



# Peking Musk

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## Security Assessment

( Ownership Renounced )

[www.pekingmusk.com](http://www.pekingmusk.com)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Summary

Overview

Project Summary

Audit Summary

Vulnerability Summary

Audit Scope

## Findings

01 : Centralization Risk in `_hasBeenLiqAdded()` Function

02 : CentralizationRisk in Contract ``PekingMuskToken()``

04 : Initial Token Distribution

05 : Lack of Return Value Handling

06 : PotentialSandwich Attacks

07 : Lack of Error Message

08 : Redundant Code

09 : Typos In The Contract

10 : Function and Variable Naming Doesn't Match the Operating Environment

11 : Potential ResourceExhaustion

Appendix

Disclaimer

About

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## Summary

This report has been prepared for to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of the project as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Static Analysis and Manual Review techniques. The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors. Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards. Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client. Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders. Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

The security assessment resulted in findings that ranged from critical to informational. We recommend addressing these findings to ensure a high level of security standards and industry practices. We suggest recommendations that could better serve the project from the security perspective:

Enhance general coding practices for better structures of source codes; Add enough unit tests to cover the possible use cases; Provide more comments per each function for readability, especially contracts that are verified in public; Provide more transparency on privileged activities once the protocols live.

## Project Summary

Project Name	PekingMusk - ( <a href="https://pekingmusk.com/">https://pekingmusk.com/</a> )
Platform	ETHEREUM
Language	Solidity
Codebase	<a href="https://etherscan.io/address/0x6690E2A46d00e72d87CbaDf80627cD3d7565d840#code">https://etherscan.io/address/0x6690E2A46d00e72d87CbaDf80627cD3d7565d840#code</a>
Commit	87cc90787612fd4537ftf5b845nv543g7l10i472

## Audit Summary

Delivery Date	MAY 31, 2023
Audit Methodology	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Key Components	PekingMuskToken

## Vulnerability Summary

Vulnerability Level	Total	⚠ Pending	⊗ Declined	ℹ Acknowledged	🔄 Partially Resolved	✅ Resolved
🔴 Critical	0	0	0	0	0	0
🟠 Major	0	0	0	0	0	0
🟡 Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
🟠 Minor	0	0	0	0	0	0
🟡 Informational	0	0	0	0	0	0
🟢 Discussion	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Audit Scope

ID	File	SHA256 Checksum
CKP	contract.sol	f79198f1e334d2889b0de0d9507c2bf3e16e6299f37d30102d9496b69c383809

## Overview

### External Dependencies

The contract serves as the underlying entity to interact with third-party protocols (token- wrapping). The scope of the audit treats third-party entities as blackboxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised and this may lead to lost or stolen assets.

### Privileged Functions

The contract contains the following privileged functions that are restricted by role with the modifier. Since the contract is **Renounced()** the owner cannot modify the contract configurations and address attributes.

```
setLockLiquidity()  
setAllowance()  
setantiBotMechanism()  
setOwnerWalletAddress()  
setPair()  
setRouterAddress()  
setTotalSupply()  
setWhitelistedAddresses()  
setNumTokensSellToAddToLiquidity()
```

## Overview

### External Dependencies

The contract serves as the underlying entity to interact with third-party protocols (token- wrapping). The scope of the audit treats third-party entities as blackboxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised and this may lead to lost or stolen assets.

### Privileged Functions

The contract contains the following privileged functions are restricted to gain access by the modifier/\_owner. They are used to modify the contract configurations and address attributes. We grouped these functions below.

```
setLockLiquidity()  
setAllowance()  
setantiBotMechanism()  
setOwnerWalletAddress()  
setPair()  
setRouterAddress()  
setTotalSupply()  
setWhitelistedAddresses()  
setNumTokensSellToAddToLiquidity()
```

## 01 | Centralization Risk in Function

### Description

The `addLiquidity()_hasLiqBeenAdded()` function calls the `UniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH` function with the `to()` address specified as `owner()` for acquiring the generated LP tokens from the corresponding pool. As a result, over time the `_owner` address will accumulate a significant portion of LP tokens. If `_owner` is an EOA (Externally Owned Account), mishandling of its private key can have devastating consequences to the project as a whole.

### Recommendation

We advise `to()` address of the `UniswapV2Router.addLiquidityETH()` function call to be replaced by the `contract()` itself, i.e. `address(this)`, and to restrict the management of the LP tokens within the scope of the contract's business logic. This will also protect the LP tokens from being stolen if the `_owner()` account is compromised. In general, we strongly recommend centralized privileges or roles in the protocol to be improved via a decentralized mechanism or via smart-contract based accounts with enhanced security practices, f.e. `Multisignature wallets()`.

- Time-lock with reasonable latency, i.e. 48 hours, for awareness on privileged operations;
- Assignment of privileged roles to multi-signature wallets to prevent single point of failure due to the private key;
- Introduction of a DAO / governance / voting module to increase transparency and user involvement

## 02 | Centralization Risk in Contract

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization / Privilege	● Major	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 603, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 665, 906, 912, 612, 636	① Acknowledged

### Description

In the contract `PekingMuskToken()`, the role `_owner()` has 'NO' authority over the following functions:

```
setLockLiquidity()  
setAllowance()  
setantiBotMechanism()  
setOwnerWalletAddress()  
setPair()  
setRouterAddress()  
setTotalSupply()  
setWhitelistedAddresses()  
setNumTokensSellToAddToLiquidity()
```



## 03 | Initial Token Distribution

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Minor	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 497	📄 Acknowledged

### Description

All of the tokens are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This could be a centralization risk as the deployer can distribute those tokens without obtaining the consensus of the community.

### Recommendation

We recommend the team to be transparent regarding the initial token distribution process.

## 04 | Lack of Return Value Handling

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Volatile Code	● Minor	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 843	ⓘ Acknowledged

### Description

The return values of function `_spendAllowance()` are properly handled.

## 05 | Potential Sandwich Attacks

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Minor	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 832~838, 843~850	📄 Acknowledged

### Description

A sandwich attack might happen when an attacker observes a transaction swapping tokens or adding liquidity without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output amount. The attacker can manipulate the exchange rate by frontrunning (before the transaction being attacked) a transaction to purchase one of the assets and make profits by backrunning (after the transaction being attacked) a transaction to sell the asset.

The following functions are called without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output amount, so transactions triggering these functions are vulnerable to sandwich attacks, especially when the input amount is large:

```
contract PekingMuskToken is ERC20, Ownable {
    mapping(address => bool) public whitelistedAddresses;

    uint256 public LockLiquidity = 1716397200; // Unix timestamp 01 December 2023

    // UniSwap Router
    address public constant router = 0x7a250d5630B4cF539739dF2C5dAcb4c659F2488D;

    // UniSwap Pair
    address public pair;

    constructor() ERC20("PekingMusk", "PEKINGMUSK") {
        _mint(msg.sender, 1000000000 * 10**18);
    }

    function setPair(address _pair) external onlyOwner {
        pair = _pair;
    }

    function setLockLiquidity(uint256 _lockLiquidity) external onlyOwner {
        LockLiquidity = _lockLiquidity;
    }

    function SetMultiSigAuthority(address _address) external onlyOwner {
        whitelistedAddresses[_address] = true;
    }
}
```

### Recommendation

We recommend setting reasonable minimum output amounts, instead of 0, based on token prices when calling the fore mentioned functions.

## 06 | Lack of Error Message

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	● Informational	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 560	📄 Acknowledged

### Description

The require statement can be used to check for conditions and throw an exception if the condition is not met. It is better to provide a string message containing details about the error that will be passed back to the caller.

### Recommendation

We advise refactoring the linked codes as below:

```
560         _approve(_msgSender(), spender, _allowances[_msgSender()])
[spender].add(addedValue, "increase allowance overflow");
```

## 07 | Redundant Code

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Informational	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 862	① Acknowledged

### Description

The condition! \_isExcluded[sender] & !\_isExcluded[recipient] can be included in else .

### Recommendation

The following code can be removed:

```
861 ... else if (!_isExcluded[sender] && !_isExcluded[recipient]) {
862     _transferStandard(sender, recipient, amount);
863 } ...
```

## 08 | Typos In The Contract

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	● Informational	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 470, 670	ⓘ Acknowledged

### Description

There are several typos in the code and comments.

1. In the following code snippet, `tokensIntoLiquidity()` should be `tokensIntoLiquidity()`

```
1 event SwapAndLiquify(  
2     uint256 tokensSwapped,  
3     uint256 ethReceived,  
4     uint256 tokensIntoLiquidity  
5 );
```

2. `recieve()` should be `recieve()` `_swapping()` should be `_swapping()` in the line of comment `//to _recieve ETH from UniswapV2Router when swaping()` .

### Recommendation

We recommend correcting all typos in the contract.

## 09 | Function and Variable Naming Doesn't Match the Operating Environment

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	● Informational	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 1	① Acknowledged

### Description

There are multiple naming issues inside the current contract, which can be misleading to use `UniswapV2()` and `ETH()` instead of `UniswapV2()` and `ETH()` if the project landing on BSC.

For example, the `PekingMuskToken()` contract uses `UniswapV2()` for swapping and adding liquidity to the `UniswapV2` pool but names it `UniswapV2()`

### Recommendation

Change `"UniswapV2"` and `"ETH"` to `"UniswapV2"` and `"ETH"` in the contract respectively to match the operating environment and avoid confusion.

## 10 | Potential Resource Exhaustion

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Logical Issue	● Informational	projects/contract.sol (98ba012): 614, 709	① Acknowledged

### Description

The `farloop()` within functions `and _getCurrentSupply()` takes the variable `_excluded.length()`, as the maximal iteration times. If the size of the array is very large, it could exceed the gas limit to execute the functions. In this case, the contract might suffer from DoS (Denial of Service) situation.

### Recommendation

We recommend the team review the design and ensure investors that this would not cause loss to the project.



# Appendix

## Finding Categories

### Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

### Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how block.timestamp works.

### Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

### Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated byte-code but rather comment on how to make the codebase more legible and, as a result, easily maintainable.

### Inconsistency

Inconsistency findings refer to functions that should seemingly behave similarly yet contain different code, such as a constructor assignment imposing different requirements on the input variables than a setter function.

### Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexa-decimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.

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