

Building the Futuristic Blockchain Ecosystem

SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

SPACE GROK



TOKEN OVERVIEW

Risk Findings

Severity	Found	
High	1	
Medium	0	
Low	1	
Informational	2	

Centralization Risks

Owner Privileges	Description	
Can Owner Set Taxes >25%?	Not Detected	
Owner Can enable trading?	Detected	
Can Owner Disable Trades ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Mint ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Blacklist ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner set Max Wallet amount ?	Not Detected	
Can Owner Set Max TX amount ?	Not Detected	



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OVERVIEW

The Expelee team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analysed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks. According to the smart contract audit:

Audit Result	Passed with high risk
KYC Verification	-
Audit Date	09 Jan, 2024



CONTRACT DETAILS

Token Name: SPACE GROK

Symbol: SpaceGrok

Network: BscScan

Decimal: 9

Token Type: BEP - 20

Token Address:

0xcd79b119DD4727fFe50A10CFbcA60a31c37Fd91e

Total Supply: 420,690,000,000

Owner's Wallet:

0x1942952fF5acaaA7CEa3906F60a5CBa28CAfaCD9

Deployer's Wallet:

0x1942952fF5acaaA7CEa3906F60a5CBa28CAfaCD9

CheckSum:

Ae1c3a4fbb6e83e8393a57617b5a5b17

Testnet.

https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x528e8976ae7c27e77426234c9739e5721e0a054d#code



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Audit Details

Our comprehensive audit report provides a full overview of the audited system's architecture, smart contract codebase, and details on any vulnerabilities found within the system.

Audit Goals

The audit goal is to ensure that the project is built to protect investors and users, preventing potentially catastrophic vulnerabilities after launch, that lead to scams and rugpulls.

Code Quality

Our analysis includes both automatic tests and manual code analysis for the following aspects:

- Exploits
- Back-doors
- Vulnerability
- Accuracy
- Readability

Tools

- DE
- Open Zeppelin
- Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code
- Compiler
- Hardhat



VULNERABILITY CHECKS

Design Logic	Passed
Compiler warnings	Passed
Private user data leaks	Passed
Timestamps dependence	Passed
Integer overflow and underflow	Passed
Race conditions & reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Possible delays in data delivery	Passed
Oracle calls	Passed
Front Running	Passed
DoS with Revert	Passed
DoS with block gas limit	Passed
Methods execution permissions	Passed
Economy model	Passed
Impact of the exchange rate on the logic	Passed
Malicious event log	Passed
Scoping and declarations	Passed
Uninitialized storage pointers	Passed
Arithmetic accuracy	Passed
Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Safe Zepplin module	Passed



RISK CLASSIFICATION

When performing smart contract audits, our specialists look for known vulnerabilities as well as logical and acces control issues within the code. The exploitation of these issues by malicious actors may cause serious financial damage to projects that failed to get an audit in time. We categorize these vulnerabilities by the following levels:

High Risk

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

Medium Risk

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

Low Risk

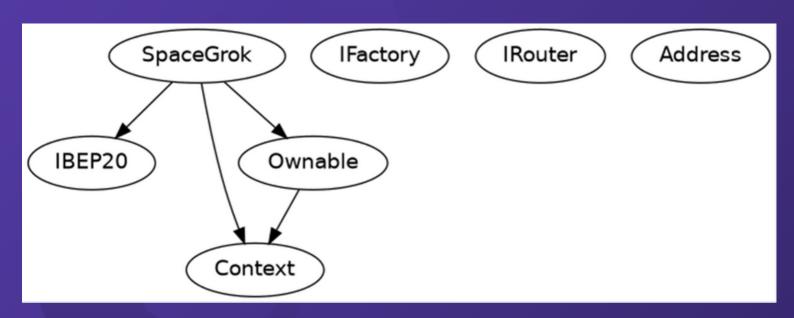
Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed.

Informational

Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed.



INHERITANCE TREES





STATIC ANALYSIS

```
INFO:Detectors:

SpaceGrok.swapAndLiquify(uint256, SpaceGrok.Taxes) (SpaceGrok.sol#627-666) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

- unitBalance = deltaBalance / (denominator - temp.liquidity) (SpaceGrok.sol#644)

- bnbToAddLiquidityWith = unitBalance * temp.liquidity (SpaceGrok.sol#645)

SpaceGrok.swapAndLiquify(uint256, SpaceGrok.Taxes) (SpaceGrok.sol#627-666) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

- unitBalance = deltaBalance / (denominator - temp.liquidity) (SpaceGrok.sol#644)

- marketingAmt = unitBalance * 2 * temp.marketing (SpaceGrok.sol#652)

SpaceGrok.swapAndLiquify(uint256, SpaceGrok.Taxes) (SpaceGrok.sol#627-666) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:

- unitBalance = deltaBalance / (denominator - temp.liquidity) (SpaceGrok.sol#644)

- devAmt = unitBalance * 2 * temp.dev (SpaceGrok.sol#657)

SpaceGrok.swapAndLiquify(uint256, SpaceGrok.Taxes) (SpaceGrok.sol#667)

SpaceGrok.swapAndLiquify(uint256, SpaceGrok.Taxes) (SpaceGrok.sol#667)

SpaceGrok .swapAndLiquify(uint256, SpaceGrok.Taxes) (SpaceGrok.sol#667)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply

INFO:Detectors:

SpaceGrok.addLiquidity(uint256, uint256) (SpaceGrok.sol#668-681) ignores return value by router additionidity(file)
 SpaceGrok.addLiquidity(uint256,uint256) (SpaceGrok.sol#668-681) ignores return value by router.addLiquidityETH{value: bnbAmount}(address(this),tokenAmount,0,0,deadWallet,block.timestamp) (SpaceGrok.sol#673-680)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/miki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
 Reference: https://github.com/cry...
INFO:Detectors:

SpaceGrok.allowance(address,address).owner (SpaceGrok.sol#252) shadows:

- Ownable.owner() (SpaceGrok.sol#51-53) (function)

SpaceGrok._approve(address,address,uint256).owner (SpaceGrok.sol#539) shadows:

- Ownable.owner() (SpaceGrok.sol#51-53) (function)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing
  - swapTokensAtAmount = amount * 10 ** _decimals (SpaceGrok.sol#724)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-arithmetic
 INFO:Detectors:
            rok.constructor(address)._pair (SpaceGrok.sol#208) lacks a zero-check on :
- pair = _pair (SpaceGrok.sol#211)
nce: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-zero-address-validation
  INFO:Detectors:
                  Context._msgData() (SpaceGrok.sol#36-39) is never used and should be removed
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
 INFO:Detectors:
 SpaceGrok._rTotal (SpaceGrok.sol#144) is set pre-construction with a non-constant function or state variable:
- (MAX - (MAX % _tTotal))
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#function-initializing-state
 Pragma version^0.8.19 (SpaceGrok.sol#7) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.8.18.
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
 INFO:Detectors:
 Low level call in Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (SpaceGrok.sol#111-116):
- (success) = recipient.call{value: amount}() (SpaceGrok.sol#114)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls
 INFO:Detectors:
 Function SpaceGrok.EnableTrading() (SpaceGrok.sol#315-320) is not in mixedCase
 Parameter SpaceGrok.updatedeadline(uint256)._deadline (SpaceGrok.sol#322) is not in mixedCase
Parameter SpaceGrok.updateSwapEnabled(bool)._enabled (SpaceGrok.sol#727) is not in mixedCase
Parameter SpaceGrok.rescueAnyBEP20Tokens(address,address,uint256)._tokenAddr (SpaceGrok.sol#736) is not in mixedCase
Parameter SpaceGrok.rescueAnyBEP20Tokens(address,address,uint256)._to (SpaceGrok.sol#736) is not in mixedCase
 Parameter SpaceGrok.rescueAnyBEP20Tokens(address,address,uint256)._amount (SpaceGrok.sol#736) is not in mixedCase Constant SpaceGrok._decimals (SpaceGrok.sol#140) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
 Constant SpaceGrok._name (SpaceGrok.sol#156) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES Constant SpaceGrok._symbol (SpaceGrok.sol#157) is not in UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions
 INFO:Detectors:
 Redundant expression "this (SpaceGrok.sol#37)" inContext (SpaceGrok.sol#31-40)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#redundant-statements
 INFO: Detectors:
 - _tTotal = 420690000000 * 10 ** _decimals (SpaceGrok.sol#143)
SpaceGrok.slitherConstructorVariables() (SpaceGrok.sol#119-743) uses literals with too many digits:
                   - swapTokensAtAmount = 250000000 * 10 ** 9 (SpaceGrok.sol#146)
 Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits
```



STATIC ANALYSIS

INFO:Detectors:
SpaceGrok._lastSell (SpaceGrok.sol#135) is never used in SpaceGrok (SpaceGrok.sol#119-743)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-state-variable

INFO:Detectors:

Loop condition i < _excluded.length (SpaceGrok.sol#528) should use cached array length instead of referencing `length` member of the storage array Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#cache-array-length

SpaceGrok._tTotal (SpaceGrok.sol#143) should be constant
SpaceGrok.deadWallet (SpaceGrok.sol#151) should be constant
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-constant

SpaceGrok.pair (SpaceGrok.sol#138) should be immutable SpaceGrok.router (SpaceGrok.sol#137) should be immutable Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detecto

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-immutable INFO:Slither:SpaceGrok.sol analyzed (7 contracts with 93 detectors), 46 result(s) found



TESTNET VERSION

1- Approve (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xc67a9cfb3b93e05cd6146bbcb044dc82c870e1e86 521148a40a00d0c287cd891

2- Increase Allowance (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x29643ac6fd7524634fd5a49dba27084f9209c8fd59cc3f620ca1196994a606a9

3- Decrease Allowance (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x227feaf26eaea5fd15cf0f773dbf5cf98748c680141848d058ac7f6c68f23462

4- Enable Trading (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x87b897fe9f6444b4c0661010e63dcf0ef7c8dc17947 97f172d5dc71ed1329705

5- Exclude From Fee (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x266f0b4350686fd6293488907a1dc739647edad74 2f122b56f39884973fe8f03

6- Exclude From Rewards (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xe6e7d644ed3c4e5dd71bd6f721c311e9235407ef4c3 3f2bd44d735b9a70d4a97

7- Transfer (passed):

https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x627904cbdd081f07cca29be753b16df3e66b2c1c8da7c322692cf31ceacd9c7c



MANUAL REVIEW

Severity Criteria

Expelee assesses the severity of disclosed vulnerabilities according to methodology based on OWASP standarts.

Vulnerabilities are dividend into three primary risk categroies:

High

Medium

Low

High-level considerations for vulnerabilities span the following key areas when conducting assessments:

- Malicious input handling
- Escalation of privileges
- Arithmetic
- Gas use

Overall Risk Severity							
Impact	HIGH	Medium	High	Critical			
	MEDIUM	Low	Medium	High			
	LOW	Note	Low	Medium			
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH			
	Likelihood						



HIGH RISK FINDING

Enabling Trades

Category: Centralization

Severity: High

Function: EnableTrading

Status:Open

Overview:

The EnableTrading function permits only the contract owner to activate trading capabilities. Until this function is executed, no investors can buy, sell, or transfer their tokens. This places a high degree of control and centralization in the hands of the contract owner.

```
function EnableTrading() external onlyOwner {
  require(!tradingEnabled, "Cannot re-enable trading.");
    tradingEnabled = true;
    swapEnabled = true;
    genesis_block = block.number;
  }
```

Suggestion:

To reduce centralization and potential manipulation, consider one of the following approaches:

1. Automatically enable trading after a specified condition, such as the completion of a presale, is met.



HIGH RISK FINDING

2. If manual activation is still desired, consider transferring the ownership of the contract to a trustworthy, third-party entity like a certified "PinkSale Safu" developer. This can give investors more confidence in the eventual activation of trading capabilities, mitigating concerns of potential bad-faith actions by the original owner.



LOW RISK FINDING

Missing Events

Category: Centralization

Severity: Low

Subject: Missing Events

Status:Open

Overview:

They serve as a mechanism for emitting and recording data onto the blockchain, making it transparent and easily accessible.

```
function updateMarketingWallet(address newWallet) external
onlyOwner {
require(newWallet != address(0),"Fee Address cannot be
dead address.");
  marketingWallet = newWallet;
}
```



LOW RISK FINDING

```
function updateDevWallet(address newWallet) external
onlyOwner {
require(newWallet != address(0),"Fee Address cannot be
dead address.");
devWallet = newWallet;
}
function updateOpsWallet(address newWallet) external
onlyOwner {
require(newWallet != address(0),"Fee Address cannot be
dead address.");
opsWallet = newWallet;
function updatedeadline(uint256 _deadline) external
onlyOwner {
require(!tradingEnabled, "Can't change when trading has
started.");
require(_deadline < 5,"Deadline should be less than 5 Blocks.");
deadline = _deadline;
```



INFORMATIONAL RISK FINDING

Optimization

Severity: Optimization

Subject: Remove unused code.

Status: Open

Overview:

Unused variables are allowed in Solidity, and they do. not pose a direct security issue. It is the best practice. though to avoid them.

```
function _msgData() internal view virtual returns (bytes
calldata) {
   this; // silence state mutability warning without
generating bytecode - see
https://github.com/ethereum/solidity/issues/2691
return msg.data;
}
event FeesChanged();
event UpdatedRouter(address oldRouter, address
newRouter);
```



INFORMATIONAL RISK FINDING

Category: Optimization

Severity: Informational

Subject: floating Pragma Solidity version

Status:Open

Overview:

It is considered best practice to pick one compiler version and stick with it. With a floating pragma, contracts may accidentally be deployed using an outdated.

pragma solidity ^0.8.19;

Suggestion:

Adding the latest constant version of solidity is recommended, as this prevents the unintentional deployment of a contract with an outdated compiler that contains unresolved bugs.



ABOUT EXPELEE

Expelee is a product-based aspirational Web3 start-up.
Coping up with numerous solutions for blockchain security and constructing a Web3 ecosystem from deal making platform to developer hosting open platform, while also developing our own commercial and sustainable blockchain.

www.expelee.com

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