SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

For
CLPAD

Token Name	CoinLaunchPad (CLPAD)
Website	https://coinlaunchpad.net/
BSC Scan	https://bscscan.com/address/0x37f835d6cfc0cd413d54d752d81860a62e05c8c2#code
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Prepared For	Coinlaunchpad.net
Prepared on	06/07/2021

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• Disclaimer

The audit makes no statements or warranties about utility of the code, safety of the code, suitability of the business model, regulatory regime for the business model, or any other statements about fitness of the contracts to purpose, or their bug free status. The audit documentation is for discussion purposes only.

• Overview of the audit

The project has 1 file. It contains approx 1181 lines of Solidity code. All the functions and state variables are well commented using the natspec documentation, but that does not create any vulnerability.

• Attacks made to the contract

In order to check for the security of the contract, we tested several attacks in order to make sure that the contract is secure and follows best practices.

- ## Over and under flows

An overflow happens when the limit of the type variable uint256, 2 ** 256, is exceeded. What happens is that the value resets to zero instead of incrementing more. On the other hand, an underflow happens when you try to subtract 0 minus a number bigger than 0. For example, if you subtract 0 - 1 the result will be = 2 ** 256 instead of -1. This is quite dangerous.

This contract **does** check for overflows and underflows by using OpenZeppelin's SafeMath to mitigate this attack, but all the functions have strong validations, which prevented this attack.

- ## Short address attack

If the token contract has enough amount of tokens and the buy function doesn't check the length of the address of the sender, the ethereum's virtual machine will just add zeros to the transaction until the address is complete.

Although this contract **is not vulnerable** to this attack, but there are some point where users can mess themselves due to this (Please see below). It is highly recommended to call functions after checking validity of the address.

- ## Visibility & Delegate call

It is also known as, The Parity Hack, which occurs while misuse of Delegate call.

No such issues found in this smart contract and visibility also properly addressed. There are some places where there is no visibility defined. Smart Contract will assume "Public" visibility if there is no visibility defined. It is good practice to explicitly define the visibility, but again, the contract is not prone to any vulnerability due to this in this case.

- ## Reentrancy / TheDAO hack

Reentrancy occurs in this case: any interaction from a contract (A) with another contract (B) and any transfer of ethereum hands over control to that contract (B).

This makes it possible for B to call back into A before this interaction is completed.

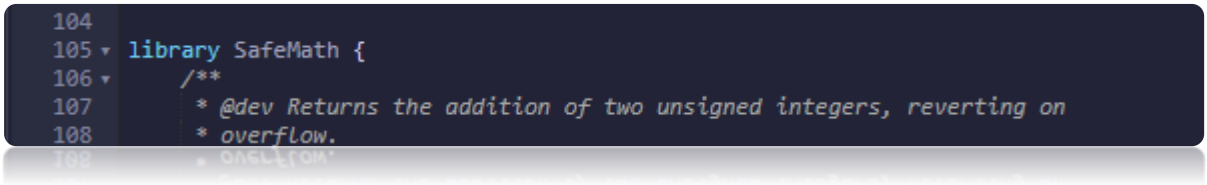
Use of “require” function in this smart contract mitigated this vulnerability.

- ## Forcing Ethereum to a contract

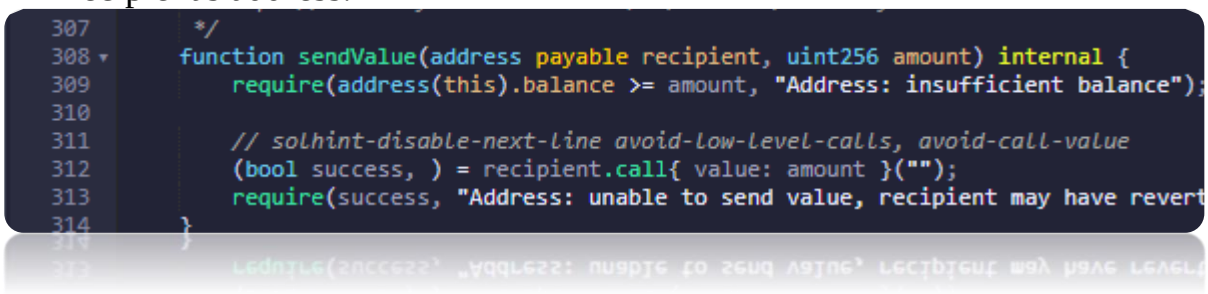
While implementing “selfdestruct” in smart contract, it sends all the ethereum to the target address. Now, if the target address is a contract address, then the fallback function of target contract does not get called. And thus Hacker can bypass the “Required” conditions. Here, the Smart Contract’s balance has never been used as guard, which mitigated this vulnerability.

• Good things in smart contract

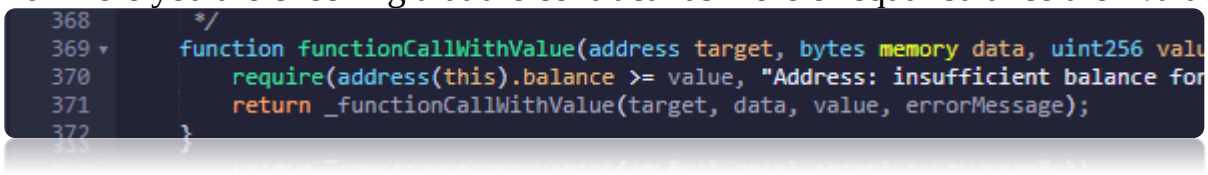
- ### SafeMath library:-
  - You are using SafeMath library it is a good thing. This protects you from underflow and overflow attacks.



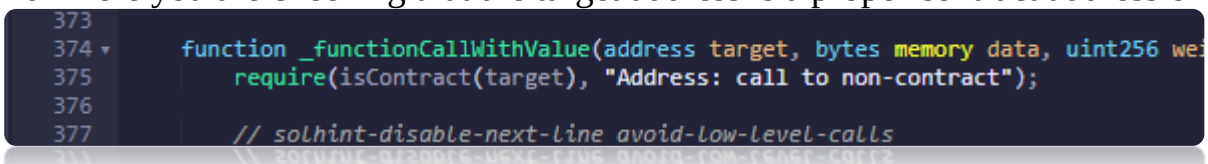
- ### Good required condition in functions:-
  - Here you are checking that balance of the contract is bigger or equal to the amount value and checking that token is successfully transferred to the recipient's address.



  - Here you are checking that the contract has more or equal balance then value.

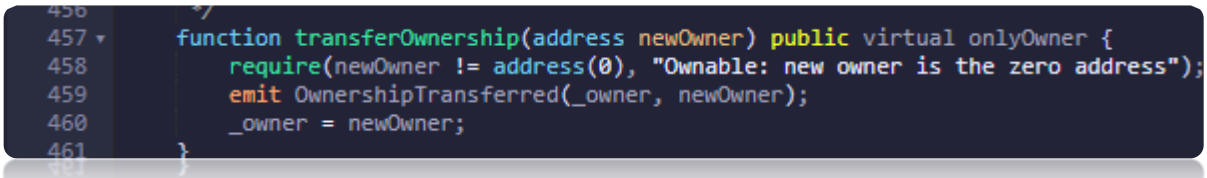


- Here you are checking that the target address is a proper contract address or not.



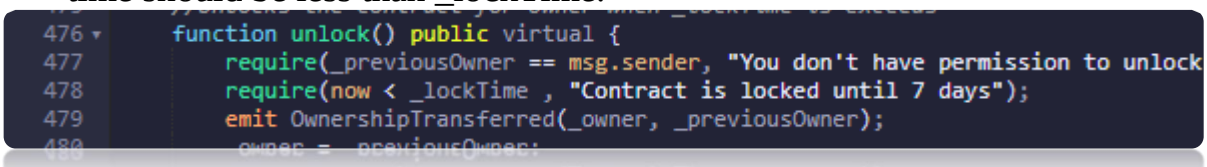
```
373
374     function _functionCallWithValue(address target, bytes memory data, uint256 wei
375         require(isContract(target), "Address: call to non-contract");
376
377         // solhint-disable-next-line avoid-low-level-calls
```

- Here you are checking that the newOwner address value is a proper valid address.



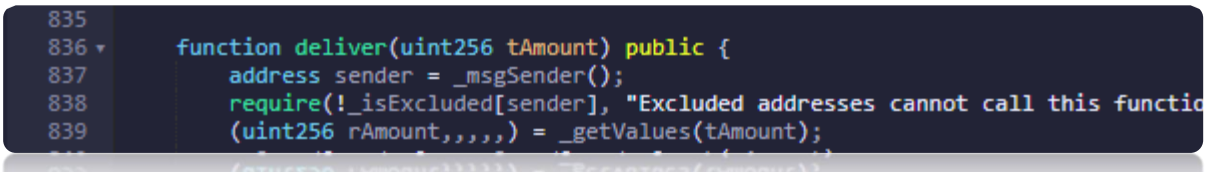
```
457     function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public virtual onlyOwner {
458         require(newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is the zero address");
459         emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, newOwner);
460         _owner = newOwner;
461     }
```

- Here you are checking that the _previousOwner is not msg.sender and current time should be less than _lockTime.



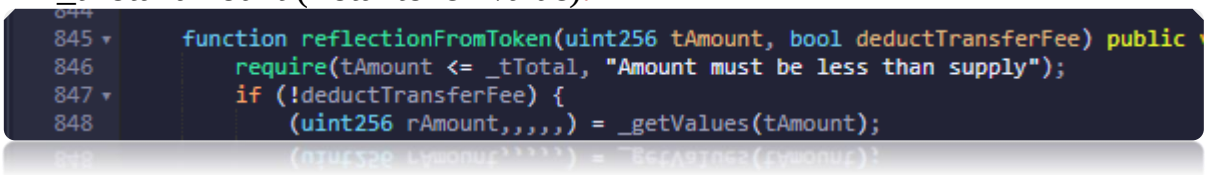
```
476     function unlock() public virtual {
477         require(_previousOwner == msg.sender, "You don't have permission to unlock
478         require(now > _lockTime , "Contract is locked until 7 days");
479         emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, _previousOwner);
```

- Here you are checking that this function is not called by the address which is excluded.



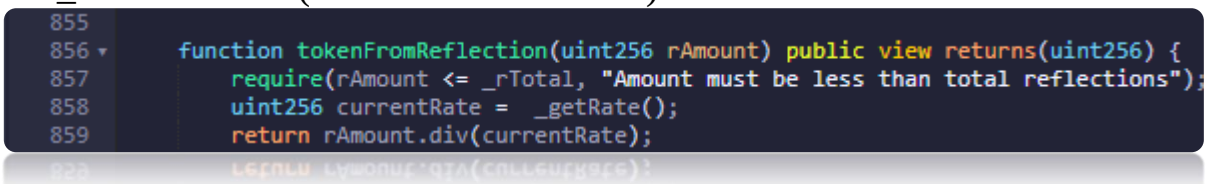
```
835
836     function deliver(uint256 tAmount) public {
837         address sender = _msgSender();
838         require(!_isExcluded[sender], "Excluded addresses cannot call this functio
839         (uint256 rAmount,,,,,) = _getValues(tAmount);
```

- Here you are checking that tAmount value should be less than or equal to the _tTotal amount (Total token value).



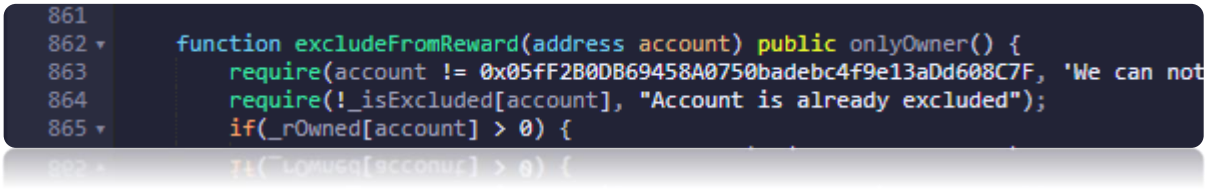
```
845     function reflectionFromToken(uint256 tAmount, bool deductTransferFee) public
846         require(tAmount <= _tTotal, "Amount must be less than supply");
847         if (!deductTransferFee) {
848             (uint256 rAmount,,,,,) = _getValues(tAmount);
```

- Here you are checking that rAmount value should be less than or equal to the _rTotal amount (Total reflections value).

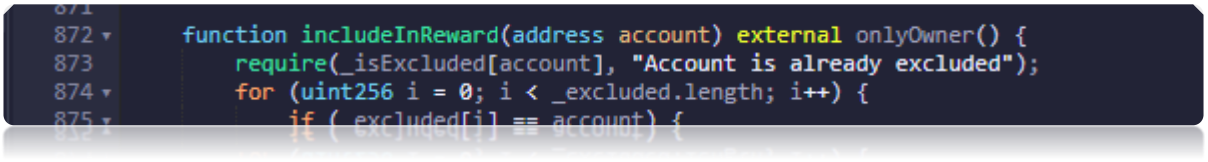


```
855
856     function tokenFromReflection(uint256 rAmount) public view returns(uint256) {
857         require(rAmount <= _rTotal, "Amount must be less than total reflections");
858         uint256 currentRate =  _getRate();
859         return rAmount.div(currentRate);
```

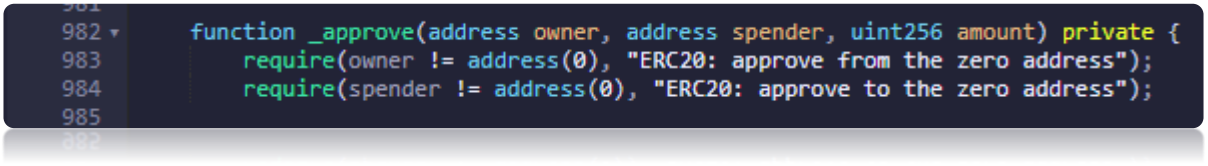
- Here you are checking that account address is not already excluded from a reward and address is not Pancake Router address.



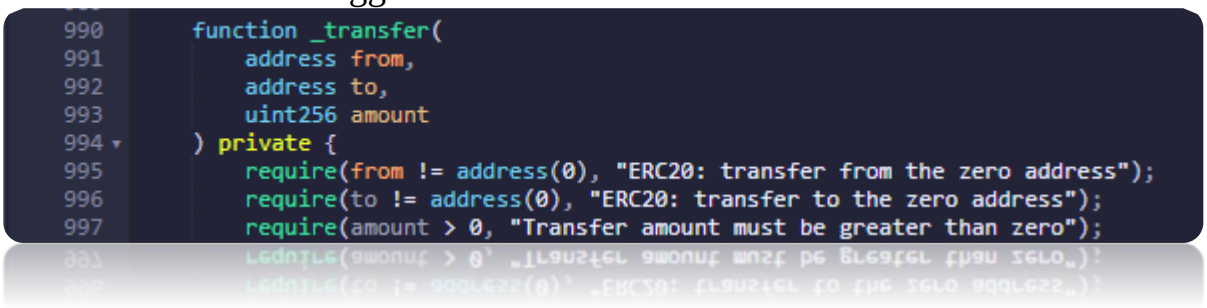
- Here you are checking that an account address is not already included for reward.



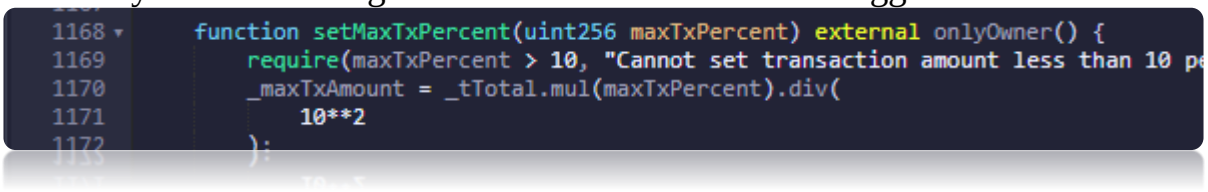
- Here you are checking that owner and spender addresses value are proper addresses.



- Here you are checking that addresses values of from and to are proper, an amount should be bigger than 0.



- Here you are checking that maxTxPercent should be bigger than 10.



- **Critical vulnerabilities found in the contract**

=> No Critial vulnerabilities found

- # Medium vulnerabilities found in the contract

=> No Medium vulnerabilities found

- # Low severity vulnerabilities found

  - ## 7.1: Short address attack:-

=> This is not a big issue in solidity, because of a new release of the solidity version. But it is good practice to check for the short address.

=> After updating the version of solidity it's not mandatory.

=> In some functions you are not checking the value of Address parameter here I am showing only necessary functions.

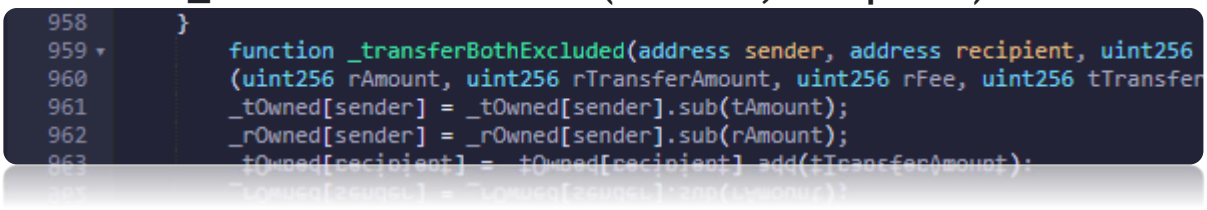
Function: - excludeFromReward, includeInReward ('account')

```
862 ▾   function excludeFromReward(address account) public onlyOwner() {
863         require(account != 0x05fF2B0DB69458A0750badebc4f9e13aDd608C7F, 'We can not
864         require(!_isExcluded[account], "Account is already excluded");
865 ▾       if(_rOwned[account] > 0) {
```

```
872 ▾   function includeInReward(address account) external onlyOwner() {
873         require(_isExcluded[account], "Account is already excluded");
874 ▾       for (uint256 i = 0; i < _excluded.length; i++) {
875 ▾           if (_excluded[i] == account) {
```

- It's necessary to check the address value of "account". Because here you are passing whatever variable comes in "account" address from outside.

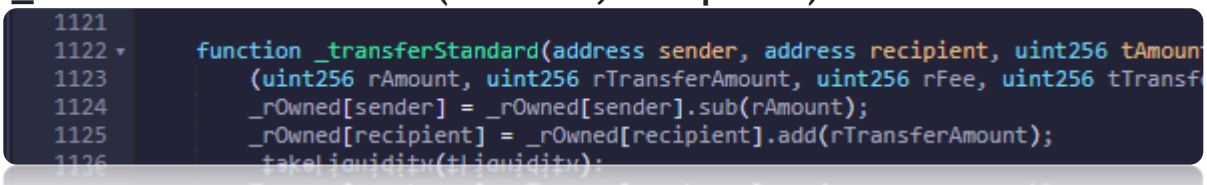
Function: - _transferBothExcluded ('sender', 'recipient')



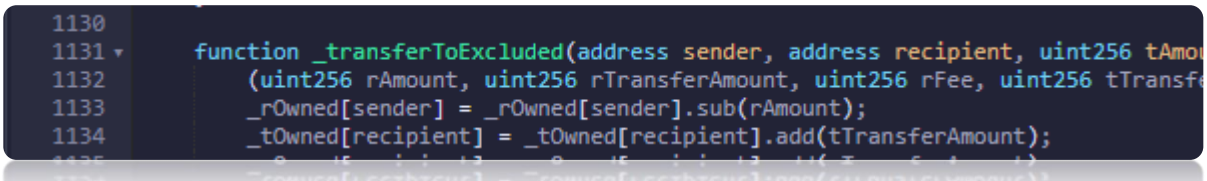
```
958     }
959     function _transferBothExcluded(address sender, address recipient, uint256
960     (uint256 rAmount, uint256 rTransferAmount, uint256 rFee, uint256 tTransfer
961     _tOwned[sender] = _tOwned[sender].sub(tAmount);
962     _rOwned[sender] = _rOwned[sender].sub(rAmount);
```

- It's necessary to check the addresses value of "sender", "recipient". Because here you are passing whatever variable comes in "sender", "recipient" addresses from outside.

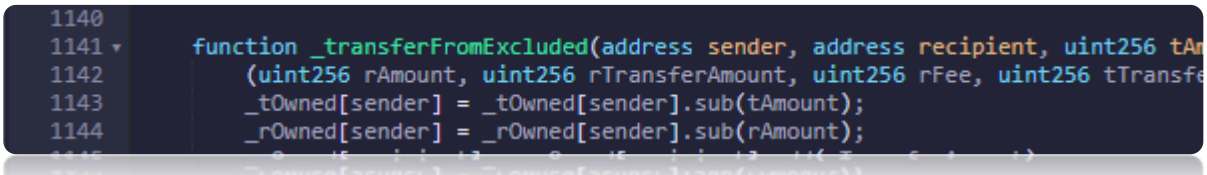
Function: - _transferStandard, _transferToExcluded, _transferFromExcluded ('sender', 'recipient')



```
1121
1122    function _transferStandard(address sender, address recipient, uint256 tAmoun
1123        (uint256 rAmount, uint256 rTransferAmount, uint256 rFee, uint256 tTransf
1124        _rOwned[sender] = _rOwned[sender].sub(rAmount);
1125        _rOwned[recipient] = _rOwned[recipient].add(rTransferAmount);
```



```
1130
1131    function _transferToExcluded(address sender, address recipient, uint256 tAmo
1132        (uint256 rAmount, uint256 rTransferAmount, uint256 rFee, uint256 tTransf
1133        _rOwned[sender] = _rOwned[sender].sub(rAmount);
1134        _tOwned[recipient] = _tOwned[recipient].add(tTransferAmount);
```



```
1140
1141    function _transferFromExcluded(address sender, address recipient, uint256 tA
1142        (uint256 rAmount, uint256 rTransferAmount, uint256 rFee, uint256 tTransfe
1143        _tOwned[sender] = _tOwned[sender].sub(tAmount);
1144        _rOwned[sender] = _rOwned[sender].sub(rAmount);
```

- It's necessary to check the addresses value of "sender", "recipient". Because here you are passing whatever variable comes in "sender", "recipient" addresses from outside.

- **Function: - setCharityWallet, setMarketingWallet ('newWallet')**

```
1159    function setCharityWallet(address newWallet) external onlyOwner() {
1160        charityAddress = newWallet;
1161    }
```

```
1163    function setMarketingWallet(address newWallet) external onlyOwner() {
1164        MarketingWallet = newWallet;
1165    }
```

  - It's necessary to check the address value of "newWallet". Because here you are passing whatever variable comes in "newWallet" address from outside.

7.2: Compiler version is not fixed:-

=> In this file you have put "pragma solidity ^0.6.12;" which is not a good way to define compiler version.

=> Solidity source files indicate the versions of the compiler they can be compiled with. Pragma solidity >=0.6.12; // bad: compiles 0.6.12 and above pragma solidity 0.6.12; //good: compiles 0.6.12 only

=> If you put(>=) symbol then you are able to get compiler version 0.6.12 and above. But if you don't use(^/>=) symbol then you are able to use only 0.6.12 version. And if there are some changes come in the compiler and you use the old version then some issues may come at deploy time.

=> Try to use latest version of solidity

7.3: Approve given more allowance:-

=> I have found that in approve function user can give more allowance to a user beyond their balance.
=> It is necessary to check that user can give allowance less or equal to their amount.
=> There is no validation about user balance. So it is good to check that a user not set approval wrongly.

Function: - _approve

```
982     function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 amount) private {
983         require(owner != address(0), "ERC20: approve from the zero address");
984         require(spender != address(0), "ERC20: approve to the zero address");
985 
986         _allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
987         emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
```

- Here you can check that balance of owner should be bigger or equal to amount value.

7.4: Add check for improvement of security:-

=> Here I am giving suggestions to improve some validations so that it can protect your contract from getting unusual call.
=> If you feel it is not necessary then you can leave it.

Function: - excludeFromFee

```
1150 
1151     function excludeFromFee(address account) public onlyOwner {
1152         _isExcludedFromFee[account] = true;
1153     }
```

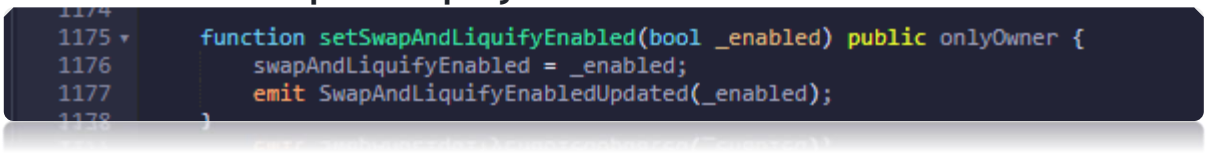
- Here you can check that account is not already excluded from fee then you can assign it to true and also check address value is proper and valid.

Function: - includeInFee

```
1154 
1155     function includeInFee(address account) public onlyOwner {
1156         _isExcludedFromFee[account] = false;
1157     }
```

- Here you can check that account is not already included from fee then you can assign it to false and also check address value is proper and valid.

Function: - setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled



- Here you can check that _enabled value and swapAndLiquifyEnabled value is not same if it is same then you don't need to run this function and pay fee to ethereum blockchain.

• Summary of the Audit

Overall the code is well and performs well. There is no back

door to steal fund.

Please try to check the address and value of token externally before sending to the solidity code.

Our final recommendation would be to pay more attention to the visibility of the functions , hardcoded address and mapping since it’s quite important to define who’s supposed to executed the functions and to follow best practices regarding the use of assert, require etc. (which you are doing ;)).

- **Good Point:** Code performance is good. Address validation and value validation is done properly.
- **Suggestions:** Please add address validations at some place and also try to use the latest and static version of solidity, check user balance in approve function, try to add suggested validations.