

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC Development | Marketing

MADE IN GERMANY

Luna Maniacs

Audit

Security Assessment 31. October, 2022

For







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Version	Date	Description
1.0	31. October 2022	Layout projectAutomated-/Manual-Security TestingSummary

Network

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

Website

https://www.lunamaniacs.com/

Telegram

https://t.me/LunaManiacsCoin

Twitter

https://twitter.com/LunaManiacsCoin

Reddit

https://reddit.com/r/LUNAmaniacs/

Youtube

https://youtube.com/channel/UCLkCAQE7wqnOAuVz7FtXKNQ

TikTok

https://tiktok.com/@lunamaniacs

Description

TBA

Project Engagement

During the 31st of October 2022, **Luna Maniacs Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



Contract Link v1.0

Provided by files

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)	
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.	
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon aspossible.	
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.	
Low 2-3.9 po th		A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.	
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk	

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

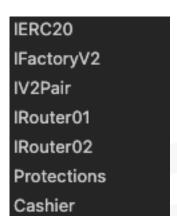
Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

- 1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-byline in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
- 2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
- 3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
- 4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:



Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

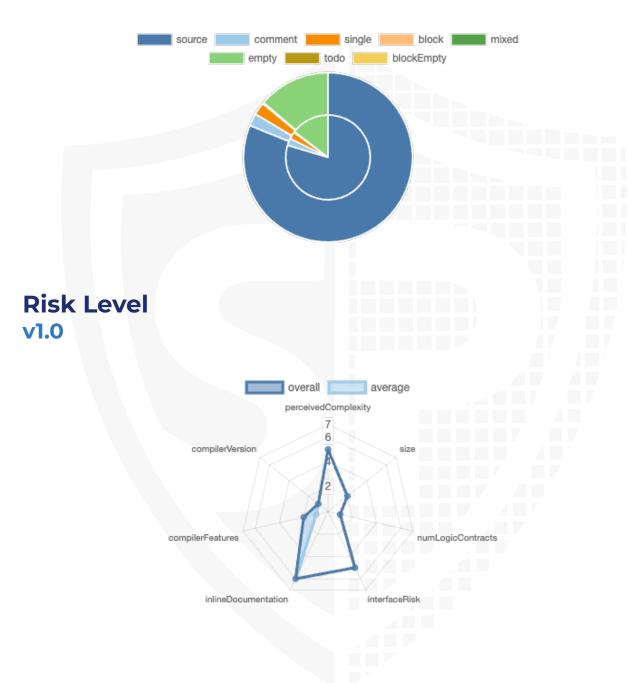
v1.0

File Name	SHA-1 Hash		
contracts/10-27-2022LunaManiacs.sol	28bcab269feb7e659d9c50c9fbd102aa50820329		



Metrics

Source Lines v1.0



Capabilities

Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract	
1.0	1	0	7	0	

Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.

Ve	rsion	Public	Payable
1.0		98	6

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	90	71	1	6	33

State Variables

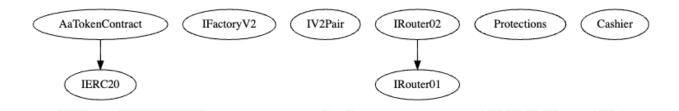
Version	Total	Public
1.0	48	23

Capabilities

Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experim ental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembl Y	Has Destroya ble Contract s
1.0	>=0.6. 0 <0.9.0		yes		

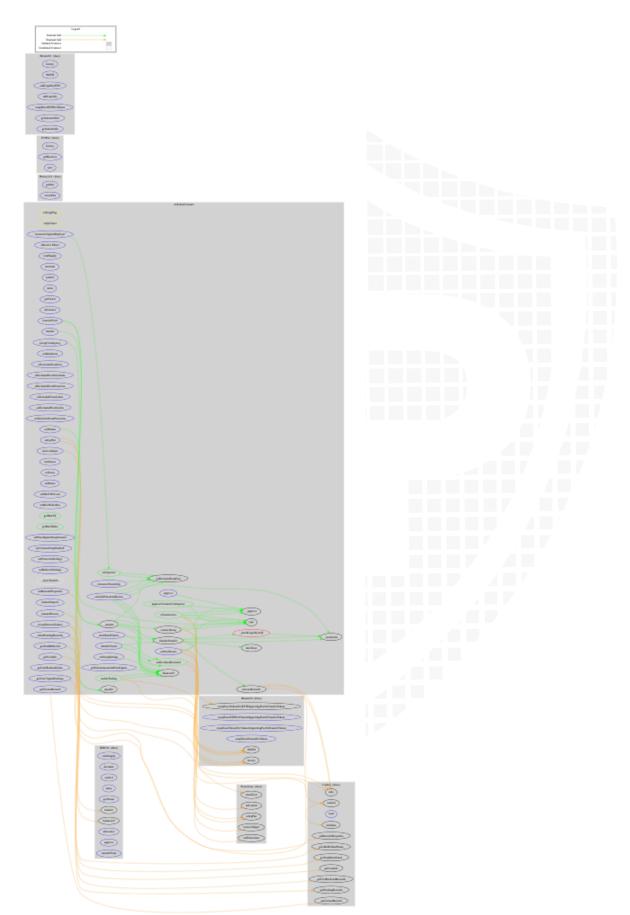
Version	Transfer s ETH	Low- Level Calls	Deleg ateCa II	Uses Hash Function s	EC Rec ove r	New/ Create/ Create2
1.0	yes					

Inheritance Graph v1.0



CallGraph

v1.0



Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

- 1. Is contract an upgradeable
- 2. Correct implementation of Token standard
- 3. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
- 4. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
- 5. Deployer cannot pause the contract
- 6. Deployer cannot set fees
- 7. Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses
- 8. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Is contract an upgradeable

Name	
Is contract an upgradeable?	No



Correct implementation of Token standard

ERC20							
Function	Function Description						
TotalSupply	Provides information about the total token supply	\checkmark	√	\checkmark			
BalanceOf	Provides account balance of the owner's account	\checkmark	√	\checkmark			
Transfer	Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address	√	√	√			
TransferFrom	Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens from a specified address	√	√	√			
Approve	Allow a spender to withdraw a set number of tokens from a specified account	1	√	√			
Allowance	Returns a set number of tokens from a spender to the owner	√	1	✓			

Write functions of contract v1.0



Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	-	-	-
Max / Total Supply	100_000	_000	



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	\checkmark	√	\checkmark
Deployer cannot burn	-	-	-

Comments:

v1.0

• The "protections" contract was not provided to solidproof. DYOR here.

Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	-	_	-



Deployer cannot set fees

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot set fees over 25%	\checkmark	√	\checkmark
Deployer cannot set fees to nearly 100% or to 100%	√	√	√



Deployer can antisnipe addresses

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot antisnipe addresses	√	√	X

Comments:

v1.0

· Antisnipe functionality exists

Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

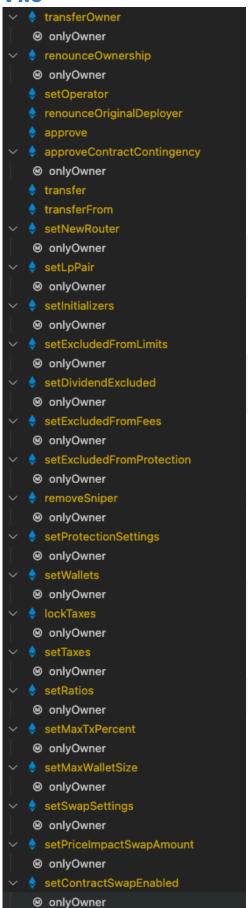


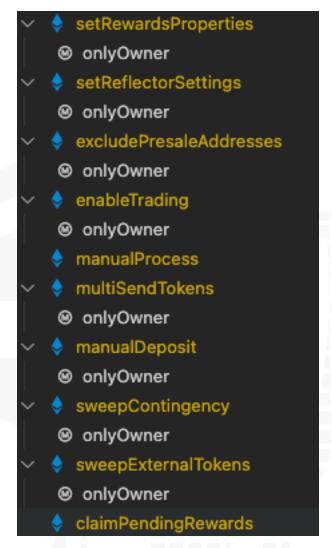
Legend

Attribute	Symbol
Verified / Checked	\checkmark
Partly Verified	×
Unverified / Not checked	X
Not available	-

Modifiers and public functions

v1.0





Comments

- · Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - minReflection
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
 - IpPairs
 - _isExcludedFromDividends
 - isExcludedFromLimits
 - isExcludedFromFees
 - _isExcludedFromProtection
 - taxesAreLocked
 - · Can only be called once
 - contractSwapEnabled
 - processReflect
 - piContractSwapsEnabled
- Deployer can set following addresses
 - IpPair
 - dexRouter
 - cashier
 - protections
 - marketingWallet
- Existing Modifiers
 - inSwapFlag
 - onlyOwner
- · Owner is able to call following "protections" function
 - · removeSniper
 - setProtections
- Owner is able to
 - send multiple tokens to arbitrary addresses
 - Transfer address balance to his wallet with "sweepContingency" function
 - Transfer foreign tokens of his own wallet with "sweepExternalTokens" function
- The contract contains cashier functionalities. Do your own research here. The cashier contract was not provided to solidproof.

Please check if an OnlyOwner or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.

Source Units in Scope

v1.0

Туре	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
Q	contracts/10-27- 2022 <i>Luna</i> Maniacs.sol	1	7	809	707	582	20	599	. <u>\$</u> .
i Q	Totals	1	7	809	707	582	20	599	<u>Š</u> .

Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalised lines of the source unit (e.g. normalises functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalised source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines)
Comment Lines	lines containing single or block comments
Complexity Score	a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces,)

Audit Results

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

Low issues

Issue	File	Туре	Line	Description
#1	Main	Contract doesn't import npm packages from source (like OpenZeppelin etc.)		We recommend to import all packages from npm directly without flatten the contract. Functions could be modified or can be susceptible to vulnerabilities
#2	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing- zero-check)	294	Check that the address is not zero
#3	Main	State variable visibility is not set	115, 116, 118, 184, 185, 187, 198	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly
#4	Main	Missing Events Arithmetic	478, 483, 509, 526, 499-500	Emit an event for critical parameter changes

Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)	168	Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change

#2	Main	Functions that are not used	565	Remove unused functions. Before removing check the function, it could be possible, that you forget to implement it into the contract
#3	Main	Unused local variables	647, 734	Remove unused local variables or use it in the function
#4	Main	Unused event	207	Event was not emitted. Emit the event or remove it.
#5	Main	Error message is missing	392, 393, 419, 525, 530, 531	Provide an error message for require statement
#6	Main	Public function that could be declared external	341, 673, 486 490	Use the `external` attribute for functions never called from the contract

Alleviation

Floating pragma: The team is using floating pragma because of faster developing purposes. The dev will use the latest version of pragma version

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/natspec-format.html) for your contracts to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This helps investors to make clear what that variables, functions etc. do.

31. October 2022:

- · Cashier/Protections contract was not provided to solidproof
- · Read whole report and modifiers section for more information

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>36</u>	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>35</u>	Code With No Effects	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>34</u>	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	CWE-655: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>33</u>	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>32</u>	Unexpected Ether balance	CWE-667: Improper Locking	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>31</u>	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	NOT PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>30</u>	Right-To-Left- Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>29</u>	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>28</u>	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>27</u>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
SW C-1 25	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
<u>SW</u> C-1 24	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>23</u>	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>22</u>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>21</u>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
SW C-1 20	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>9</u>	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>8</u>	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SW</u> C-11 7	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>6</u>	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>5</u>	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>4</u>	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>3</u>	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>2</u>	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>1</u>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>O</u>	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
SW C-1 09	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>08</u>	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	NOT PASSED
SW C-1 07	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
SW C-1 06	Unprotected SELFDESTRUC T Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>05</u>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>04</u>	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>03</u>	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>02</u>	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>01</u>	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-1</u> <u>00</u>	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED







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