



Smart Contract Audit

FOR
LONGELON

DATED : 19 Jan, 2024



AUDIT SUMMARY

Project name – LONGELON

Date: 19 Jan, 2024

Scope of Audit- Audit Ace was consulted to conduct the smart contract audit of the solidity source codes.

Audit Status: **Passed**

Issues Found

Status	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Suggestion
Open	0	0	1	1	2
Acknowledged	0	0	0	0	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0

USED TOOLS

Tools:

1- Manual Review:

A line by line code review has been performed by audit ace team.

2- BSC Test Network: All tests were conducted on the BSC Test network, and each test has a corresponding transaction attached to it. These tests can be found in the "Functional Tests" section of the report.

3- Slither :

The code has undergone static analysis using Slither.

Testnet version:

The tests were performed using the contract deployed on the BSC Testnet, which can be found at the following address:

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0xe779cf4d3bb0c46467a1e962f33e368a46a41848#code>



Token Information

Token Name : LONGELON

Token Symbol: LONGELON

Decimals: 18

Token Supply: 1,000,000,000

Network: BscScan

Token Type: BEP-20

Token Address:

0x86c3eD9f997Fe5C29d59c5C83C70057EC336E5C1

Checksum:

B67acbefe2a12642d388659dfffd21123

Owner:

0xD69D6E2712cEA5F806FfA858C8aA595aD9b7234d
(at time of writing the audit)

Deployer:

0xD69D6E2712cEA5F806FfA858C8aA595aD9b7234d



TOKEN OVERVIEW

Fees:

Marketing Fee: 3%

Sell Fee: 3%

Transfer Fee: 0-0%

Fees Privilege: Owner

Ownership: Owned

Minting: No mint function

Max Tx Amount/ Max Wallet Amount: No

Blacklist: No



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

The auditing process will follow a routine as special considerations by Auditace:

- Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace to make sure the contract logic meets the intentions of the client without exposing the user's funds to risk.
 - Manual review of the entire codebase by our experts, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - Specification comparison is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to Auditace describe.
 - Test coverage analysis determines whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run the test cases.
 - Symbolic execution is analysing a program to determine what inputs cause each part of a program to execute.
 - Reviewing the codebase to improve maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices.
-



VULNERABILITY CHECKLIST

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



STATIC ANALYSIS

A static analysis of the code was performed using Slither.

No issues were found.

```
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON.Liquify(uint256,LONGELON.Taxes) (LONGELON.sol#614-653) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- unitBalance = deltaBalance / (denominator - swapTaxes.liquidity) (LONGELON.sol#635)
- ethToAddLiquidityWith = unitBalance * swapTaxes.liquidity (LONGELON.sol#636)
LONGELON.Liquify(uint256,LONGELON.Taxes) (LONGELON.sol#614-653) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- unitBalance = deltaBalance / (denominator - swapTaxes.liquidity) (LONGELON.sol#635)
- marketngwAmt = unitBalance * 2 * swapTaxes.marketngw (LONGELON.sol#643)
LONGELON.Liquify(uint256,LONGELON.Taxes) (LONGELON.sol#614-653) performs a multiplication on the result of a division:
- unitBalance = deltaBalance / (denominator - swapTaxes.liquidity) (LONGELON.sol#635)
- devAmt = unitBalance * 2 * swapTaxes.dev (LONGELON.sol#648)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#divide-before-multiply
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON._transfer(address,address,uint256).feesum (LONGELON.sol#570) is a local variable never initialized
LONGELON._transfer(address,address,uint256).feeswap (LONGELON.sol#569) is a local variable never initialized
LONGELON._transfer(address,address,uint256).currentTaxes (LONGELON.sol#572) is a local variable never initialized
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#uninitialized-local-variables
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON.addLiquidity(uint256,uint256) (LONGELON.sol#673-686) ignores return value by router.addLiquidityETH{value: ethAmount}(address(this),tokenAmount,0,0,deadWallet,block.timestamp) (LONGELON.sol#678-685)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#unused-return
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON._transfer(address,address,uint256).fee (LONGELON.sol#571) is written in both
fee = 0 (LONGELON.sol#580)
fee = (amount * feesum) / 100 (LONGELON.sol#596)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#write-after-write
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON.updateLiquidityTreshhold(uint256) (LONGELON.sol#692-696) should emit an event for:
- tokenLiquidityThreshold = new_amount * 10 ** decimals() (LONGELON.sol#695)
LONGELON.updatedeadline(uint256) (LONGELON.sol#705-709) should emit an event for:
- deadline = _deadline (LONGELON.sol#708)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-arithmetic
INFO:Detectors:
Modifier LONGELON.lockTheSwap() (LONGELON.sol#472-478) does not always execute _; or revertReference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-modifier
```

```
INFO:Detectors:
Context._msgData() (LONGELON.sol#15-18) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
INFO:Detectors:
Pragma version^0.8.19 (LONGELON.sol#8) necessitates a version too recent to be trusted. Consider deploying with 0.8.18.
solc-0.8.19 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
INFO:Detectors:
Low level call in Address.sendValue(address,uint256) (LONGELON.sol#351-362):
- (success) = recipient.call{value: amount}() (LONGELON.sol#357)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#low-level-calls
INFO:Detectors:
Function IRouter.WETH() (LONGELON.sol#414) is not in mixedCase
Function LONGELON.Liquify(uint256,LONGELON.Taxes) (LONGELON.sol#614-653) is not in mixedCase
Parameter LONGELON.updateLiquidityTreshhold(uint256).new_amount (LONGELON.sol#692) is not in mixedCase
Function LONGELON.EnableTrading() (LONGELON.sol#698-703) is not in mixedCase
Parameter LONGELON.updatedeadline(uint256)._deadline (LONGELON.sol#705) is not in mixedCase
Function LONGELON.AddExemptFee(address) (LONGELON.sol#711-713) is not in mixedCase
Parameter LONGELON.AddExemptFee(address)._address (LONGELON.sol#711) is not in mixedCase
Function LONGELON.RemoveExemptFee(address) (LONGELON.sol#715-717) is not in mixedCase
Parameter LONGELON.RemoveExemptFee(address)._address (LONGELON.sol#715) is not in mixedCase
Function LONGELON.AddbulkExemptFee(address[]) (LONGELON.sol#719-723) is not in mixedCase
Function LONGELON.RemovebulkExemptFee(address[]) (LONGELON.sol#725-729) is not in mixedCase
Variable LONGELON.genesis_block (LONGELON.sol#453) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-solidity-naming-conventions
INFO:Detectors:
Redundant expression "this (LONGELON.sol#16)" inContext (LONGELON.sol#10-19)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#redundant-statements
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON.devWallet (LONGELON.sol#458) should be constant
LONGELON.launchtax (LONGELON.sol#455) should be constant
LONGELON.marketngwWallet (LONGELON.sol#457) should be constant
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-constant
INFO:Detectors:
LONGELON.pair (LONGELON.sol#445) should be immutable
LONGELON.router (LONGELON.sol#444) should be immutable
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#state-variables-that-could-be-declared-immutable
INFO:Slither:LONGELON.sol analyzed (9 contracts with 93 detectors), 40 result(s) found
```




Functional Tests

1- Approve (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x0e8b10e6fe37c7e4b583b5262e3539e0f14063d0b2b390b4171bbfa43b9f93e5>

2- Increase Allowance (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0xcedd91e81d86984e34ebbd18ba7280a90d8fe35b84e2ec30e9297ba826cf5dae>

3- Decrease Allowance (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x4d376c4c7830d2ff227fbb956080b2e8143a02b1d5c7072b1ab252e5c5fc02a1>

4- Add Exempt Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x5a44fa0041df448ca10eca9b0b0e842935b21005e25c4dd5d68229909405950c>

5- Addbulk Exempt Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x13e01dd7775972925de824c1dc490520c8ed5e5563cd99f182a92a3c342e056c>

6- Remove Exempt Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x15072c3286ad4126a88e053e38c707cfee91dc0782aaddb3d86360d486cbb438>

7- Removebulk Exempt Fee (passed):

<https://testnet.bscscan.com/tx/0x40b0c1aff5bb69149fdc404533ad6899dabb3e00c615dab537f6e0fca4526f7d>



POINTS TO NOTE

- **The owner can transfer ownership.**
 - **The owner can renounce ownership.**
 - **The owner can update the liquidity treshhold amount.**
 - **The owner can update the deadline.**
 - **The owner can add/remove the address from the exempt fee.**
 - **The owner can rescue BNB.**
-



CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

Severity

Description

◆ Critical

These vulnerabilities could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.

◆ High-Risk

A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.

◆ Medium-Risk

A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.

◆ Low-Risk

A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.

◆ Gas Optimization /Suggestion

A vulnerability that has an informational character but is not affecting any of the code.

Findings

Severity

Found

◆ Critical

0

◆ High-Risk

0

◆ Medium-Risk

1

◆ Low-Risk

1

◆ Gas Optimization / Suggestions

2

MANUAL TESTING

Centralization – Missing Require Check

Severity: Medium

Function: Liquify

Status: Open

Overview:

The owner can set any arbitrary address excluding zero address as this is not recommended because if the owner will set the address to the contract address, then the Eth will not be sent to that address and the transaction will fail and this will lead to a potential honeypot in the contract.

```
uint256 marketngwAmt = unitBalance * 2 * swapTaxes↑.marketngw;
if (marketngwAmt > 0) {
    payable(marketngwWallet).sendValue(marketngwAmt);
}

uint256 devAmt = unitBalance * 2 * swapTaxes↑.dev;
if (devAmt > 0) {
    payable(devWallet).sendValue(devAmt);
}
```

Suggestion:

It is recommended that the address should not be able to be set as a contract address.

MANUAL TESTING

Centralization – Missing Events

Severity: Low

Function: 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 updateLiquidityTreshhold(uint256 new_amount) external onlyOwner {
    require(new_amount >= 1e5, "Swap threshold amount should be lower or equal
to 0.01% of tokens");
    require(new_amount <= 1e7, "Swap threshold amount should be lower or equal
to 1% of tokens");
    tokenLiquidityThreshold = new_amount * 10**decimals();
}
function updatedecline(uint256 _deadline) external onlyOwner {
```

```
    require(!tradingEnabled, "Can't change when trading has started");
    require(_deadline < 3, "Deadline should be less than 3 Blocks");
    decline = _deadline;
}
function AddExemptFee(address _address) external onlyOwner {
    exemptFee[_address] = true;
}
function RemoveExemptFee(address _address) external onlyOwner {
    exemptFee[_address] = false;
}
```



MANUAL TESTING

Optimization

Severity: Informational

Subject: Floating Pragma

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.



MANUAL TESTING

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;  
}
```




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