Cyberscope

*A **TAC Security** Company*

Audit Report

CrypGPT

December 2025

Network	BSC
Address	0xe0ae52e75b38b605e9c879a570ee1e7bcc66254b
Audited by	© cyberscope

Analysis

● Critical   ● Medium   ● Minor / Informative   ● Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	ST	Stops Transactions	Passed
●	OTUT	Transfers User's Tokens	Passed
●	ELFM	Exceeds Fees Limit	Passed
●	MT	Mints Tokens	Passed
●	BT	Burns Tokens	Passed
●	BC	Blacklists Addresses	Passed

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved

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Risk Classification

The criticality of findings in Cyberscope's smart contract audits is determined by evaluating multiple variables. The two primary variables are:

1. **Likelihood of Exploitation**: This considers how easily an attack can be executed, including the economic feasibility for an attacker.
2. **Impact of Exploitation**: This assesses the potential consequences of an attack, particularly in terms of the loss of funds or disruption to the contract's functionality.

Based on these variables, findings are categorized into the following severity levels:

1. **Critical**: Indicates a vulnerability that is both highly likely to be exploited and can result in significant fund loss or severe disruption. Immediate action is required to address these issues.
2. **Medium**: Refers to vulnerabilities that are either less likely to be exploited or would have a moderate impact if exploited. These issues should be addressed in due course to ensure overall contract security.
3. **Minor**: Involves vulnerabilities that are unlikely to be exploited and would have a minor impact. These findings should still be considered for resolution to maintain best practices in security.
4. **Informative**: Points out potential improvements or informational notes that do not pose an immediate risk. Addressing these can enhance the overall quality and robustness of the contract.

Severity	Likelihood / Impact of Exploitation
● Critical	Highly Likely / High Impact
● Medium	Less Likely / High Impact or Highly Likely/ Lower Impact
● Minor / Informative	Unlikely / Low to no Impact

Review

Contract Name	CRYPGPT
Compiler Version	v0.8.30+commit.73712a01
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0xe0ae52e75b38b605e9c879a570ee1e7bcc66254b
Address	0xe0ae52e75b38b605e9c879a570ee1e7bcc66254b
Network	BSC
Symbol	CRYPGPT
Decimals	18
Total Supply	1.000.000.000
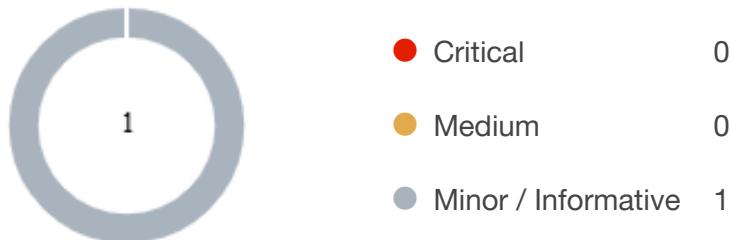
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	04 Dec 2025

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
CRYPGPT.sol	38563566c3c8c2883f38b3b2a8aa7e3f8f4cb9dbf54ea21dfdfba7d1ba235b14

Findings Breakdown

● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	1

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	0	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	1	0	0	0

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	CRYPGPT.sol#L5,6
Status	Unresolved

Description

The Solidity style guide is a set of guidelines for writing clean and consistent Solidity code. Adhering to a style guide can help improve the readability and maintainability of the Solidity code, making it easier for others to understand and work with.

The followings are a few key points from the Solidity style guide:

1. Use camelCase for function and variable names, with the first letter in lowercase (e.g., myVariable, updateCounter).
2. Use PascalCase for contract, struct, and enum names, with the first letter in uppercase (e.g., MyContract, UserStruct, ErrorEnum).
3. Use uppercase for constant variables and enums (e.g., MAX_VALUE, ERROR_CODE).
4. Use indentation to improve readability and structure.
5. Use spaces between operators and after commas.
6. Use comments to explain the purpose and behavior of the code.
7. Keep lines short (around 120 characters) to improve readability.

```Shell
address private __target

string private __identifier
```

Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, maintainability, and makes it easier to work with.

Find more information on the Solidity documentation

https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/stable/style-guide.html#naming-conventions.
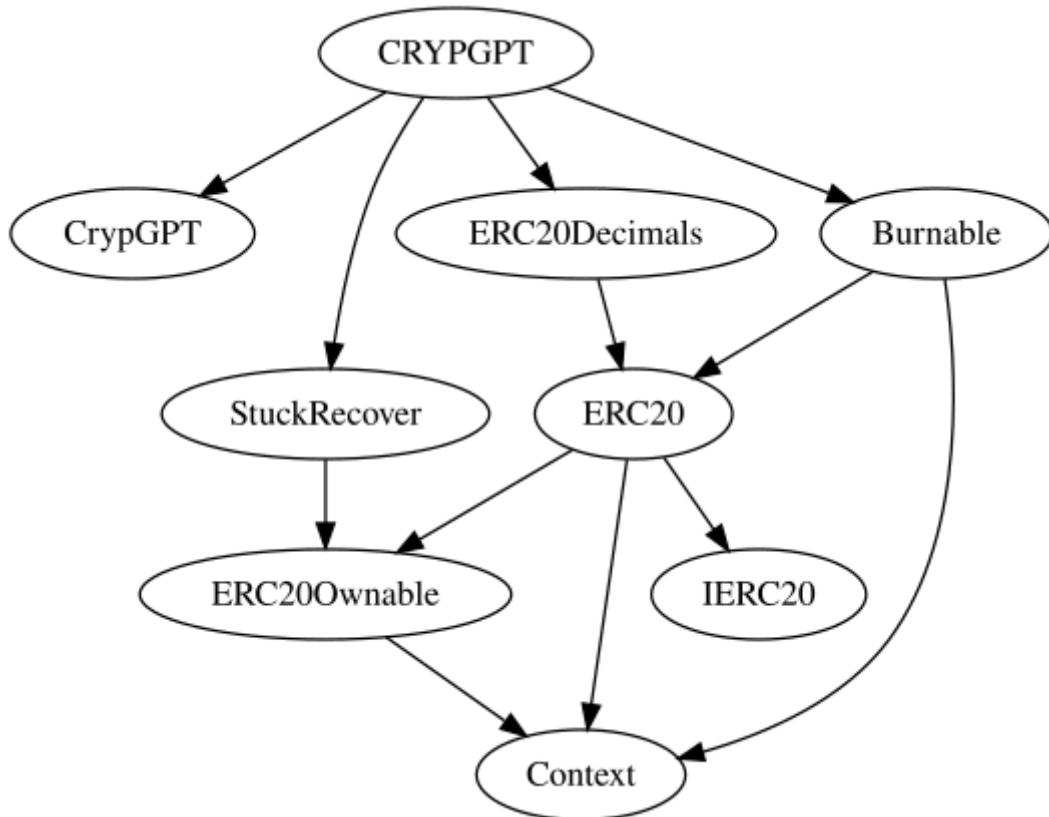
Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
CrypGPT	Implementation			
		Public	Payable	-
	createdByCRYPGPT	Public		-
	getIdentifier	Public		-
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
ERC20Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
IERC20	Interface			
	name	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	decimals	External		-
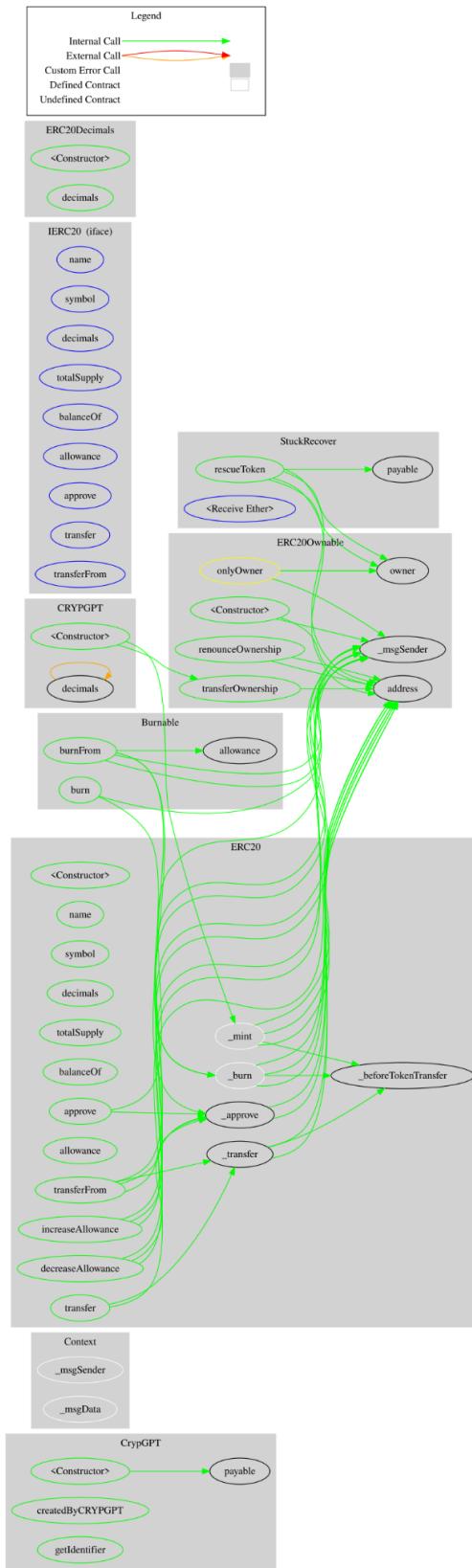
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
StuckRecover	Implementation	ERC20Ownable		
	rescueToken	Public	✓	onlyOwner
		External	Payable	-
ERC20	Implementation	Context, IERC20, ERC20Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-

	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	_mint	Internal	✓	
	_burn	Internal	✓	
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
ERC20Decimals	Implementation	ERC20		
		Public	✓	-
	decimals	Public		-
Burnable	Implementation	Context, ERC20		
	burn	Public	✓	-
	burnFrom	Public	✓	-
CRYPGPT	Implementation	ERC20Decimals, Burnable, StuckRecover, CrypGPT		
		Public	Payable	ERC20 ERC20Decimals CrypGPT
	decimals	Public		-

Inheritance Graph

Flow Graph

Summary

CrypGPT contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements. CrypGPT is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler error or critical issues. The contract Owner can access some admin functions that can not be used in a malicious way to disturb the users' transactions.

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About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a TAC blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

Cyberscope is one of the leading smart contract audit firms in the crypto space and has built a high-profile network of clients and partners.

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The Cyberscope team

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