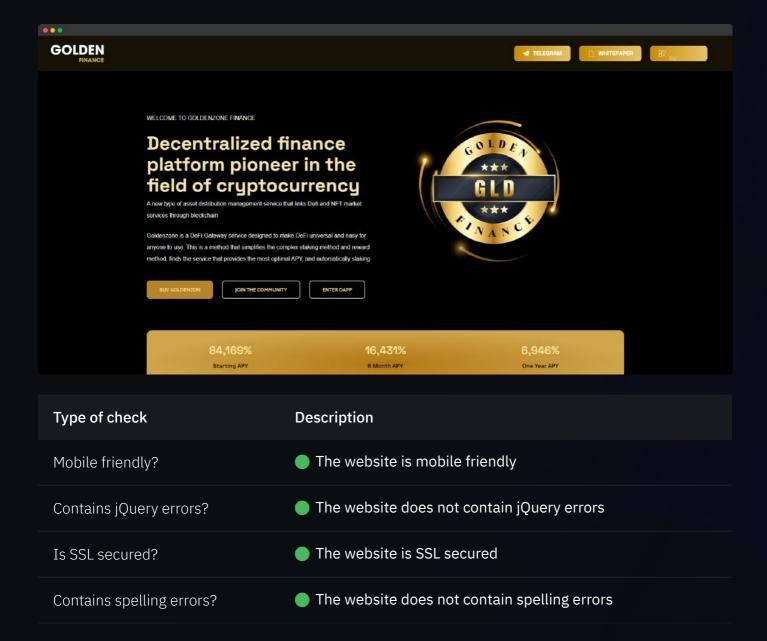
uint256 public buyTotalFees;
    uint256 public buyMarketingFee;

uint256 public sellTotalFees;
    uint256 public sellTotalFees;
    uint256 public sellMarketingFee;
```



Website Review

Coinsult checks the website completely manually and looks for visual, technical and textual errors. We also look at the security, speed and accessibility of the website. In short, a complete check to see if the website meets the current standard of the web development industry.





Certificate of Proof

Not KYC verified by Coinsult

Goldenzone

Audited by Coinsult.net



Date: 23 September 2022

✓ Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit



Smart Contract Audit