



Cyberscope

Audit Report

MEMEDOGE

June 2023

Network ETH

Address 0xC798dd2feDd53E617bC5581811423Cdb03946830

Audited by © cyberscope

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
●	RSW	Redundant Storage Writes	Unresolved
●	FSA	Fixed Swap Address	Unresolved
●	MEE	Missing Events Emission	Unresolved
●	PTRP	Potential Transfer Revert Propagation	Unresolved
●	DDP	Decimal Division Precision	Unresolved
●	RSML	Redundant SafeMath Library	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L05	Unused State Variable	Unresolved
●	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved
●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved
●	L20	Succeeded Transfer Check	Unresolved

Table of Contents

Analysis	1
Diagnostics	2
Table of Contents	3
Review	5
Audit Updates	5
Source Files	5
Findings Breakdown	6
RSW - Redundant Storage Writes	7
Description	7
Recommendation	7
FSA - Fixed Swap Address	8
Description	8
Recommendation	8
MEE - Missing Events Emission	9
Description	9
Recommendation	9
PTRP - Potential Transfer Revert Propagation	10
Description	10
Recommendation	10
DDP - Decimal Division Precision	11
Description	11
Recommendation	11
RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library	12
Description	12
Recommendation	12
IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement	13
Description	13
Recommendation	13
L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant	14
Description	14
Recommendation	14
L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	15
Description	15
Recommendation	16
L05 - Unused State Variable	17
Description	17
Recommendation	17
L16 - Validate Variable Setters	18
Description	18

Recommendation	18
L19 - Stable Compiler Version	19
Description	19
Recommendation	19
L20 - Succeeded Transfer Check	20
Description	20
Recommendation	20
Functions Analysis	21
Inheritance Graph	25
Flow Graph	26
Summary	27
Disclaimer	28
About Cyberscope	29

Review

Contract Name	MEMEDOGE
Compiler Version	v0.8.9+commit.e5eed63a
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://etherscan.io/address/0xc798dd2fedd53e617bc5581811423cdb03946830
Address	0xc798dd2fedd53e617bc5581811423cdb03946830
Network	ETH
Symbol	MDOGE
Decimals	9
Total Supply	1,000,000,000

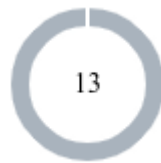
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	21 Jun 2023
---------------	-------------

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
MEMEDOGE.sol	4a53affed9943d1886997f83fb91427fb4823feae22b06308096320ca63c8dff

Findings Breakdown



● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	13

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	0	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	13	0	0	0

RSW - Redundant Storage Writes

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L409
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 without checking if their current state is equal to the one given as an argument. As a result, the contract performs redundant storage writes.

```
swapEnabled = _swapEnabled;
```

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.

FSA - Fixed Swap Address

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L176
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.

```
IUniswapV2Router02 _uniswapV2Router =  
    IUniswapV2Router02(0x7a250d5630B4cF539739dF2C5dAcb4c659F2488D);  
uniswapV2Router = _uniswapV2Router;  
uniswapV2Pair = IUniswapV2Factory(_uniswapV2Router.factory())  
    .createPair(address(this), _uniswapV2Router.WETH());
```

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.

MEE - Missing Events Emission

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L397,408
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract performs actions and state mutations from external methods that do not result in the emission of 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.

```
function setFee(uint256 redisFeeOnBuy, uint256 redisFeeOnSell, uint256  
taxFeeOnBuy, uint256 taxFeeOnSell) public onlyDev { ... }  
function toggleSwap(bool _swapEnabled) public onlyDev { ... }
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to include events in the code that are triggered each time a significant action is taking place within the contract. 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.

PTRP - Potential Transfer Revert Propagation

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L301,302
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract sends funds to a `marketingWallet` as part of the transfer flow. This address can either be a wallet address or a contract. If the address belongs to 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.

```
_developmentAddress.transfer(amount.div(2));  
_marketingAddress.transfer(amount.div(2));
```

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 achieved by not allowing set contract addresses or by sending the funds in a non-revertable way.

DDP - Decimal Division Precision

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L301
Status	Unresolved

Description

Division of decimal (fixed point) numbers can result in rounding errors due to the way that division is implemented in Solidity. Thus, it may produce issues with precise calculations with decimal numbers.

Solidity represents decimal numbers as integers, with the decimal point implied by the number of decimal places specified in the type (e.g. decimal with 18 decimal places). When a division is performed with decimal numbers, the result is also represented as an integer, with the decimal point implied by the number of decimal places in the type. This can lead to rounding errors, as the result may not be able to be accurately represented as an integer with the specified number of decimal places.

Hence, the splitted shares will not have the exact precision and some funds may not be calculated as expected.

```
_developmentAddress.transfer(amount.div(2));  
_marketingAddress.transfer(amount.div(2));
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take into consideration the rounding results that are produced from the solidity calculations. The contract could calculate the subtraction of the divided funds in the last calculation in order to avoid the division rounding issue.

RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.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 to 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 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	MEMEDOGE.sol#L177,178
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	MEMEDOGE.sol#L103
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
```

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	MEMEDOGE.sol#L44,142,155,156,157,309,310,315,322,408
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);
uint256 private constant _tTotal = 1000 * 10**6 * 10**9
string private constant _name = "MEMEDOGE"
string private constant _symbol = "MDOGE"
uint8 private constant _decimals = 9
event tokensRescued(address indexed token, address indexed to, uint amount);
address _to
uint _amount
address _tokenAddr
event devAddressUpdated(address indexed previous, address indexed adr);
event marketingAddressUpdated(address indexed previous, address indexed adr);
bool _swapEnabled
```

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	MEMEDOGE.sol#L103,137
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  
mapping (address => uint256) private _tOwned
```

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.

L16 - Validate Variable Setters

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L128,318,325
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.

```
_owner = newOwner  
_developmentAddress = dev  
_marketingAddress = markt
```

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.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L13
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.

L20 - Succeeded Transfer Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	MEMEDOGE.sol#L312
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.

```
Token(_tokenAddr).transfer(_to, _amount)
```

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

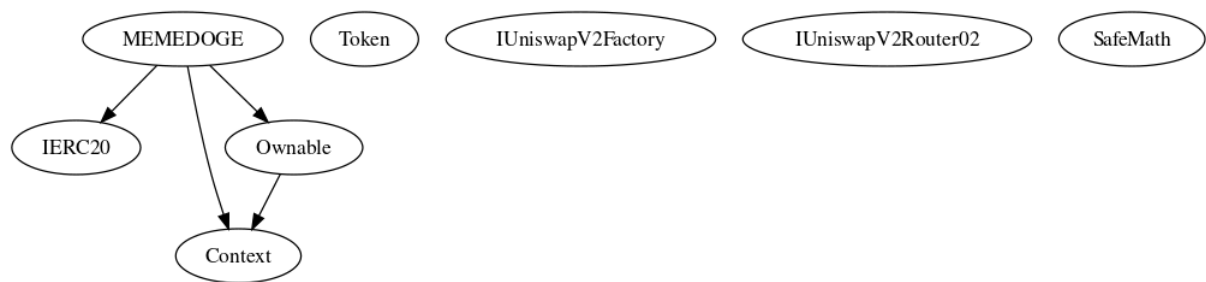
Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
Token	Interface			
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
	transfer	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
	createPair	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface			
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-

	factory	External		-
	WETH	External		-
	addLiquidityETH	External	Payable	-
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
SafeMath	Library			
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	div	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
MEMEDOGE	Implementation	Context, IERC20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-

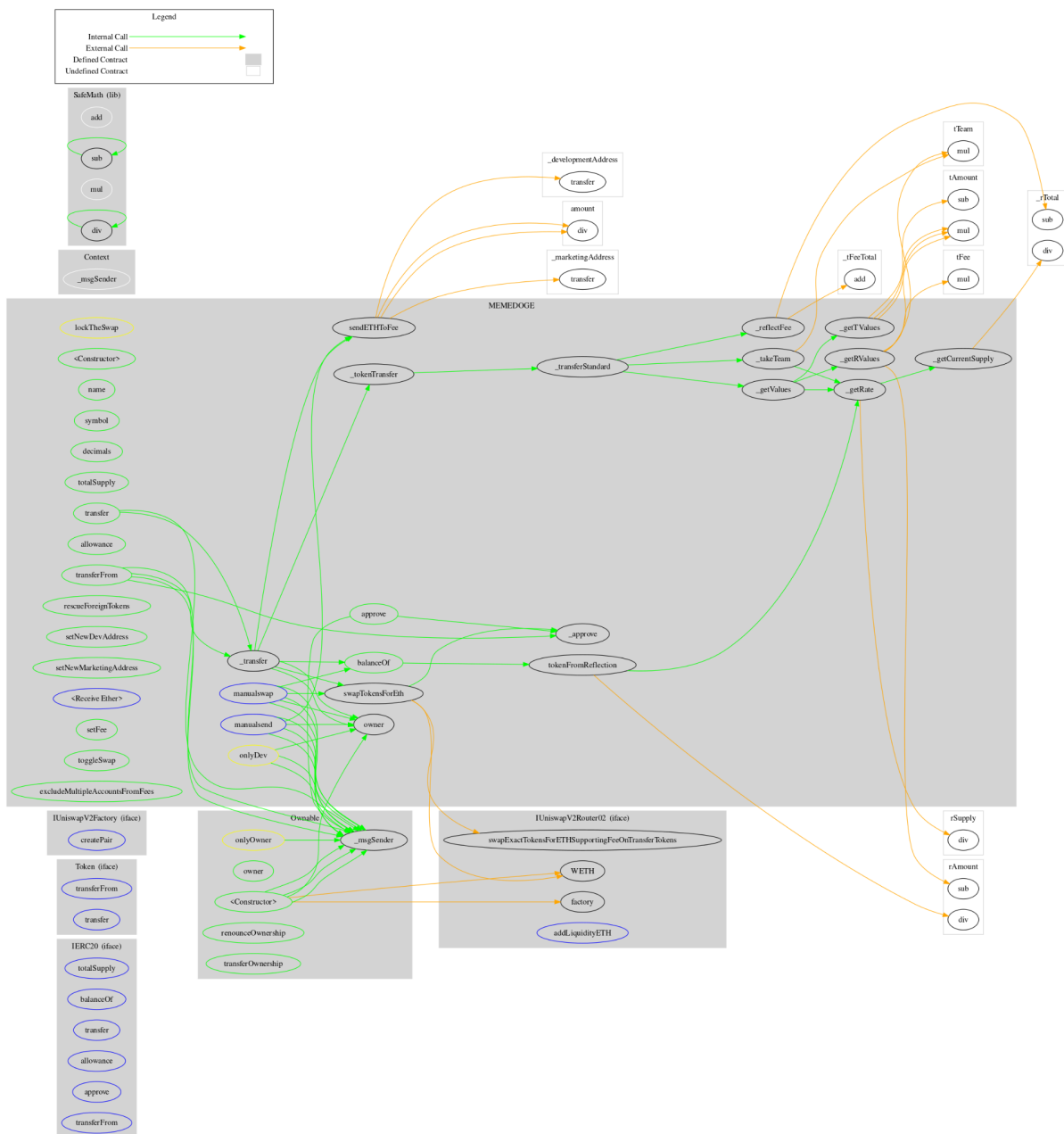
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	tokenFromReflection	Private		
	_approve	Private	✓	
	_transfer	Private	✓	
	swapTokensForEth	Private	✓	lockTheSwap
	sendETHToFee	Private	✓	
	_tokenTransfer	Private	✓	
	rescueForeignTokens	Public	✓	onlyDev
	setNewDevAddress	Public	✓	onlyDev
	setNewMarketingAddress	Public	✓	onlyDev
	_transferStandard	Private	✓	
	_takeTeam	Private	✓	
	_reflectFee	Private	✓	
		External	Payable	-
	_getValues	Private		

	_getTValues	Private		
	_getRValues	Private		
	_getRate	Private		
	_getCurrentSupply	Private		
	manualswap	External	✓	-
	manualsend	External	✓	-
	setFee	Public	✓	onlyDev
	toggleSwap	Public	✓	onlyDev
	excludeMultipleAccountsFromFees	Public	✓	onlyOwner

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

MEMEDOGE contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. MEMEDOGE is an interesting project that has 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 16% buy and sell fees.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report does not constitute investment, financial or trading advice and you should not treat any of the document's content as such. This report may not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to or relied upon by any person for any purposes nor may copies be delivered to any other person other than the Company without Cyberscope's prior written consent. This report is not nor should be considered an "endorsement" or "disapproval" of any particular project or team. This report is not nor should be regarded as an indication of the economics or value of any "product" or "asset" created by any team or project that contracts Cyberscope to perform a security assessment. This document does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the technology analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the technologies proprietors' business, business model or legal compliance. This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report represents an extensive assessment 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. 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.

About Cyberscope

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>