Cyberscope

Audit Report

Clrs Presale

April 2023

SHA256 a70c5e57f04cd95793386cdca7a5ce148b6751d9e7d98983ccefe1a55146b880

Audited by © cyberscope

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Review

Testing Deploy	https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x2b675b486a2381384abfb41ee135d06d9093e628

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	18 Apr 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
contracts/CLRSPresale.sol	a70c5e57f04cd95793386cdca7a5ce148b6751d9e7d98983ccefe1a55146b880

Introduction

The CLRSPresale smart contract implements a presale contract for a token.

The contract defines several state variables

- `_contributions`, which is a mapping of addresses to the amount of ether contributed by each address; _token, which is the token being sold.
- `_tokenDecimals`, which is the number of decimals of the token; _wallet, which is the address that will receive the funds raised; _rate, which is the number of tokens that can be purchased for each wei of ether;
- `_weiRaised`, which is the total amount of wei raised.
- `endICO`, which is the end time of the pre-sale event.
- `minPurchase`, which is the minimum amount of ether that can be purchased by a user.
- `maxPurchase`, which is the maximum amount of ether that can be contributed by an address.
- `hardCap`, which is the maximum amount of ether that can be raised.
- `softCap`, which is the minimum amount of ether that needs to be raised.
- `availableTokensICO`, which is the number of tokens available for sale during the pre-sale event.
- `startRefund`, which is a boolean flag indicating whether a refund process has started.
- `refundStartDate`, which is the start time of the refund process.

Functionality

The `startICO` function is used to start the pre-sale event with the necessary arguments.

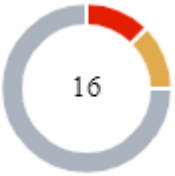
The `stopICO` function is used to stop the pre-sale event. If the soft cap has been reached, the funds raised are transferred to the wallet address. Otherwise, the `startRefund` flag is set to true, and the `refundStartDate` is set to the current time.

The `buyTokens` function is used to purchase tokens during the pre-sale event. It performs the necessary check to validate that the purchase is valid. Then the number of tokens purchased is calculated based on the `_rate` and `_tokenDecimals` variables, the necessary updates are taking place, and the `TokensPurchased` event is emitted.

The `claimTokens` function is used to claim tokens after the pre-sale event has ended. If the presale is in the correct valid state, the number of tokens purchased by the sender is calculated. The necessary state variables are updated. Finally, the tokens are transferred to the sender, and the `TokensClaimed` event is emitted.

The `withdraw` function is accessible by the owner to withdraw the ether raised during the pre-sale event. If the startRefund flag is false, and either the refund period has ended or no refunds have been requested, the ethers are transferred to the wallet address, and 5% of the ether are transferred to a specific address.

Findings Breakdown



Critical	2
Medium	2
Minor / Informative	12

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
Critical	2	0	0	0
Medium	2	0	0	0
Minor / Informative	12	0	0	0

Diagnostics

Critical Medium Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	PMI	Presale Mechanism Inconsistency	Unresolved
●	MSC	Missing Sanity Check	Unresolved
●	PTD	Presale Token Drain	Unresolved
●	MPPC	Missing Purchase Prevalidation Check	Unresolved
●	VO	Variable Optimization	Unresolved
●	CI	Calculation Inconsistency	Unresolved
●	MRPC	Missing Refund Prevalidation Check	Unresolved
●	MSE	Missing Solidity Events	Unresolved
●	RSML	Redundant SafeMath Library	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L07	Missing Events Arithmetic	Unresolved
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L11	Unnecessary Boolean equality	Unresolved

●	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved
●	L17	Usage of Solidity Assembly	Unresolved

PMI - Presale Mechanism Inconsistency

Criticality	Critical
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L461
Status	Unresolved

Description

The presale mechanism in the contract should have consistent parameters that are fixed and cannot be modified by the owner once the presale has started. All parameters, including the available token amount, should be set before the start of the presale to ensure consistency and fairness for all investors.

```
function setAvailableTokens(uint256 amount) public onlyOwner
icoNotActive{
    availableTokensICO = amount;
    emit AvailableTokenUpdated(amount);
}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to have fixed `availableTokensICO` presale parameter before the start of the presale and prevent the owner from modifying it once the presale has started.

MSC - Missing Sanity Check

Criticality	Critical
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L456,461,475,480,484
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is processing variables that have not been properly sanitized and checked that they form the proper shape. These variables may produce vulnerability issues.

The `_rate` variable could be set to zero and prevent users from taking tokens on the purchase transaction.

```
function setRate(uint256 newRate) external onlyOwner icoNotActive {
    _rate = newRate;
    emit RateUpdated(newRate);
}
```

The min purchase value can be set to values greater than the max purchase value and to zero.

```
function setMinPurchase(uint256 value) external onlyOwner{
    minPurchase = value;
    emit MinPurchaseUpdated(value);
}
```

The max purchase amount could be set to values lower than the min purchase amount.

```
function setMaxPurchase(uint256 value) external onlyOwner{
    maxPurchase = value;
    emit MaxPurchaseUpdated(value);
}
```

The hard cap could be set to values lower than the soft cap.

```
function setHardCap(uint256 value) external onlyOwner{
    hardCap = value;
    emit HardCapUpdated(value);
}
```

The soft value could be set to values greater than the hard cap.

```
function setSoftCap(uint256 value) external onlyOwner {
    softCap = value;
}
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to properly check the variables according to the required specifications.

- The `softCap` variable should exceed the hard cap.
- The `rate` variable should be greater than zero.
- The `maxPurchase` variable should be lower than or equal to `hardCap` .

The following requirements are used in the contract's implementation. The contract should re-apply the following requirements to the related setter functions.

- `require(_softCap < _hardCap, "Softcap must be lower than Hardcap");`
- `require(_minPurchase < _maxPurchase, "minPurchase must be lower than maxPurchase");`
- `require(_minPurchase > 0, '_minPurchase should > 0');`

PTD - Presale Token Drain

Criticality	Medium
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L494
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract currently allows the owner to withdraw tokens from the presale contract, which can lead to a reduction in the amount of tokens available for sale during the presale period. This can result in a loss of funds for investors who have already purchased tokens during the presale.

```
function takeTokens(IERC20 tokenAddress)  public onlyOwner
icoNotActive {
    IERC20 tokenBEP = tokenAddress;
    uint256 tokenAmt = tokenBEP.balanceOf(address(this));
    require(tokenAmt > 0, 'BEP-20 balance is 0');
    tokenBEP.safeTransfer(_wallet, tokenAmt);
}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to remove functionality that allows the contract owner to withdraw tokens from the presale contract. The presale contract should only allow for token purchases by investors and the contract owner should not have the ability to interfere with the presale process.

MPPC - Missing Purchase Prevalidation Check

Criticality	Medium
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L419
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract allows users to buy tokens despite the issuance of a refund, which can lead to investors making invalid purchases and potential loss of funds.

```
function _preValidatePurchase(
    address beneficiary,
    uint256 weiAmount
  ) internal view {
    require(
      beneficiary != address(0),
      "Crowdsale: beneficiary is the zero address"
    );
    require(weiAmount != 0, "Crowdsale: weiAmount is 0");
    require(weiAmount >= minPurchase, "have to send at least:
minPurchase");
    require(
      _contributions[beneficiary].add(weiAmount) <=
maxPurchase,
      "can't buy more than: maxPurchase"
    );
    require((_weiRaised + weiAmount) <= hardCap, "Hard Cap
reached");
    this;
}
```

The contract allows the users to buy tokens even if there are not enough tokens for purchase.

```
function buyTokens(address beneficiary) public nonReentrant
icoActive payable {
  ...
  availableTokensICO = availableTokensICO - tokens;
  ...
}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to add two extra pre-validation requirements in the token purchase function.

- Checking the `startRefund`, to prevent invalid purchases.
- Checking if there are enough available tokens for purchase.

VO - Variable Optimization

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L363
Status	Unresolved

Description

There are code segments that could be optimized. A segment may be optimized so that it becomes a smaller size, consumes less memory, executes more rapidly, or performs fewer operations.

The variable `tokenDecimals` is represented in `uint256`. The corresponding number will never exceed the value of 18, then the implementation of the contract does not necessarily require the use of a uint256 data type.

```
constructor (uint256 rate, address payable wallet, IERC20 token,
uint256 tokenDecimals)  {
    ...
    _tokenDecimals = 18 - tokenDecimals;
}
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take these segments into consideration and rewrite them so the runtime will be more performant. That way it will improve the efficiency and performance of the source code and reduce the cost of executing it.

The variable `tokenDecimals` could be represented to `uint8`.

CI - Calculation Inconsistency

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L413,414
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract performs calculations using two different methods, either native calculations or the SafeMath library, which can make it difficult to read and understand. This inconsistency may also introduce errors or vulnerabilities in the contract's logic.

```
_weiRaised = _weiRaised.add(weiAmount);
availableTokensICO = availableTokensICO - tokens;
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to use native calculations since the contract is compiled using a version of Solidity greater than 0.8.0. The compiler performs calculation checks to prevent overflows and underflows, making it safe to use native calculations. This will make the code simpler and easier to read and understand.

MRPC - Missing Refund Prevalidation Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L501
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract attempts to refund a user without verifying if the contract has enough balance to refund the user or if the user has any other contribution to refund.

```
function refundMe() public icoNotActive nonReentrant {
    require(startRefund == true, 'no refund available');
    require(msg.sender != address(0));
    uint amount = _contributions[msg.sender];
    if (address(this).balance >= amount) {
        _contributions[msg.sender] = 0;
        if (amount > 0) {
            address payable recipient = payable(msg.sender);
            recipient.transfer(amount);
            emit Refund(msg.sender, amount);
        }
    }
}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to add pre-validation checks with require statements when attempting to refund a user. The checks should verify that the contract has enough balance to refund the user and that the user has contributions to refund. If either of these conditions are not met, the contract should revert with a clear error message indicating the reason for the revert.

MSE - Missing Solidity Events

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L429,446,471,503
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract has some actions that a user can take on the contract that do not emit any events. Emitting events for significant actions is important as it allows external parties, such as wallets or dApps, to track and monitor the activity on the contract. Without these events, it may be difficult for external parties to accurately determine the current state of the contract.

```
require(startRefund == false);
require(startRefund == false || (refundStartDate + 3 days) <
block.timestamp);
require(_wallet != address(0));
require(msg.sender != address(0));
```

Recommendation

It is recommended adding events to the code that are emitted whenever a user interacts with the contract in a significant way. These events should include relevant details such as the user's address and the nature of the action taken. By doing so, the contract will be more transparent and easily auditable by external parties. It will also help prevent potential issues or disputes that may arise in the future.

RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol
Status	Unresolved

Description

SafeMath is a popular Solidity library that provides a set of functions for performing common arithmetic operations in a way that is resistant to integer overflows and underflows.

Starting with Solidity versions that are greater than or equal to 0.8.0, the arithmetic operations revert on underflow and overflow. As a result, the native functionality of the Solidity operations replaces the SafeMath library. Hence, the usage of the SafeMath library adds complexity, overhead and increases the gas consumption unnecessarily.

```
library SafeMath {...}
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to remove the SafeMath library. Since the version of the contract is greater than `0.8.0` then the pure Solidity arithmetic operations produce the same result.

If the previous functionality is required, then the contract could exploit the `unchecked { ... }` statement.

Read more about the breaking change on https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.16/080-breaking-changes.html#solidity-v0-8-0-breaking-changes.

IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L362,363
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is using variables that initialize them only in the constructor. The other functions are not mutating the variables. These variables are not defined as `immutable`.

```
_token
_tokenDecimals
```

Recommendation

By declaring a variable as immutable, the Solidity compiler is able to make certain optimizations. This can reduce the amount of storage and computation required by the contract, and make it more gas-efficient.

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L310,330,332,334,335,336,379
Status	Unresolved

Description

The Solidity style guide is a set of guidelines for writing clean and consistent Solidity code. Adhering to a style guide can help improve the readability and maintainability of the Solidity code, making it easier for others to understand and work with.

The followings are a few key points from the Solidity style guide:

1. Use camelCase for function and variable names, with the first letter in lowercase (e.g., myVariable, updateCounter).
2. Use PascalCase for contract, struct, and enum names, with the first letter in uppercase (e.g., MyContract, UserStruct, ErrorEnum).
3. Use uppercase for constant variables and enums (e.g., MAX_VALUE, ERROR_CODE).
4. Use indentation to improve readability and structure.
5. Use spaces between operators and after commas.
6. Use comments to explain the purpose and behavior of the code.
7. Keep lines short (around 120 characters) to improve readability.

```
function DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() external view returns (bytes32);
mapping (address => uint256) public _contributions
IERC20 public _token
address payable public _wallet
uint256 public _rate
uint256 public _weiRaised
uint _hardCap
uint _maxPurchase
uint _minPurchase
uint _softCap
```

Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, maintainability, and makes it easier to work with.
Find more information on the Solidity documentation
https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.17/style-guide.html#naming-convention.

L07 - Missing Events Arithmetic

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L388
Status	Unresolved

Description

Events are a way to record and log information about changes or actions that occur within a contract. They are often used to notify external parties or clients about events that have occurred within the contract, such as the transfer of tokens or the completion of a task.

It's important to carefully design and implement the events in a contract, and to ensure that all required events are included. It's also a good idea to test the contract to ensure that all events are being properly triggered and logged.

```
endICO = endDate
```

Recommendation

By including all required events in the contract and thoroughly testing the contract's functionality, the contract ensures that it performs as intended and does not have any missing events that could cause issues with its arithmetic.

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L141,148,160,175,179,188,192,217,248,252,260,265,274
Status	Unresolved

Description

In Solidity, dead code is code that is written in the contract, but is never executed or reached during normal contract execution. Dead code can occur for a variety of reasons, such as:

- Conditional statements that are always false.
- Functions that are never called.
- Unreachable code (e.g., code that follows a return statement).

Dead code can make a contract more difficult to understand and maintain, and can also increase the size of the contract and the cost of deploying and interacting with it.

```
function sendValue(address payable recipient, uint256 amount)
internal {
        require(address(this).balance >= amount, "Address:
insufficient balance");

        (bool success, ) = recipient.call{value: amount}("");
        require(success, "Address: unable to send value,
recipient may have reverted");
    }

function functionCall(address target, bytes memory data)
internal returns (bytes memory) {
        return functionCallWithValue(target, data, 0, "Address:
low-level call failed");
    }

function functionCallWithValue(address target, bytes memory
data, uint256 value) internal returns (bytes memory) {
        return functionCallWithValue(target, data, value,
"Address: low-level call with value failed");
    }

...
```

Recommendation

To avoid creating dead code, it's important to carefully consider the logic and flow of the contract and to remove any code that is not needed or that is never executed. This can help improve the clarity and efficiency of the contract.

L11 - Unnecessary Boolean equality

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L429,446,502
Status	Unresolved

Description

Boolean equality is unnecessary when comparing two boolean values. This is because a boolean value is either true or false, and there is no need to compare two values that are already known to be either true or false.

it's important to be aware of the types of variables and expressions that are being used in the contract's code, as this can affect the contract's behavior and performance. The comparison to boolean constants is redundant. Boolean constants can be used directly and do not need to be compared to true or false.

```
require(startRefund == false)
require(startRefund == false || (refundStartDate + 3 days) <
block.timestamp)
require(startRefund == true, 'no refund available')
```

Recommendation

Using the boolean value itself is clearer and more concise, and it is generally considered good practice to avoid unnecessary boolean equalities in Solidity code.

L16 - Validate Variable Setters

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L472,509
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract performs operations on variables that have been configured on user-supplied input. These variables are missing of proper check for the case where a value is zero. This can lead to problems when the contract is executed, as certain actions may not be properly handled when the value is zero.

```
_wallet = newWallet
recipient.transfer(amount)
```

Recommendation

By adding the proper check, the contract will not allow the variables to be configured with zero value. This will ensure that the contract can handle all possible input values and avoid unexpected behavior or errors. Hence, it can help to prevent the contract from being exploited or operating unexpectedly.

L17 - Usage of Solidity Assembly

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/CLRSPresale.sol#L231
Status	Unresolved

Description

Using assembly can be useful for optimizing code, but it can also be error-prone. It's important to carefully test and debug assembly code to ensure that it is correct and does not contain any errors.

Some common types of errors that can occur when using assembly in Solidity include Syntax, Type, Out-of-bounds, Stack, and Revert.

```
assembly {
                let returndata_size := mload(returndata)
                revert(add(32, returndata), returndata_size)
            }
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to use assembly sparingly and only when necessary, as it can be difficult to read and understand compared to Solidity code.

Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	**Visibility**	**Mutability**	**Modifiers**
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
ReentrancyGuard	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
SafeMath	Library			
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	div	Internal		

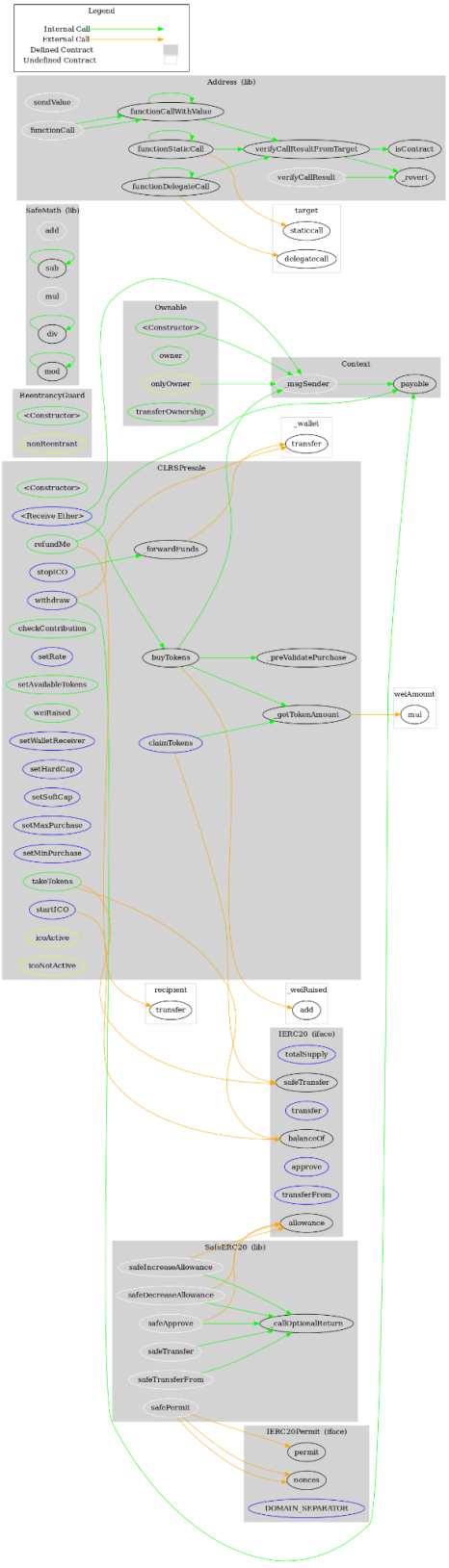
	mod	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
Address	Library			
	isContract	Internal		
	sendValue	Internal	✓	
	functionCall	Internal	✓	
	functionCall	Internal	✓	
	functionCallWithValue	Internal	✓	
	functionCallWithValue	Internal	✓	
	functionStaticCall	Internal		
	functionStaticCall	Internal		
	functionDelegateCall	Internal	✓	
	functionDelegateCall	Internal	✓	
	verifyCallResultFromTarget	Internal		
	verifyCallResult	Internal		
	_revert	Private		
SafeERC20	Library			
	safeTransfer	Internal	✓	
	safeTransferFrom	Internal	✓	
	safeApprove	Internal	✓	
	safeIncreaseAllowance	Internal	✓	

	safeDecreaseAllowance	Internal	✓	
	safePermit	Internal	✓	
	_callOptionalReturn	Private	✓	
IERC20Permit	Interface			
	permit	External	✓	-
	nonces	External		-
	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External		-
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
CLRSPresale	Implementation	ReentrancyGuard, Context, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
		External	Payable	-
	startICO	External	✓	onlyOwner icoNotActive
	stopICO	External	✓	onlyOwner icoActive

	buyTokens	Public	Payable	nonReentrant icoActive
	_preValidatePurchase	Internal		
	claimTokens	External	✓	icoNotActive nonReentrant
	_getTokenAmount	Internal		
	_forwardFunds	Internal	✓	
	withdraw	External	✓	onlyOwner icoNotActive
	checkContribution	Public		-
	setRate	External	✓	onlyOwner icoNotActive
	setAvailableTokens	Public	✓	onlyOwner icoNotActive
	weiRaised	Public		-
	setWalletReceiver	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setHardCap	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSoftCap	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMaxPurchase	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMinPurchase	External	✓	onlyOwner
	takeTokens	Public	✓	onlyOwner icoNotActive
	refundMe	Public	✓	icoNotActive nonReentrant

Inheritance Graph

Flow Graph


Legend
Internal Call
External Call
Defined Contract
Undefined Contract
Address (lib)
sendValue
functionCallWithValue
functionCall
functionStaticCall
verifyCallResultFromTarget
isContract
functionDelegateCall
verifyCallResult
_revert
target
staticcall
delegatecall
SafeMath (lib)
add
sub
mul
div
mod
Ownable
<Constructor>
owner
onlyOwner
transferOwnership
Context
msgSender
payable
ReentrancyGuard
<Constructor>
nonReentrant
_wallet
transfer
CLRSPresale
<Constructor>
<Receive Ether>
refundMe
stopICO
withdraw
checkContribution
setRate
setAvailableTokens
weiRaised
setWalletReceiver
setHardCap
setSoftCap
setMaxPurchase
setMinPurchase
takeTokens
startICO
icoActive
icoNotActive
forwardFunds
buyTokens
preValidatePurchase
_getTokenAmount
claimTokens
weiAmount
mul
recipient
transfer
weiRaised
add
IERC20 (iface)
totalSupply
safeTransfer
transfer
balanceOf
approve
transferFrom
allowance
SafeERC20 (lib)
safeIncreaseAllowance
safeDecreaseAllowance
safeApprove
safeTransfer
safeTransferFrom
safePermit
callOptionalReturn
IERC20Permit (iface)
permit
nonces
DOMAIN_SEPARATOR

Summary

ObeseFans Calories contract implements a presale mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements.

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Cyberscope is one of the leading smart contract audit firms in the crypto space and has built a high-profile network of clients and partners.

The Cyberscope team

https://www.cyberscope.io