



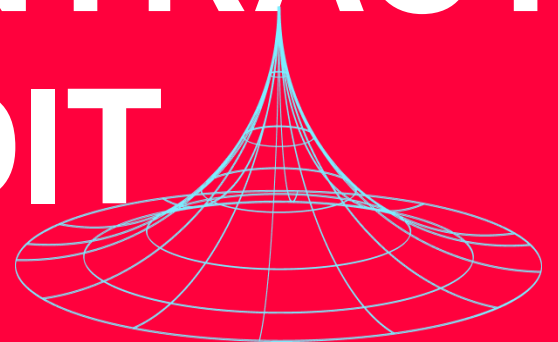
WEBSITE

TELEGRAM

<https://www.lunacash.finance> https://t.me/Luna_cash



SMART CONTRACT AUDIT



Vital Block Solidity reports are not, nor should be considered, an “endorsement” or “disapproval” of any project or team. These reports are not, nor should be considered, an indication of the economics or value of any “product” or “asset” created by any team or project that contracts Vital Block to perform a security review.

Vital Block Solidity Reports do not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the technology analysed, nor do they provide any indication of the technologies proprietors, business, business model or legal compliance.

Vital Block Solidity Reports should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any project. These reports in no way provide investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort. Vital Block Solidity Reports represent an extensive auditing process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology.

Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk. Vital Block Solidity’s position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. Vital Block Solidity’s goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies, and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyse

What is a Vital Block Audit report?

- A document describing in detail an in-depth analysis of a particular piece(s) of source code provided to Vital Block Solidity by a Client.
- An organized collection of testing results, analysis and inferences made about the structure, implementation, and overall best practices of a particular piece of source code.
- Representation that a Client of Vital Block Solidity has indeed completed a round of auditing with the intention to increase the quality of the company/ product’s IT infrastructure and or source code.

Overview



Project Summary

Project Name	LUNA CASH
Description	LUNA CASH is A Unique Protocol Designed For the community. With Sustainable Decentralized Earning Protocol .
Platform	Binance Mainnet
Mainnet Contracts:	0x06e2978044e3e32f11996016397d65f993093242 *Luna Cash (LCASH*)
Files:	Luna Cash.sol

Audit Summary

Delivery Date	July August 3 2022
Method of Audit	Security Static Analysis
Timeline	Story Points 100

Vulnerability Summary

Total Issues Found	0
Total Issues Resolved	0
Total Critical	0
Total High	1
Total Medium	2
Total Low	0
Total Informational	2

Our Audit Methodology

- **STEP 1**

A manual line-by-line code review to ensure the logic behind each function is safe and secured against common attack vectors.

- **STEP 2**

Simulation of hundreds of thousands of Smart Contract Interactions on a test and Mainnet blockchain using a combination of automated test tools and manual testing to determine if any security vulnerabilities exist.

- **STEP 3**

Consultation with the project team on the audit report pre-publication to implement recommendations and resolve any outstanding issues.

The following grading structure is used to assess the level of vulnerability found within all Smart Contracts:

THREAT LEVEL	DEFINITION
Critical	Severe vulnerabilities which compromise the entire protocol and could result in immediate data manipulation or asset loss.
High	Significant vulnerabilities which compromise the functioning of the smart contracts leading to possible data manipulation or asset loss.
Medium	Vulnerabilities which if not fixed within in a set timescale could compromise the functioning of the smart contracts leading to possible data manipulation or asset loss.
Low	Low level vulnerabilities which may or may not have an impact on the optimal performance of the Smart contract.
Informational	Issues related to coding best practice which do not have any impact on the functionality of the Smart Contracts

Description



LUNA CASH : (LCASH) tokenomics are designed with long-term value creation in mind. We believe that great things take time to build properly and that success will require long-term commitment from the team.

Buy Trading Fees 10.0% - LP | 3% Reward | 4% Marketing | 1% Staking | 2% LP

Sell Trading Fees 10.0% - LP | 3% Reward | 4% Marketing | 1% Staking | 2% LP

Initial supply : **50,000,000 LCASH**



LUNA CASH 🌐 TOKENOMICS



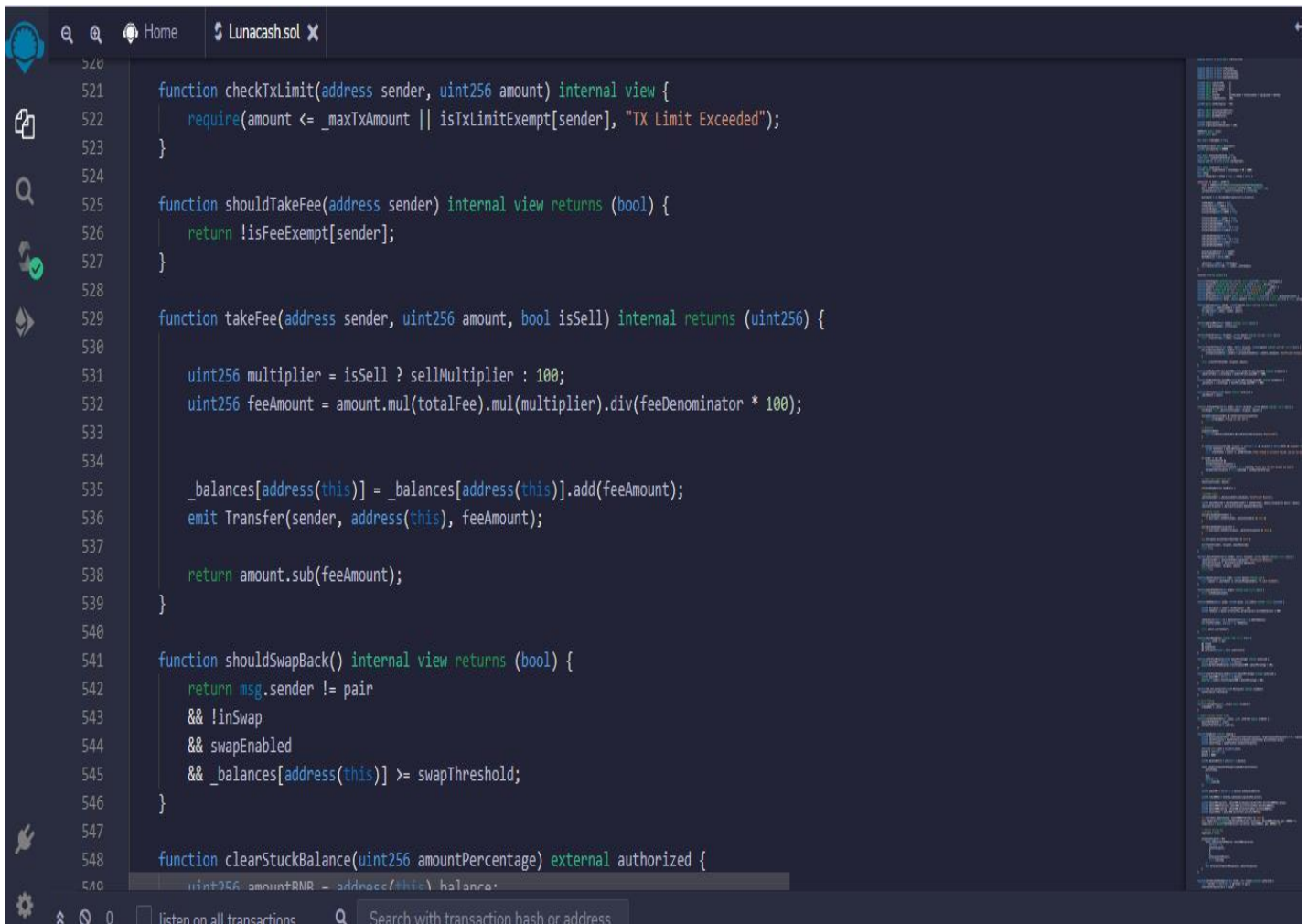
Vulnerability 0: No important security issue detected.

Threat level: Medium

Description:

Not a honeypot transaction simulation is success at the moment. Always DYOR before investing.

INFO! There is no liquidity with BNB. Results with non-BNB pair may differ. If the token is not live yet, results may be different once the token is live. It is common for tokens to have 0% taxes before launching on DEX!



```
520
521 function checkTxLimit(address sender, uint256 amount) internal view {
522     require(amount <= _maxTxAmount || isTxLimitExempt[sender], "TX Limit Exceeded");
523 }
524
525 function shouldTakeFee(address sender) internal view returns (bool) {
526     return !isFeeExempt[sender];
527 }
528
529 function takeFee(address sender, uint256 amount, bool isSell) internal returns (uint256) {
530
531     uint256 multiplier = isSell ? sellMultiplier : 100;
532     uint256 feeAmount = amount.mul(totalFee).mul(multiplier).div(feeDenominator * 100);
533
534
535     _balances[address(this)] = _balances[address(this)].add(feeAmount);
536     emit Transfer(sender, address(this), feeAmount);
537
538     return amount.sub(feeAmount);
539 }
540
541 function shouldSwapBack() internal view returns (bool) {
542     return msg.sender != pair
543         && !inSwap
544         && swapEnabled
545         && _balances[address(this)] >= swapThreshold;
546 }
547
548 function clearStuckBalance(uint256 amountPercentage) external authorized {
549     uint256 amountBMR = address(this).balance;
```

LUNA CASH REVIEW



Vulnerability 1: The owner can change the high fee setting function in the contract.

Threat level: Low

Vulnerability 1: Gas optimisation

Threat level 2: Informational

Description: this smart-contract can be Modified by Deployer

This can always change! Do your own due diligence.

INFO! Owner can change trading tax fee. which is Really a normal function for most Smart Contract. Removal fee is private and calculate function

LUNA CASH (LCASH)

No trading data available: either trading is disabled, or no Liquidity for the token Yet.

Recommendation:

The contract can be modified so that it can be done via a single call to save gas.

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uint256 amountReceived = shouldTakeFee(sender) ? takeFee(sender, amount, (recipient == pair)) : amount;
_balances[recipient] = _balances[recipient].add(amountReceived);

// Dividend tracker
if(!isDividendExempt[sender]) {
    try distributor.setShare(sender, _balances[sender]) {} catch {}
}

if(!isDividendExempt[recipient]) {
    try distributor.setShare(recipient, _balances[recipient]) {} catch {}
}

try distributor.process(distributorGas) {} catch {}

emit Transfer(sender, recipient, amountReceived);
return true;
}

function _basicTransfer(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) internal returns (bool) {
    _balances[sender] = _balances[sender].sub(amount, "Insufficient Balance");
    _balances[recipient] = _balances[recipient].add(amount);
    emit Transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
    return true;
}

function checkTxLimit(address sender, uint256 amount) internal view {
    require(amount <= _maxTxAmount || isTxLimitExempt[sender], "TX Limit Exceeded");
}
```


Issues Checking Status

Issue description	Checking status
1. Compiler errors.	Passed
2. Race conditions and Reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions.	Passed
3. Possible delays in data delivery.	Passed
4. Oracle calls.	Passed
5. Front running.	Passed
6. Timestamp dependence.	Passed
7. Integer Overflow and Underflow.	Passed
8. DoS with Revert.	Passed
9. DoS with block gas limit.	Passed
10. Methods execution permissions.	Passed
11. Economy model of the contract.	Passed
12. The impact of the exchange rate on the logic.	Passed
13. Private user data leaks.	Passed
14. Malicious Event log.	Passed
15. Scoping and Declarations.	Passed
16. Uninitialized storage pointers.	Passed
17. Arithmetic accuracy.	Passed
18. Design Logic.	Passed
19. Cross-function race conditions.	Passed
20. Safe Open Zeppelin contracts implementation and usage.	Passed
21. Fallback function security.	Passed



Audit Result
PASSED

Conclusion



During the Vital block Audit process, the LUNA CASH contract was analysed by manual review and automated testing. All issues identified was after deployment to mainnet. By submitting the contract for audit after Deployment, the team have displayed a strong commitment to security.

Whilst there are no obvious vulnerabilities or security risks identified within the main net contract, it is beyond the scope of this Vital Block Audit to comment upon any risks associated with tokenomics, adoption or platform longevity. Before placing funds in any defi protocol Vital Block encourages potential investors to exercise due diligence and research all projects thoroughly to assess plans for ongoing development and financial sustainability.

Finding Categories

Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization findings refer to exhibits that do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.

Mathematical Operations

Mathematical Operation exhibits entail findings that relate to mishandling of math formulas, such as overflows, incorrect operations etc.

Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings are exhibits that detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how `block.timestamp` works.

Control Flow

Control Flow findings concern the access control imposed on functions, such as owner-only functions being invoke-able by anyone under certain circumstances.

Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in avulnerability.

Data Flow

Data Flow findings describe faults in the way data is handled at rest and in memory, such as the result of a structassignment operation affecting an in-memory struct rather than an instorage one.

Language Specific

Language Specific findings are issues that would only arise within Solidity, i.e. incorrect usage of `private` or `delete`.

Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated byte-code and comment on how to make the codebase more legible and as a result easily maintainable.

Inconsistency

Inconsistency findings refer to functions that should seemingly behave similarly yet contain different code, such as a constructor assignment imposing different require statements on the input variables than a setter function.

Magic Numbers

Magic Number findings refer to numeric literals that are expressed in the codebase in their raw format and should otherwise be specified as constant contract variables aiding in their legibility and maintainability.

Compiler Error

Compiler Error findings refer to an error in the structure of the code that renders it impossible to compile using the specified version of the project.

Dead Code

Code that otherwise does not affect the functionality of the codebase and can be safely omitted.

VitalBlock

Making Defi And Web3 a Safer place



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Decentralized Smart Contract Auditing Firm.