



Cyberscope

Audit Report

AEZAI

February 2023

Type ERC20

Network ETH

Address 0x08756B33883Bd52e229a1518eE581488c7aA40E6

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Review

Contract Name	AEZAI
Compiler Version	v0.8.17+commit.8df45f5f
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://etherscan.io/address/0x08756b33883bd52e229a1518ee581488c7aa40e6
Address	0x08756b33883bd52e229a1518ee581488c7aa40e6
Network	ETH
Symbol	AI
Decimals	18
Total Supply	1.000.000.000

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	07 Feb 2023
Corrected Phase 2	08 Feb 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
AEZAI.sol	48880a12c506defba31b0ab9d0bea8e200022054c9c90565f59c82afbf859ebc

Analysis

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative ● Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	ST	Stops Transactions	Passed
●	OCTD	Transfers Contract's Tokens	Passed
●	OTUT	Transfers User's Tokens	Passed
●	ELFM	Exceeds Fees Limit	Passed
●	ULTW	Transfers Liquidity to Team Wallet	Passed
●	MT	Mints Tokens	Passed
●	BT	Burns Tokens	Passed
●	BC	Blacklists Addresses	Passed

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	CO	Code Optimization	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L05	Unused State Variable	Unresolved
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved
●	L17	Usage of Solidity Assembly	Unresolved
●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved

CO - Code Optimization

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	AEZAI.sol#L181
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 contract performs redundant calculations.

```
uint256 tax = amount.mul(marketingTax).div(100);

amount = amount.sub(tax);
_balances[marketingWallet] = _balances[marketingWallet].add(tax);
emit Transfer(sender, marketingWallet, tax);
amount = amount.add(tax);

uint256 tax1 = amount.mul(marketingTax).div(100);
uint256 amount1 = amount.sub(tax1);
_balances[sender] = _balances[sender].sub(amount, "ERC20: transfer
amount exceeds balance");
_balances[recipient] = _balances[recipient].add(amount1);
emit Transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take into consideration these segments 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.

- It is recommended to remove redundant calculations.

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	AEZAI.sol#L126,128,135,302
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.

```
mapping (address => uint) internal _balances
mapping (address => mapping (address => uint)) internal _allowances
uint internal _totalSupply
address public _owner
```

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>.

L05 - Unused State Variable

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	AEZAI.sol#L131
Status	Unresolved

Description

An unused state variable is a state variable that is declared in the contract, but is never used in any of the contract's functions. This can happen if the state variable was originally intended to be used, but was later removed or never used.

Unused state variables can create clutter in the contract and make it more difficult to understand and maintain. They can also increase the size of the contract and the cost of deploying and interacting with it.

```
address[] private _excluded
```

Recommendation

To avoid creating unused state variables, it's important to carefully consider the state variables that are needed for the contract's functionality, and to remove any that are no longer needed. This can help improve the clarity and efficiency of the contract.

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	AEZAI.sol#L254,267,271,275,281
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 isContract(address account) internal view returns (bool) {
    bytes32 codehash;
    bytes32 accountHash =
0xc5d2460186f7233c927e7db2dcc703c0e500b653ca82273b7bfad8045d85a470;
    // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
    assembly { codehash := extcodehash(account) }
    return (codehash != 0x0 && codehash != accountHash);
...
function safeTransfer(IERC20 token, address to, uint value) internal {
    callOptionalReturn(token,
abi.encodeWithSelector(token.transfer.selector, to, value));
}

function safeTransferFrom(IERC20 token, address from, address to, uint
value) internal {
    callOptionalReturn(token,
abi.encodeWithSelector(token.transferFrom.selector, from, to, value));
}

...
```

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.

L16 - Validate Variable Setters

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	AEZAI.sol#L207
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.

```
marketingWallet = wallet
```

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	AEZAI.sol#L258
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 { codehash := extcodehash(account) }
```

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.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	AEZAI.sol#L11
Status	Unresolved

Description

The `^` symbol indicates that any version of Solidity that is compatible with the specified version (i.e., any version that is a higher minor or patch version) can be used to compile the contract. The version lock is a mechanism that allows the author to specify a minimum version of the Solidity compiler that must be used to compile the contract code. This is useful because it ensures that the contract will be compiled using a version of the compiler that is known to be compatible with the code.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.17;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to lock the pragma to ensure the stability of the codebase. The locked pragma version ensures that the contract will not be deployed with an unexpected version. An unexpected version may produce vulnerabilities and undiscovered bugs. The compiler should be configured to the lowest version that provides all the required functionality for the codebase. As a result, the project will be compiled in a well-tested LTS (Long Term Support) environment.

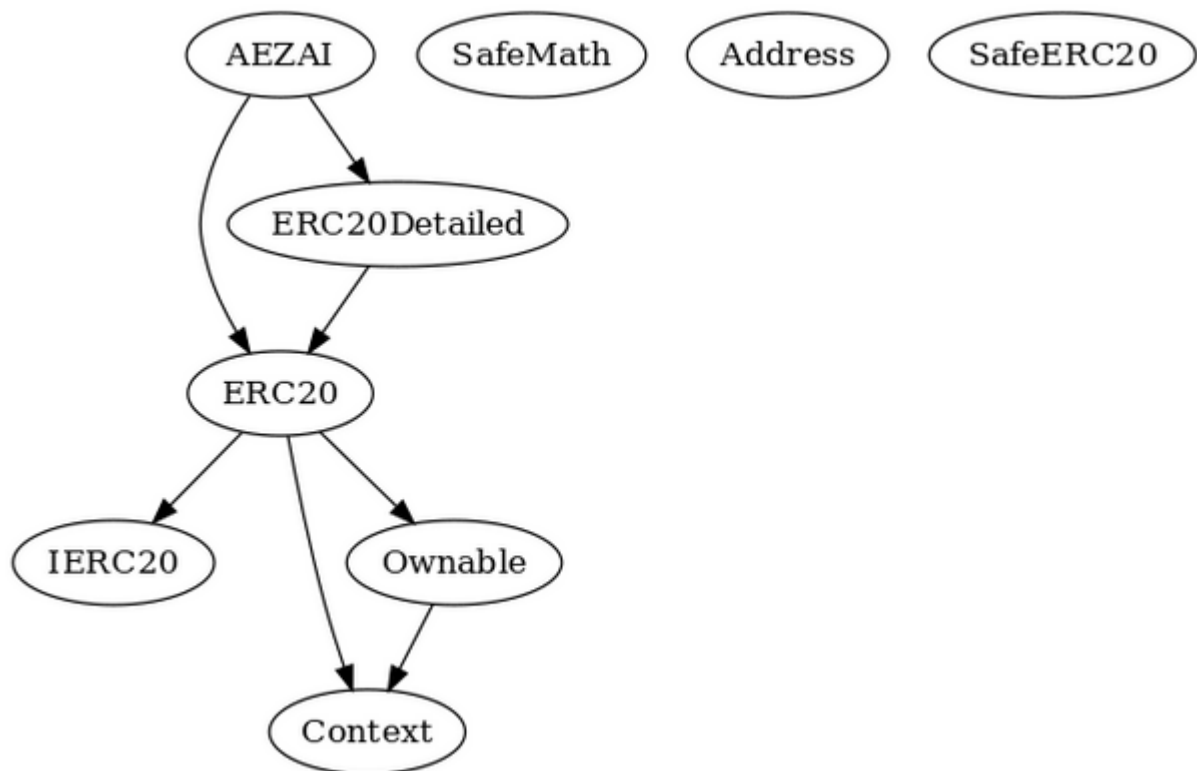
Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
SafeMath	Library			
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	div	Internal		
Context	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
	_msgSender	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner

	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
ERC20	Implementation	Context, Ownable, IERC20		
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	changeMarketingWallet	External	✓	onlyOwner
	changeMarketingFeePercent	External	✓	onlyOwner
	excludeFromFee	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	includeInFee	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	isExcludedFromFee	Public		-
ERC20Detailed	Implementation	ERC20		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
Address	Library			
	isContract	Internal		

SafeERC20	Library			
	safeTransfer	Internal	✓	
	safeTransferFrom	Internal	✓	
	safeApprove	Internal	✓	
	callOptionalReturn	Private	✓	
AEZAI	Implementation	ERC20, ERC20Detailed		
		Public	✓	ERC20Detailed

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

AEZAI is an interesting project with a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler errors or critical issues. The Contract Owner can access some admin functions that can not be used in a malicious way to disturb the users' transactions. There is also a limit of max 5% fee.

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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

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