RD AUDITORS

CONQUER URANUS SMART CONTRACT, CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: Conquer Uranus
Prepared on: 30 April 2021
Platform: Binance Smart Chain
Language: Solidity

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THIS DOCUMENT MAY CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT ITS SYSTEMS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF THE CUSTOMER AS WELL AS INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES AND METHODS OF THEIR EXPLOITATION.

THE REPORT CONTAINING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION CAN BE USED INTERNALLY BY THE CUSTOMER OR IT CAN BE DISCLOSED PUBLICLY AFTER ALL VULNERABILITIES ARE FIXED - UPON DECISION OF CUSTOMER.

Document

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for Conquer Uranus
Platform	BSC / Solidity
File 1	BEP20.sol
MD5 hash	50E9BCB4CB1F9DED8440201A1FE800D0
SHA256 hash	5A6FFD1333AC699EFDB7F0555C7F7E225B1BEE5AD3535537351750B4EADDF7DF
File 2	ConquerUranus.sol
MD5 hash	8EA6DE3DCB3BAB5A44510C93646418C2
SHA256 hash	5C3E96110C722CFE04B35CDEACBD7693E9A1BCCDCE3386E06B12E851432EAB0D
Date	30 April 2021

Introduction

RD Auditors (Consultant) was contracted by Conquer Uranus (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contracts Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of the customer`s smart contracts and its code review conducted between 26 - 30 April 2021.

This contract consists of two files.

Project Scope

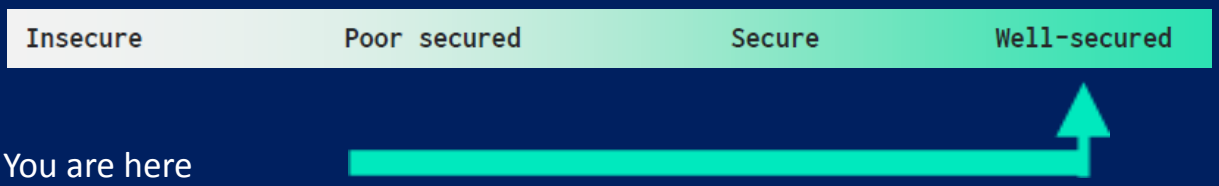
The scope of the project is a smart contract.

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities, below are those considered (the full list includes but is not limited to):

- Reentrancy
- 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
- Implicit visibility level

Executive Summary

According to the assessment, the customer's solidity smart contract is well secured.



Automated checks are with smartDec, Mythril, Slither and remix IDE. All issues were performed by our team, which included the analysis of code functionality, manual audit found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in the audit overview section. The general overview is presented in the AS-IS section and all issues found are located in the audit overview section.

We found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium, 0 low and 0 very low level issues.

Code Quality

Conquer Uranus consists of two smart contracts and its supporting files. This multiple file smart contract also contains SafeMath, address and SafeERC20 from the popular open source.

The libraries in the Conquer Uranus are part of its logical algorithm. A library is a different type of smart contract that contains reusable code. Once deployed on the blockchain (only once), it is assigned a specific address and its properties/methods can be reused many times by other contracts in the Conquer Uranus.

The Conquer Uranus team has **not** provided scenario and unit test scripts, which would help to determine the integrity of the code in an automated way.

Overall, the code is well commented. Commenting provides rich documentation for functions, return variables and more and also helps auditors to quick cover the flow behind code logic. Use of Ethereum Natural Language Specification Format (NatSpec) for commenting is recommended.

Documentation

We were given a Conquer Uranus contract and its supporting data as a github link:

https://github.com/ConquerUranus/conquer-uranus-core/

The hash of that file is mentioned in the table. As mentioned, it's well commented code so anyone can quickly understand the programming flow as well as complex code logic. Comments are very helpful in understanding the overall architecture of the protocol. It also provides a clear overview of the system components, including helpful details, like the lifetime of the background script.

Use of Dependencies

As per our observation, the libraries are used in this smart contract infrastructure. Those were based on well known industry standard open source projects and even core code blocks that are written well and systematically.

AS-IS Overview

Conquer Uranus Overview

It's a token contract which works in connection with pool-swap, with the emphasis of providing more earning potential for liquidity providers and normal holders.

File And Function Level Report

File : BEP20.sol

Contract: BEP20.sol
Import: context.sol, ownable.sol, Address.sol, safeMath.sol
Inherit: Ownable, context, IBEP20.sol
Observation: Passed
Test Report: Passed
Score: Passed
Conclusion: Passed

Sl.	Function	Type	Observation	Test Report	Conclusion	Score
1	getOwner	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
2	name	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
3	symbol	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
4	decimals	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
5	totalSupply	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed

6	balanceof	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
7	transfer	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
8	allowance	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
9	approve	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
10	transferFrom	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
11	increaseAllowance	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
12	decreaseAllowance	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
13	_transfer	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
14	_mint	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
15	_burn	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
16	_approve	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
17	_burnFrom	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed

File: conquer Uranus.sol

Sl.	Function	Type	Observation	Test Report	Conclusion	Score
1	IncludeInReward	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
2	setHolderFee	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
3	setMaxTxPercent	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
4	setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
5	sendToTheVoidDevAndSpaceWasteWallet	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
6	sendToTheVoid	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
7	deliver	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
8	excludeFromReward	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
9	reflectionFromToken	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
10	tokenFromReflection	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
11	totalSupply	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
12	balanceOf	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
13	isExcludedFromReward	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
14	getExcludedFromReward	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
15	totalFees	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
16	_sendToTheVoid	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
17	_transfer	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
18	_transfer	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
19	_reflectFee	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
20	_transferBothExcluded	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
21	swapandLiquify	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
22	swapTokensForETH	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed

23	addLiquidity	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
24	_tokenTransfer	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
25	__transferStandard	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
26	_transferToExcluded	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
27	_transferFromExcluded	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
28	_takeLiquidity	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
29	_takeVault	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
30	_getValues	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
31	_getTValues	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
32	_getRate	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
33	_getCurrentSupply	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
34	calculateFees	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
35	_getRValues	read	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed

Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to lost tokens etc.
High	High level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g. public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they cannot lead to lost tokens
Low	Low level vulnerabilities are most related to outdated, unused etc. These code snippets cannot have a significant impact on execution
Lowest Code Style/ Best Practice	Lowest level vulnerabilities, code style violations and information statements cannot affect smart contract execution and can be ignored

Audit Findings

Critical

No high severity vulnerabilities were found.

High

No high severity vulnerabilities were found.

Medium

No Medium severity vulnerabilities were found.

Low

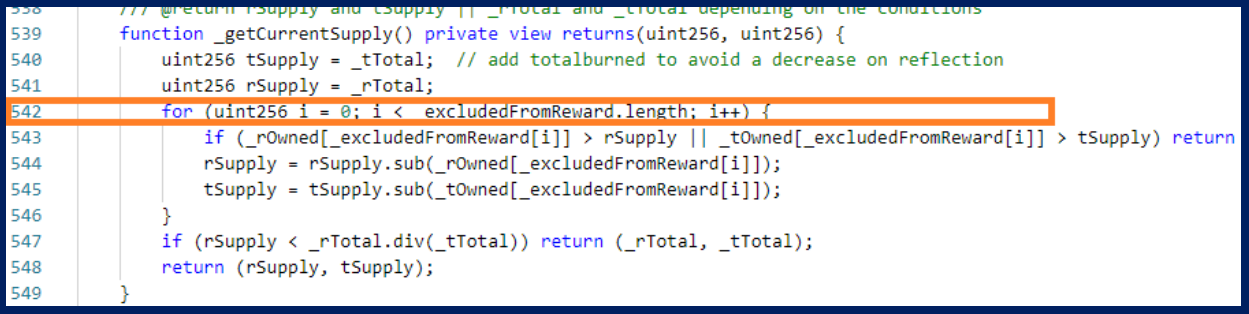
No Low severity vulnerabilities were found.

Very Low

No very Low severity vulnerabilities were found.

Discussion

The length of excludeFromReward always should be under a limit to avoid loop failure.



```
539     function _getCurrentSupply() private view returns(uint256, uint256) {
540         uint256 tSupply = _tTotal;  // add totalburned to avoid a decrease on reflection
541         uint256 rSupply = _rTotal;
542         for (uint256 i = 0; i <  excludedFromReward.length; i++) {
543             if (_rOwned[_excludedFromReward[i]] > rSupply || _tOwned[_excludedFromReward[i]] > tSupply) return
544             rSupply = rSupply.sub(_rOwned[_excludedFromReward[i]]);
545             tSupply = tSupply.sub(_tOwned[_excludedFromReward[i]]);
546         }
547         if (rSupply < _rTotal.div(_tTotal)) return (_rTotal, _tTotal);
548         return (rSupply, tSupply);
549     }
```

Conclusion

We were given a contract file and have used all possible tests based on the given object. The contract is written systematically, so it is ready to go for production.

Since possible test cases can be unlimited and developer level documentation (code flow diagram with function level description) not provided, for such an extensive smart contract protocol, we provide no such guarantee of future outcomes. We have used all the latest static tools and manual observations to cover maximum possible test cases to scan everything.

The security state of the reviewed contract is now “well secured”.

Our Methodology

We like to work with a transparent process and make our reviews a collaborative effort. The goals of our security audits are to improve the quality of systems we review and aim for sufficient remediation to help protect users. The following is the methodology we use in our security audit process.

Manual Code Review:

In manually reviewing all of the code, we look for any potential issues with code logic, error handling, protocol and header parsing, cryptographic errors, and random number generators. We also watch for areas where more defensive programming could reduce the risk of future mistakes and speed up future audits. Although our primary focus is on the in-scope code, we examine dependency code and behavior when it is relevant to a particular line of investigation.

Vulnerability Analysis:

Our audit techniques included manual code analysis, user interface interaction, and whitebox penetration testing. We look at the project's web site to get a high level understanding of what functionality the software under review provides. We then meet with the developers to gain an appreciation of their vision of the software. We install and use the relevant software, exploring the user interactions and roles. While we do this, we brainstorm threat models and attack surfaces. We read design documentation, review other audit results, search for similar projects, examine source code dependencies, skim open issue tickets, and generally investigate details other than the implementation.

Documenting Results:

We follow a conservative, transparent process for analyzing potential security vulnerabilities and seeing them through successful remediation. Whenever a potential issue is discovered, we immediately create an Issue entry for it in this document, even though we have not yet verified the feasibility and impact of the issue. This process is conservative because we document our suspicions early even if they are later shown to not represent exploitable vulnerabilities. We generally follow a process of first documenting the suspicion with unresolved questions, then confirming the issue through code analysis, live experimentation, or automated tests. Code analysis is the most tentative, and we strive to provide test code, log captures, or screenshots demonstrating our confirmation. After this we analyse the feasibility of an attack in a live system.

Suggested Solutions:

We search for immediate mitigations that live deployments can take, and finally we suggest the requirements for remediation engineering for future releases. The mitigation and remediation recommendations should be scrutinised by the developers and deployment engineers, and successful mitigation and remediation is an ongoing collaborative process after we deliver our report, and before the details are made public.

Disclaimers

RD Auditors Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analysed 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 number 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, bugfree 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 security of smart contracts.

Technical Disclaimer

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on blockchain platforms. 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.

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