



Cyberscope

Audit Report

Angry Pepe Kidz

September 2023

Network ETH

Address 0x6Cdb5AcC1aD3ed6C7057BD07D71D57AFEF2b151

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Analysis

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative ● Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	ST	Stops Transactions	Passed
●	OTUT	Transfers User's Tokens	Passed
●	ELFM	Exceeds Fees Limit	Passed
●	MT	Mints Tokens	Passed
●	BT	Burns Tokens	Passed
●	BC	Blacklists Addresses	Passed

Diagnostics

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	FSA	Fixed Swap Address	Unresolved
●	RSW	Redundant Storage Writes	Unresolved
●	PVC	Price Volatility Concern	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L11	Unnecessary Boolean equality	Unresolved
●	L20	Succeeded Transfer Check	Unresolved

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Review

Contract Name	APEPE
Compiler Version	v0.8.18+commit.87f61d96
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://etherscan.io/address/0x6cdb5acc1ad3ed6c7057bd07d71d57afefe2b151
Address	0x6cdb5acc1ad3ed6c7057bd07d71d57afefe2b151
Network	ETH
Symbol	APepe
Decimals	18
Total Supply	420,690,000,000

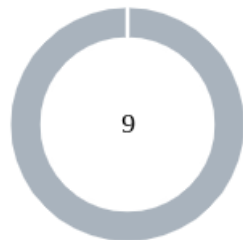
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	12 Sep 2023
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Source Files

Filename	SHA256
APEPE.sol	7c2bea38c05845a537ecfd0081e962d85a2af3519e41190d80f4b27463bdc098

Findings Breakdown



Critical	0
Medium	0
Minor / Informative	9

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
Critical	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0
Minor / Informative	9	0	0	0

FSA - Fixed Swap Address

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L471
Status	Unresolved

Description

The swap address is assigned once and it can not be changed. It is a common practice in decentralized exchanges to create new swap versions. A contract that cannot change the swap address may not be able to catch up to the upgrade. As a result, the contract will not be able to migrate to a new liquidity pool pair or decentralized exchange.

```
address router = 0x7a250d5630B4cF539739dF2C5dAcb4c659F2488D; // ETH
UniswapV2 Router
IUniswapV2Router02 _uniswapV2Router = IUniswapV2Router02(router);
address _uniswapV2Pair = IUniswapV2Factory(_uniswapV2Router.factory())
    .createPair(address(this), _uniswapV2Router.WETH());

uniswapV2Router = _uniswapV2Router;
uniswapV2Pair = _uniswapV2Pair;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to add the ability to change the pair and router address in order to cover potential liquidity pool migrations. It would be better to support multiple pair addresses so the token will be able to have the same behavior in all the decentralized liquidity pairs.

RSW - Redundant Storage Writes

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L652
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 modifies the state of certain variables even when their current state matches the provided argument. As a result, the contract performs redundant storage writes.

```
swapWithLimit = _swapWithLimit
```

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.

PVC - Price Volatility Concern

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L645
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract accumulates tokens from the taxes to swap them for ETH. The variable `swapTokensAtAmount` sets a threshold where the contract will trigger the swap functionality. If the variable is set to a big number, then the contract will swap a huge amount of tokens for ETH.

It is important to note that the price of the token representing it, can be highly volatile. This means that the value of a price volatility swap involving Ether could fluctuate significantly at the triggered point, potentially leading to significant price volatility for the parties involved.

```
function setSwapTokensAtAmount(uint256 newAmount) external onlyOwner{
    require(newAmount > totalSupply() / 1000000, "SwapTokensAtAmount must
be greater than 0.0001% of total supply");
    swapTokensAtAmount = newAmount;
    emit SwapTokensAtAmountUpdated(swapTokensAtAmount);
}
```

Recommendation

The contract could ensure that it will not sell more than a reasonable amount of tokens in a single transaction. A suggested implementation could check that the maximum amount should be less than a fixed percentage of the total supply. Hence, the contract will guarantee that it cannot accumulate a huge amount of tokens in order to sell them.

IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L475,476
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The `immutable` is a special declaration for this kind of state variables that saves gas when it is defined.

```
uniswapV2Router
uniswapV2Pair
```

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.

L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L443
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 DEAD = 0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000dEaD
```

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	APEPE.sol#L76,443,540,546,552,558,651,692,729
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 WETH() external pure returns (address);
address private DEAD = 0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000;
uint256 _buyFee
uint256 _sellFee
uint256 _walletToWalletTransferFee
address _marketingWallet
bool _swapWithLimit
uint256 _maxWalletAmount
uint256 _maxTransactionAmountBuy
uint256 _maxTransactionAmountSell
```

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>.

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L390
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 _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
    require(account != address(0), "ERC20: burn from the zero address");

    _beforeTokenTransfer(account, address(0), amount);

    uint256 accountBalance = _balances[account];
    ...
}
_totalSupply -= amount;

emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount);

_afterTokenTransfer(account, address(0), amount);
}
```

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	APEPE.sol#L575,630
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.

```
(from == uniswapV2Pair || to == uniswapV2Pair) &&  
    _isExcludedFromMaxTxLimit[from] == false &&  
    _isExcludedFromMaxTxLimit[to] == false  
  
_isExcludedFromMaxWalletLimit[from] == false &&  
_isExcludedFromMaxWalletLimit[to] == false &&  
to != uniswapV2Pair
```

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.

L20 - Succeeded Transfer Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	APEPE.sol#L526
Status	Unresolved

Description

According to the ERC20 specification, the transfer methods should be checked if the result is successful. Otherwise, the contract may wrongly assume that the transfer has been established.

```
ERC20token.transfer(msg.sender, balance)
```

Recommendation

The contract should check if the result of the transfer methods is successful. The team is advised to check the SafeERC20 library from the [Openzeppelin library](#).

Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
	feeTo	External		-
	feeToSetter	External		-
	getPair	External		-
	allPairs	External		-
	allPairsLength	External		-
	createPair	External	✓	-
	setFeeTo	External	✓	-
	setFeeToSetter	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
	factory	External		-
	WETH	External		-
	addLiquidity	External	✓	-
	addLiquidityETH	External	Payable	-
	removeLiquidity	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETH	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External	✓	-

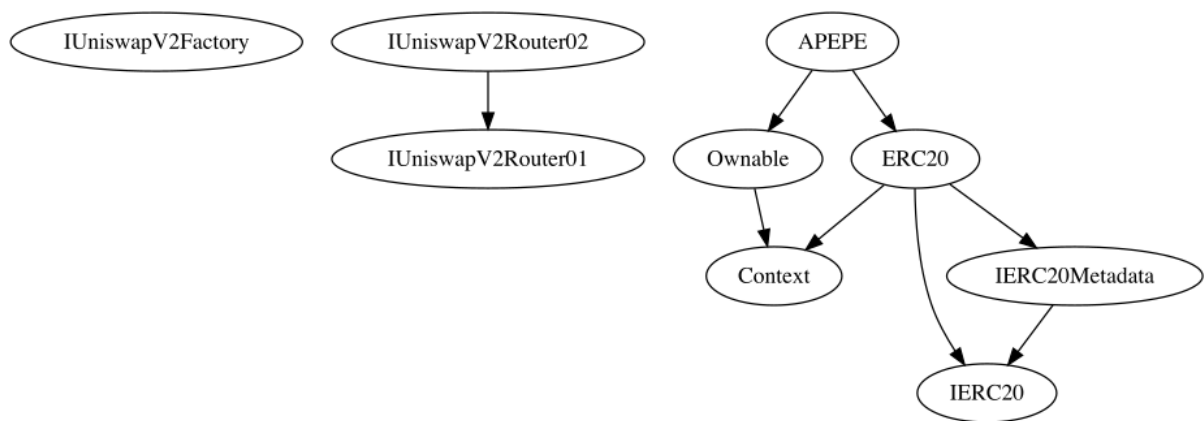
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermit	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokens	External	✓	-
	swapTokensForExactTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapTokensForExactETH	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForETH	External	✓	-
	swapETHForExactTokens	External	Payable	-
	quote	External		-
	getAmountOut	External		-
	getAmountIn	External		-
	getAmountsOut	External		-
	getAmountsIn	External		-
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-

	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
IERC20Metadata	Interface	IERC20		
	name	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	decimals	External		-
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
ERC20	Implementation	Context, IERC20, IERC20Meta data		

		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	_init	Internal	✓	
	_burn	Internal	✓	
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
	_afterTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
APEPE	Implementation	ERC20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	ERC20
		External	Payable	-
	enableTrading	Public	✓	onlyOwner

	claimStuckTokens	External	✓	onlyOwner
	excludeFromFees	External	✓	onlyOwner
	isExcludedFromFees	Public		-
	setBuyFee	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSellFee	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setWalletToWalletTransferFee	External	✓	onlyOwner
	changeMarketingWallet	External	✓	onlyOwner
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	setSwapTokensAtAmount	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSwapWithLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	swap	Private	✓	
	setEnableMaxWalletLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMaxWalletAmount	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setExcludeFromMaxWallet	External	✓	onlyOwner
	isExcludedFromMaxWalletLimit	Public		-
	setEnableMaxTransactionLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMaxTransactionAmounts	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setExcludeFromMaxTransactionLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	isExcludedFromMaxTransaction	Public		-

Inheritance Graph



Summary

Angry Pepe Kidz contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements. Angry Pepe Kidz is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler error or critical issues.

The contract's ownership has been renounced. The information regarding the transaction can be accessed through the following link:

<https://etherscan.io/tx/0x1635993cd7e378114cab36a50a51eda695164a53dc093033cf07fa0cd2852cc7>

The fees are locked at 2% on both buy and sell transactions and at 1% on transfers.

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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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