

Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit

August 29, 2024

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Audit requested by



Letit Staking (Proxy)

0x957aA184f954b1Ab47014Cd0E6e9AD51a5a7090B

Global Overview

Manual Code Review

In this audit report we will highlight the following issues:





Vulnerability Level	Total	Pending	Acknowledged	Resolved
 Informational	0	0	0	0
 Low-Risk	0	0	0	0
 Medium-Risk	0	0	0	0
 High-Risk	1	1	0	0

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Audit Summary

Project Name	Letit Staking (Proxy)
Website	https://letit.ai/
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain
Smart Contract Language	Solidity
Contract Address	0x957aA184f954b1Ab47014Cd0E6e9AD51a5a7090B
Audit Method	Static Analysis, Manual Review
Date of Audit	29 August 2024

This audit report has been prepared by Coinsult's experts at the request of the client. In this audit, the results of the static analysis and the manual code review will be presented. The purpose of the audit is to see if the functions work as intended, and to identify potential security issues within the smart contract.

The information in this report should be used to understand the risks associated with the smart contract. This report can be used as a guide for the development team on how the contract could possibly be improved by remediating the issues that were identified.

Audit Scope

Coinsult was commissioned by Letit Staking (Proxy) to perform an audit based on the following code:

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x957aA184f954b1Ab47014Cd0E6e9AD51a5a7090B#code>

Note that we only audited the code available to us on this URL at the time of the audit. If the URL is not from any block explorer (main net), it may be subject to change. Always check the contract address on this audit report and compare it to the token you are doing research for.

Audit Method

Coinsult's manual smart contract audit is an extensive methodical examination and analysis of the smart contract's code that is used to interact with the blockchain. This process is conducted to discover errors, issues and security vulnerabilities in the code in order to suggest improvements and ways to fix them.

Automated Vulnerability Check

Coinsult uses software that checks for common vulnerability issues within smart contracts. We use automated tools that scan the contract for security vulnerabilities such as integer-overflow, integer-underflow, out-of-gas-situations, unchecked transfers, etc.

Manual Code Review

Coinsult's manual code review involves a human looking at source code, line by line, to find vulnerabilities. Manual code review helps to clarify the context of coding decisions. Automated tools are faster but they cannot take the developer's intentions and general business logic into consideration.

Used tools

- Slither: Solidity static analysis framework
- Remix: IDE Developer Tool
- CWE: Common Weakness Enumeration
- SWC: Smart Contract Weakness Classification and Test Cases
- DEX: Testnet Blockchains

Risk Classification

Coinsult uses certain vulnerability levels, these indicate how bad a certain issue is. The higher the risk, the more strictly it is recommended to correct the error before using the contract.

Vulnerability Level	Description
● Informational	Does not compromise the functionality of the contract in any way
● Low-Risk	Won't cause any problems, but can be adjusted for improvement
● Medium-Risk	Will likely cause problems and it is recommended to adjust
● High-Risk	Will definitely cause problems, this needs to be adjusted

Coinsult has four statuses that are used for each risk level. Below we explain them briefly.

Risk Status	Description
Total	Total amount of issues within this category
Pending	Risks that have yet to be addressed by the team
Acknowledged	The team is aware of the risks but does not resolve them
Resolved	The team has resolved and remedied the risk

SWC Attack Analysis

The Smart Contract Weakness Classification Registry (SWC Registry) is an implementation of the weakness classification scheme proposed in [EIP-1470](#). It is loosely aligned to the terminologies and structure used in the Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) while overlaying a wide range of weakness variants that are specific to smart contracts.

ID	Description	Status
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	Passed
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	Passed
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Passed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed
SWC-107	Reentrancy	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Passed
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	Passed
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Passed
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Passed

SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Passed
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed
SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed

Error Code	Description
CSH-01	Contract is a proxy, owner can change the implementation

● **High-Risk:** Must be fixed, will bring problems.

Contract is a proxy, owner can change the implementation

```
/**
 * @dev Upgrade the implementation of the proxy.
 *
 * NOTE: Only the admin can call this function. See {ProxyAdmin-upgrade}.
 */
function upgradeTo(address newImplementation) external ifAdmin {
    _upgradeToAndCall(newImplementation, bytes(""), false);
}
```

Recommendation

Owner can change the implementation of the contract, resulting in new code / behaviour of the token contract. We cannot audit future implementations as they can change over-time.

Other Owner Privileges Check

Error Code	Description
CEN-100	Centralization: Operator Privileges

Coinsult lists all important contract methods which the owner can interact with.

Owner can upgrade the implementation (proxy)

Owner can set USDT fee with max of maxUsdtFeeRate

Owner can withdraw tokens and ETH (except the deposited tokens)

Notes

Notes by Letit Staking (Proxy)

No notes provided by the team.

Notes by Coinconsult

No notes provided by Coinconsult

Contract Snapshot

This is how the constructor of the contract looked at the time of auditing the smart contract.

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
// OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.8.3) (proxy/transparent/TransparentUpgradeableProxy.sol)

pragma solidity ^0.8.0;

import "../ERC1967/ERC1967Proxy.sol";

/**
 * @dev Interface for {TransparentUpgradeableProxy}. In order to implement transparency, {TransparentUpg
 * does not implement this interface directly, and some of its functions are implemented by an internal
 * mechanism. The compiler is unaware that these functions are implemented by {TransparentUpgradeablePro
 * include them in the ABI so this interface must be used to interact with it.
 */
interface ITransparentUpgradeableProxy is IERC1967 {
    function admin() external view returns (address);

    function implementation() external view returns (address);

    function changeAdmin(address) external;

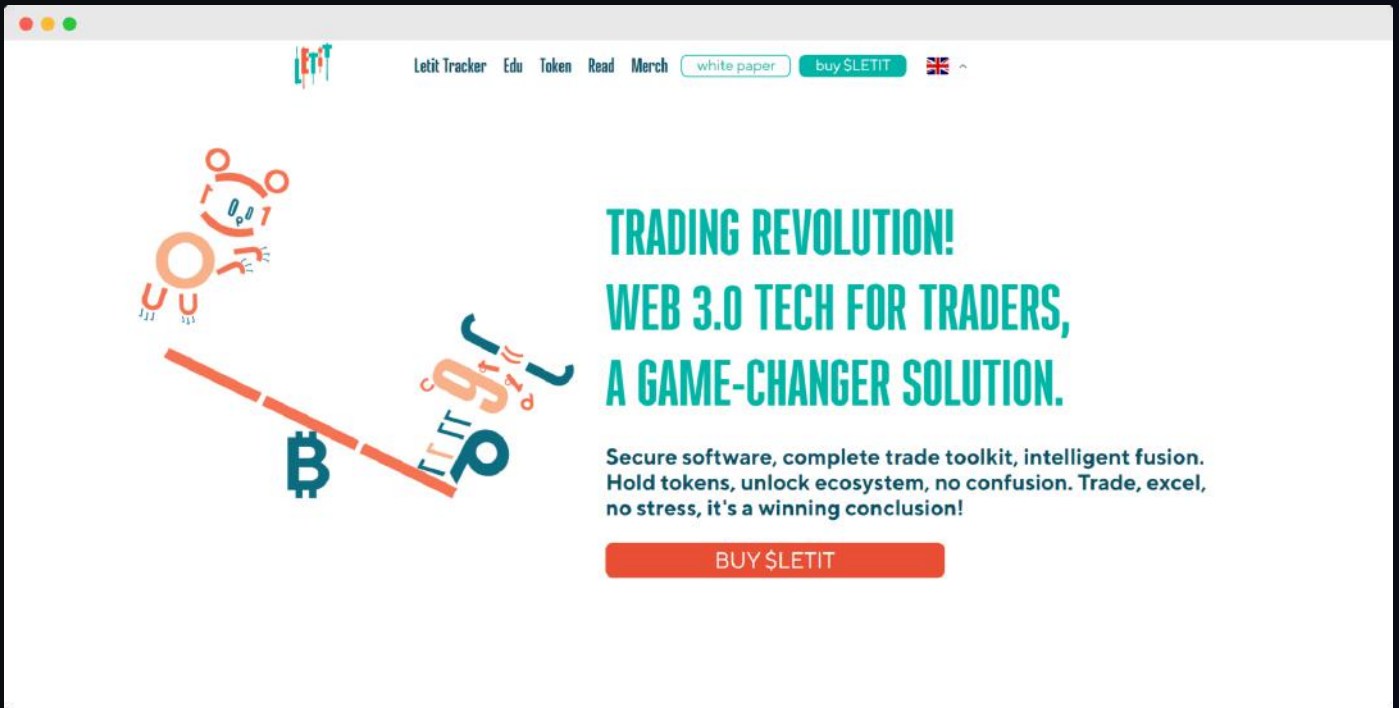
    function upgradeTo(address) external;

    function upgradeToAndCall(address, bytes memory) external payable;
}

/**
 * @dev This contract implements a proxy that is upgradeable by an admin.
 *
 * To avoid https://medium.com/nomic-labs-blog/malicious-backdoors-in-ethereum-proxies-62629adf3357\[prox
 * clashing], which can potentially be used in an attack, this contract uses the
 * https://blog.openzeppelin.com/the-transparent-proxy-pattern/\[transparent proxy pattern\]. This pattern
 * things that go hand in hand:
 *
 * 1. If any account other than the admin calls the proxy, the call will be forwarded to the implementat
 * that call matches one of the admin functions exposed by the proxy itself.
 * 2. If the admin calls the proxy, it can access the admin functions, but its calls will never be forwa
 * implementation. If the admin tries to call a function on the implementation it will fail with an error
```

Website Review

Coinsult checks the website completely manually and looks for visual, technical and textual errors. We also look at the security, speed and accessibility of the website. In short, a complete check to see if the website meets the current standard of the web development industry.



Type of check	Description
Mobile friendly?	● The website is mobile friendly
Contains jQuery errors?	● The website does not contain jQuery errors
Is SSL secured?	● The website is SSL secured
Contains spelling errors?	● The website does not contain spelling errors

Certificate of Proof

● Not KYC verified by Coinsult

Letit Staking (Proxy)

Audited by Coinsult.net



Date: 29 August 2024

✓ Advanced Manual Smart Contract Audit

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Coinsult is not responsible if a project turns out to be a scam, rug-pull or honeypot. We only provide a detailed analysis for your own research.

Coinsult is not responsible for any financial losses. Nothing in this contract audit is financial advice, please do your own research.

The information provided in this audit is for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice. Coinsult does not endorse, recommend, support or suggest to invest in any project.

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End of report

Smart Contract Audit

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