Cyberscope

Audit Report
2023

December 2022

Type	BEP20
Network	BSC
Address	0x2f684161a407feebe7d623f0eed3848407476484
Audited by	© cyberscope

Table of Contents

Review

Contract Name	bsc
Compiler Version	v0.8.4+commit.c7e474f2
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0x2f684161a407feebe7d623f0eed3848407476484
Address	0x2f684161a407feebe7d623f0eed3848407476484
Network	BSC
Symbol	2023
Decimals	9
Total Supply	1,000,000,000,000,000

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	26 Dec 2022

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
bsc.sol	869a2e6e60ffac1ab308842055c8a8b10fc678c24004621d09c63ba9778bd13e

Analysis

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative ● Pass

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

ELFM - Exceeds Fees Limit

Criticality	Critical
Location	bsc.sol#L559
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract owner has the authority to increase over the allowed limit of 25%. The owner may take advantage of it by calling the `setBuyTaxes` or `setSellTaxes` function with a high percentage value.

```
function setBuyTaxes(uint256 newLiquidityTax, uint256 newMarketingTax, uint256
newTeamTax) external onlyOwner() {
        _buyLiquidityFee = newLiquidityTax;
        _buyMarketingFee = newMarketingTax;
        _buyTeamFee = newTeamTax;

        _totalTaxIfBuying =
_buyLiquidityFee.add(_buyMarketingFee).add(_buyTeamFee);
}

function setSellTaxes(uint256 newLiquidityTax, uint256 newMarketingTax,
uint256 newTeamTax) external onlyOwner() {
        _sellLiquidityFee = newLiquidityTax;
        _sellMarketingFee = newMarketingTax;
        _sellTeamFee = newTeamTax;

        _totalTaxIfSelling =
_sellLiquidityFee.add(_sellMarketingFee).add(_sellTeamFee);
}
```

Recommendation

The contract could embody a check for the maximum acceptable value. The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner’s account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions. That risk can be prevented by temporarily locking the contract or renouncing ownership.

ST - Stops Transactions

Criticality	Critical
Location	bsc.sol#L677
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract owner has the authority to stop the sales for all users excluding the owner. The owner may take advantage of it by setting the `_totalTaxIfSelling` to a high value. As a result, the contract will underflow and may operate as a honeypot.

```
if(isMarketPair[sender]) {
    feeAmount = amount.mul(_totalTaxIfBuying).div(100);
}
else if(isMarketPair[recipient]) {
    feeAmount = amount.mul(_totalTaxIfSelling).div(100);
}
```

The contract owner also has the authority to blacklist all the buyers, as a result. The owner can take advantage of this by setting the `killblock` to a high value. As a result, the contract will operate as a honeypot.

```
if(sender == uniswapPair) {
    if (block.number <= launchedBlock + killblock) {
        addBot(recipient);
    }
}
```

The contract owner can stop the sales from all users excluding the owner. The owner can take advantage of it by setting the `_maxTxAmount` or `_walletMax` to zero.

```
if(!isTxLimitExempt[sender] && !isTxLimitExempt[recipient]) {
    require(amount <= _maxTxAmount, "Transfer amount exceeds the
maxTxAmount.");
}
...
if(checkWalletLimit && !isWalletLimitExempt[recipient])
    require(balanceOf(recipient).add(finalAmount) <= _walletMax);
```

Recommendation

The contract could embody a check for not allowing setting the `_maxTxAmount` or `_walletMax` less than a reasonable amount. A suggested implementation could check that the maximum amount should be more than a fixed percentage of the total supply. The contract could also prevent the automatically blacklist functionality.

The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions. That risk can be prevented by temporarily locking the contract or renouncing ownership.

BC - Blacklists Addresses

Criticality	Medium
Location	bsc.sol#L681
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract owner has the authority to stop addresses from transactions. The owner may take advantage of it by calling the `writebcList` function.

```
function writebcList(address recipient, bool isbc) public onlyOwner {
    _isbclisted[recipient] = isbc;
}
```

Recommendation

The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions. That risk can be prevented by temporarily locking the contract or renouncing ownership.

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	PTRP	Potential Transfer Revert Propagation	Unresolved
●	ZD	Zero Division	Unresolved
●	CO	Code Optimization	Unresolved
●	RSML	Redundant SafeMath Library	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L05	Unused State Variable	Unresolved
●	L07	Missing Events Arithmetic	Unresolved
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L13	Divide before Multiply Operation	Unresolved
●	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved
●	L17	Usage of Solidity Assembly	Unresolved
●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved

PTRP - Potential Transfer Revert Propagation

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L754
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract sends funds to a `marketingWalletAddress` and a `teamWalletAddress` address as part of the transfer flow. These addresses can either be a wallet address or a contract. If the address is a contract then it may revert from incoming payment. As a result, the error will propagate to the token's contract and revert the transfer.

```
recipient.transfer(amount);
```

Recommendation

The contract should tolerate the potential revert from the underlying contracts when the interaction is part of the main transfer flow. This could be archived by not allowing set contract addresses or by sending the funds in a non-revertable way.

ZD - Zero Division

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L742
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is using variables that may be set to zero as denominators. This can lead to unpredictable and potentially harmful results, such as a transaction revert.

```
uint256 tokensForLP =
tAmount.mul(_liquidityShare).div(_totalDistributionShares).div(2);
```

Recommendation

It is important to handle division by zero appropriately in the code to avoid unintended behavior and to ensure the reliability and safety of the contract. The contract should ensure that the divisor is always non-zero before performing a division operation. It should prevent the variables to be set to zero or should not allow executing of the corresponding statements.

CO - Code Optimization

Criticality	Minor / Informative
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 `_sellReserveFee` cannot be changed and it is always zero. As a result, the following branch will never be executed.

```
if (!isExcludedFromFee[sender] && !isExcludedFromFee[recipient] &&
_sellReserveFee > 0) {
    uint _sellReserveFeeAmount = amount.div(100).mul(_sellReserveFee);
    amount = amount.sub(_sellReserveFeeAmount);
}
```

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.

RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L33
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 unnecessarily the gas consumption.

```
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.

L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L146,387,388,389,415
Status	Unresolved

Description

State variables can be declared as constant using the constant keyword. This means that the value of the state variable cannot be changed after it has been set. Additionally, the constant variables decrease gas consumption of the corresponding transaction.

```
address private _previousOwner
string private _name = "2023"
string private _symbol = "2023"
uint8 private _decimals = 9
uint256 private _sellReserveFee = 0
```

Recommendation

Constant state variables can be useful when the contract wants to ensure that the value of a state variable cannot be changed by any function in the contract. This can be useful for storing values that are important to the contract's behavior, such as the contract's address or the maximum number of times a certain function can be called. The team is advised to add the constant keyword to state variables that never change.

L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L213,214,230,249,382,398,421,422,423,426,427,542,611
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);
function PERMIT_TYPEHASH() external pure returns (bytes32);
function MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY() external pure returns (uint);
function WETH() external pure returns (address);

...
```

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	bsc.sol#L146
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 _previousOwner
```

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.

L07 - Missing Events Arithmetic

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L564,572,576,584,596,600,670
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.

```
_totalTaxIfBuying = _buyLiquidityFee.add(_buyMarketingFee).add(_buyTeamFee)
_totalTaxIfSelling =
_sellLiquidityFee.add(_sellMarketingFee).add(_sellTeamFee)
_liquidityShare = newLiquidityShare
_maxTxAmount = maxTxAmount
_walletMax  = newLimit
minimumTokensBeforeSwap = newLimit
killblock = num
```

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	bsc.sol#L88,99,107,111,115,119,124
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) {
        // According to EIP-1052, 0x0 is the value returned for not-yet
created accounts
        // and
0xc5d2460186f7233c927e7db2dcc703c0e500b653ca82273b7bfad8045d85a470 is returned
        // for accounts without code, i.e. `keccak256('')`
        bytes32 codehash;
        bytes32 accountHash =
0xc5d2460186f7233c927e7db2dcc703c0e500b653ca82273b7bfad8045d85a470;
        // solhint-disable-next-line no-inline-assembly
        assembly { codehash := extcodehash(account) }
        return (codehash != accountHash && codehash != 0x0);
    }

...
```

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.

L13 - Divide before Multiply Operation

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L690
Status	Unresolved

Description

It is important to be aware of the order of operations when performing arithmetic calculations. This is especially important when working with large numbers, as the order of operations can affect the final result of the calculation. Performing divisions before multiplications may cause loss of prediction.

```
uint _sellReserveFeeAmount = amount.div(100).mul(_sellReserveFee)
```

Recommendation

To avoid this issue, it is recommended to carefully consider the order of operations when performing arithmetic calculations in Solidity. It's generally a good idea to use parentheses to specify the order of operations. The basic rule is that the multiplications should be prior to the divisions.

L16 - Validate Variable Setters

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L604,608
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.

```
marketingWalletAddress = payable(newAddress)
teamWalletAddress = payable(newAddress)
```

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	bsc.sol#L95,133
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) }

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.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	bsc.sol#L7
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 ^0.8.4;
```

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**
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
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		
	mod	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
Address	Library			
	isContract	Internal		

	sendValue	Internal	✓	
	functionCall	Internal	✓	
	functionCall	Internal	✓	
	functionCallWithValue	Internal	✓	
	functionCallWithValue	Internal	✓	
	_functionCallWithValue	Private	✓	
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	waiveOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	getTime	Public		-
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
	feeTo	External		-
	feeToSetter	External		-
	getPair	External		-
	allPairs	External		-
	allPairsLength	External		-
	createPair	External	✓	-
	setFeeTo	External	✓	-
	setFeeToSetter	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Pair	Interface			
	name	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	decimals	External		-
	totalSupply	External		-

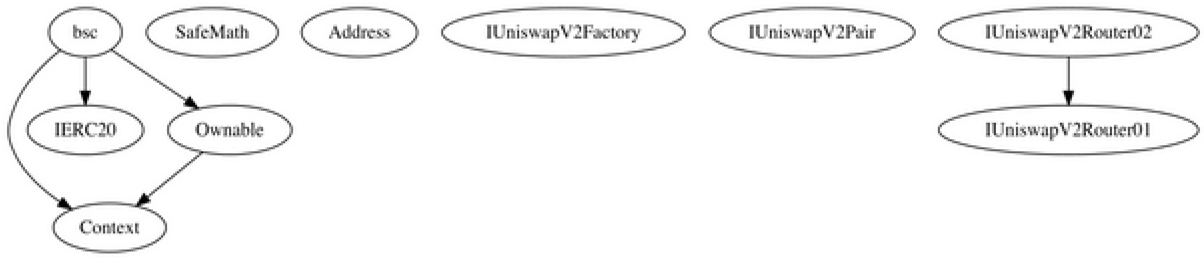
	balanceOf	External		-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External		-
	PERMIT_TYPEHASH	External		-
	nonces	External		-
	permit	External	✓	-
	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY	External		-
	factory	External		-
	token0	External		-
	token1	External		-
	getReserves	External		-
	price0CumulativeLast	External		-
	price1CumulativeLast	External		-
	kLast	External		-
	burn	External	✓	-
	swap	External	✓	-
	skim	External	✓	-
	sync	External	✓	-
	initialize	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
	factory	External		-
	WETH	External		-
	addLiquidity	External	✓	-
	addLiquidityETH	External	Payable	-
	removeLiquidity	External	✓	-

	removeLiquidityETH	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermit	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokens	External	✓	-
	swapTokensForExactTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapTokensForExactETH	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForETH	External	✓	-
	swapETHForExactTokens	External	Payable	-
	quote	External		-
	getAmountOut	External		-
	getAmountIn	External		-
	getAmountsOut	External		-
	getAmountsIn	External		-
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
bsc	Implementation	Context, IERC20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-

	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	allowance	Public		-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	minimumTokensBeforeSwapAmount	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	_approve	Private	✓	
	Launch	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	setMarketPairStatus	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	setIsTxLimitExempt	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setIsExcludedFromFee	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	setBuyTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSellTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setDistributionSettings	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMaxTxAmount	External	✓	onlyOwner
	enableDisableWalletLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setIsWalletLimitExempt	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setWalletLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setNumTokensBeforeSwap	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMarketingWalletAddress	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setTeamWalletAddress	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	setSwapAndLiquifyByLimitOnly	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	getCirculatingSupply	Public		-
	transferToAddressETH	Private	✓	
	changeRouterVersion	Public	✓	onlyOwner
		External	Payable	-

	transfer	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	isbcList	Public		-
	addBot	Internal	✓	
	setKillBlock	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	writebcList	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	_transfer	Private	✓	
	_basicTransfer	Internal	✓	
	swapAndLiquify	Private	✓	lockTheSwap
	swapTokensForEth	Private	✓	
	addLiquidity	Private	✓	
	takeFee	Internal	✓	

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph

Summary

There are some functions that can be abused by the owner like stop transactions, manipulate the fees and blacklist addresses. The contract can be converted into a honeypot and prevent users from selling if the owner abuses the admin functions. A multi-wallet signing pattern will provide security against potential hacks. Temporarily locking the contract or renouncing ownership will eliminate all the contract threats.

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Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk Cyberscope’s position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security Cyberscope’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 analyze. The assessment services provided by Cyberscope are subject to dependencies and are under continuing development. You agree that your access and/or use including but not limited to any services reports and materials will be at your sole risk on an as-is where-is and as-available basis Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies and carry with them high levels of technical risk and uncertainty. The assessment reports could include false positives false negatives and other unpredictable results. The services may access and depend upon multiple layers of third parties.

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Cyberscope is a blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

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