



QuillAudits

# Audit Report October, 2022

For



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# Executive Summary

Project Name	Elan Future Contract
Overview	Elan Future is a yield generating contract for the star token and any other added token. Also it has additional features to stake NFTs to generate extra yield.
Timeline	October 18, 2022 - October 21, 2022
Method	Manual Review, Functional Testing, Automated Testing etc.
Scope of Audit	The scope of this audit was to analyze Elan Future codebase for quality, security, correctness, and exchange listing. <a href="https://etherscan.io/token/0x1b5036bec1b82d44d52fa953a370b3c6cd9328b5#code">https://etherscan.io/token/0x1b5036bec1b82d44d52fa953a370b3c6cd9328b5#code</a>

2  
Issues Found

High

Medium

Low

Informational

	High	Medium	Low	Informational
Open Issues	0	0	0	0
Acknowledged Issues	0	0	0	2
Partially Resolved Issues	0	0	0	0
Resolved Issues	0	0	0	0



## Types of Severities

### High

A high severity issue or vulnerability means that your smart contract can be exploited. Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance or functionality, and we recommend these issues be fixed before moving to a live environment.

### Medium

The issues marked as medium severity usually arise because of errors and deficiencies in the smart contract code. Issues on this level could potentially bring problems, and they should still be fixed.

### Low

Low-level severity issues can cause minor impact and or are just warnings that can remain unfixed for now. It would be better to fix these issues at some point in the future.

### Informational

These are severity issues that indicate an improvement request, a general question, a cosmetic or documentation error, or a request for information. There is low-to-no impact.

## Types of Issues

### Open

Security vulnerabilities identified that must be resolved and are currently unresolved.

### Resolved

These are the issues identified in the initial audit and have been successfully fixed.

### Acknowledged

Vulnerabilities which have been acknowledged but are yet to be resolved.

### Partially Resolved

Considerable efforts have been invested to reduce the risk/impact of the security issue, but are not completely resolved.



# Checked Vulnerabilities

- ✓ Re-entrancy
- ✓ Timestamp Dependence
- ✓ Gas Limit and Loops
- ✓ Exception Disorder
- ✓ Gasless Send
- ✓ Use of tx.origin
- ✓ Compiler version not fixed
- ✓ Address hardcoded
- ✓ Divide before multiply
- ✓ Integer overflow/underflow
- ✓ Dangerous strict equalities
- ✓ Tautology or contradiction
- ✓ Return values of low-level calls
- ✓ Missing Zero Address Validation
- ✓ Private modifier
- ✓ Revert/require functions
- ✓ Using block.timestamp
- ✓ Multiple Sends
- ✓ Using SHA3
- ✓ Using suicide
- ✓ Using throw
- ✓ Using inline assembly



# Techniques and Methods

Throughout the audit of smart contract, care was taken to ensure:

- The overall quality of code.
- Use of best practices.
- Code documentation and comments match logic and expected behaviour.
- Token distribution and calculations are as per the intended behaviour mentioned in the whitepaper.
- Implementation of ERC-20 token standards.
- Efficient use of gas.
- Code is safe from re-entrancy and other vulnerabilities.

The following techniques, methods and tools were used to review all the smart contracts.

## Structural Analysis

In this step, we have analysed the design patterns and structure of smart contracts. A thorough check was done to ensure the smart contract is structured in a way that will not result in future problems.

## Static Analysis

Static analysis of smart contracts was done to identify contract vulnerabilities. In this step, a series of automated tools are used to test the security of smart contracts.

## Code Review / Manual Analysis

Manual analysis or review of code was done to identify new vulnerabilities or verify the vulnerabilities found during the static analysis. Contracts were completely manually analysed, their logic was checked and compared with the one described in the whitepaper. Besides, the results of the automated analysis were manually verified.

## Gas Consumption

In this step, we have checked the behaviour of smart contracts in production. Checks were done to know how much gas gets consumed and the possibilities of optimization of code to reduce gas consumption.

## Tools and Platforms used for Audit

Remix IDE, Truffle, Truffle Team, Solhint, Mythril, Slither, Solidity statistic analysis.



# Manual Testing

## High Severity Issues

No issues found

## Medium Severity Issues

No issues found

## Low Severity Issues

No issues found

## Informational Issues

A.1: Unlocked pragma ( pragma solidity ^0.8.0 )

### Description

Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested thoroughly. Locking the pragma helps to ensure that contracts do not accidentally get deployed using, for example, an outdated compiler version that might introduce bugs that affect the contract system negatively.

### Remediation

Here all the in-scope contracts have an unlocked pragma, it is recommended to lock the same.

### Status

**Acknowledged**



## A2. Outdated libraries

### Description

The Math and Array libraries implemented are not the latest.

### Remediation

No remediations can be made since the contract is already deployed and live on mainnet. Also there are no bugs in the current versions of the Math and Array libraries, it is just advisable to have the latest and safest implementations of any library.

### Status

**Acknowledged**





# Functional Testing

- ✓ should return token name
- ✓ should return valid BAYC address
- ✓ should return valid MAYC address
- ✓ should only distribute 2500 tokens to BAYC holders
- ✓ should mint for BAYC holders only within the 60 day window
- ✓ should mint for MAYC holders only within the 60 day window
- ✓ should not exceed total MCAP
- ✓ should have renounced ownership

# Automated Tests

No major issues were found. Some false positive errors were reported by the tools. All the other issues have been categorized above according to their level of severity.

```
resourceOwnership() should be declared external;
- @dev604.resourceOwnership() (contracts/rlc.sol#603-607)
transferOwnership(address) should be declared external;
- @dev605.transferOwnership(address) (contracts/rlc.sol#603-606)
name() should be declared external;
- ERC20.name() (contracts/rlc.sol#730-730)
symbol() should be declared external;
- ERC20.symbol() (contracts/rlc.sol#730-730)
transfer(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.transfer(address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#777-781)
approve(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.approve(addr,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#800-804)
transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#822-831)
increaseAllowance(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.increaseAllowance(address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#840-849)
decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#865-874)
balanceOf(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.balanceOf(address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#100-100)
totalSupply() should be declared external;
- ERC20.totalSupply() (contracts/rlc.sol#184-186)
burn(uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.burn(uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#286-286)
burnFrom(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- ERC20.burnable.burnFrom(address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#291-294)
Mint_Holders Claim() should be declared external;
- Claim.Mint_Holders.Claim() (contracts/rlc.sol#471-484)
Mint_Holders Claim() should be declared external;
- Claim.Mint_Holders.Claim() (contracts/rlc.sol#486-489)
list(address,uint256) should be declared external;
- Claim.list(address,uint256) (contracts/rlc.sol#506-509)
snapshot() should be declared external;
- Claim.snapshot() (contracts/rlc.sol#536-538)
pause() should be declared external;
- Claim.pause() (contracts/rlc.sol#1310-1312)
unpause() should be declared external;
- Claim.unpause() (contracts/rlc.sol#1316-1316)
References:
- https://solidity.readthedocs.io/en/v0.4.11/the-solidity-linter-plugin.html#documentation-formatting
```

# Closing Summary

In this report, we have considered the security of the Elan Future. We performed our audit according to the procedure described above.

Some Issues of informational severity were found during the course of the audit, which the Elan future team Acknowledged.

## Disclaimer

QuillAudits smart contract audit is not a security warranty, investment advice, or an endorsement of the Elan Future Platform. This audit does not provide a security or correctness guarantee of the audited smart contracts.

The statements made in this document should not be interpreted as investment or legal advice, nor should its authors be held accountable for decisions made based on them. Securing smart contracts is a multistep process. One audit cannot be considered enough. We recommend that the Elan Future Team put in place a bug bounty program to encourage further analysis of the smart contract by other third parties.



# About QuillAudits

QuillAudits is a secure smart contracts audit platform designed by QuillHash Technologies.

We are a team of dedicated blockchain security experts and smart contract auditors determined to ensure that Smart Contract-based Web3 projects can avail the latest and best security solutions to operate in a trustworthy and risk-free ecosystem.



**600+**

Audits Completed



**\$15B**

Secured



**600K**

Lines of Code Audited



## Follow Our Journey





# Audit Report October, 2022

For



QuillAudits

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