

# Audit report of Genext

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**Prepared for: Genext**

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**THIS AUDIT REPORT WILL CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SMART CONTRACT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF THE CUSTOMER AS WELL AS INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES OF THEIR EXPLOITATION.**

**THE INFORMATION FROM THIS AUDIT REPORT CAN BE USED INTERNALLY BY THE CUSTOMER OR IT CAN BE DISCLOSED PUBLICLY AFTER ALL VULNERABILITIES ARE FIXED - UPON THE DECISION OF THE CUSTOMER.**

# 1. Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report, (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment, and functionality (performing the intended functions). Because the total numbers of test cases are unlimited, the audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code.

It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only - we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts.

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on a blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have their own vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee explicit security of the audited smart contracts.

## 2. Introduction

Kishan Patel (Consultant) was contacted by Genext (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contracts Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of Customer's smart contracts and its code review conducted between 17/11/2022 – 18/11/2022.

The project has 1 file. It contains approx 300 lines of Solidity code. All the functions and state variables are well commented on using the natspec documentation, but that does not create any vulnerability.

## 3. Project information

<b>Token Name</b>	Genext
<b>Token Symbol</b>	GXT
<b>Platform</b>	Binance Smart Chain (BSC)
<b>Order Started Date</b>	17/11/2022
<b>Order Completed Date</b>	18/11/2022

## 4. List of attacks checked

- Over and under flows
- Short address attack
- Visibility & Delegate call
- Reentrancy / TheDAO hack
- Forcing BUSD to a contract
- Timestamp Dependence
- Gas Limit and Loops
- DoS with (Unexpected) Throw
- DoS with Block Gas Limit
- Transaction-Ordering Dependence
- Byte array vulnerabilities
- Style guide violation
- Transfer forwards all gas
- ERC20 API violation
- Malicious libraries
- Compiler version not fixed
- Unchecked external call - Unchecked math
- Unsafe type inference

## 5. Severity Definitions

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level Description</b>
<b>Critical</b>	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to tokens loss etc.
<b>Medium</b>	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to tokens lose
<b>Low</b>	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused etc. code snippets, that can't have significant impact on execution

## 6. Good things in code

- **Good required condition in functions:-**

- Here you are checking that newOwner address is valid and proper.

```
337 function _transferOwnership(address newOwner) internal {
338     require(newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is the zero address");
339     emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, newOwner);
340 }
```

- Here you are checking that sender and recipient addresses are valid and proper, and sender has sufficient balance to transfer.

```
535 /*
536 function _transfer(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) internal {
537     require(sender != address(0), "BEP20: transfer from the zero address");
538     require(recipient != address(0), "BEP20: transfer to the zero address");
539     require(sender.balance >= amount, "BEP20: sender has insufficient balance");
540     _transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
541 }
```

- Here you are checking that account address is valid and proper and balance in account address is sufficient to burn it.

```
557 function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal {
558     require(account != address(0), "BEP20: burn from the zero address");
559     require(account.balance >= amount, "BEP20: account has insufficient balance");
560     _balances[account] = _balances[account].sub(amount, "BEP20: burn");
561 }
```

- Here you are checking that owner and spender addresses are valid and proper.

```
578 function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount) internal {
579     require(owner != address(0), "BEP20: approve from the zero address");
580     require(spender != address(0), "BEP20: approve to the zero address");
581 }
```

## 7. Critical vulnerabilities in code

- **No Critical vulnerabilities found**

## 8. Medium vulnerabilities in code

- **No Medium vulnerabilities found**

## 9. Low vulnerabilities in code

### 9.1. Suggestions to add code validations:-

- => You have implemented required validation in contract.
- => There are some place where you can improve validation and security of your code.
- => These are all just suggestion it is not bug.

#### ✚ Function: - approve

```
578     function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount)
579         require(owner != address(0), "BEP20: approve from the zero address")
580         require(spender != address(0), "BEP20: approve to the zero address")
581
582         _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
583         emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
584     }
```

- o Here in approve function you can check that owner has sufficient balance to give allowance to spender address.

## ✚ Function: - transfer, approve, transferFrom, burn

```
416 function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) external overri  
417     _transfer(_msgSender(), recipient, amount);
```

```
434  
435 function approve(address spender, uint256 amount) external overri  
436     _approve(_msgSender(), spender, amount);  
437     return true;
```

```
452 function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256  
453     _transfer(sender, recipient, amount);  
454     _approve(sender, _msgSender(), _allowances[sender][_msgSender()])
```

```
499 function burn(uint256 amount) public virtual {  
500     _burn(_msgSender(), amount);  
501 }
```

- o Here in all function you can check that amount value is bigger than 0.

## 10. Summary

- **Number of problems in the smart contract as per severity level**

Critical	Medium	Low
0	0	2

According to the assessment, the smart contract code is well secured. The code is written with all validation and all security is implemented. Code is performing well and there is no way to steal funds from this contract.

- **Good Point:** Code performance and quality are good. All kind of necessary validation added into smart contract and all validations are working as expected.
- **Suggestions:** Please try to implement suggested code validations. Use latest version of solidity.