



Cyberscope

Audit Report

Xensei

April 2023

SHA256 11d1da2fb8bcb3a3fcf63cce43580cc8121a45c39c70f002b98b42b28d6a483b

Audited by © cyberscope

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Review

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Contract Name | Xensei |
| Testing Deploy | https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x063def21bd3fdb3fff5025d1ca2285c20677accd |
| Symbol | Xen |
| Decimals | 18 |
| Total Supply | 18 |

Audit Updates

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Initial Audit | 10 Apr 2023 |
|---------------|-------------|

Source Files

| Filename | SHA256 |
|---|---|
| @openzeppelin/contracts/governance/utils/IVotes.sol | 55fe90680900ea253e4e5b11d9b6ab5c4ff3e85e48ffb94c8b2c29694d01312b |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol | bce14c3fd3b1a668529e375f6b70ffdf9cef8c4e410ae99608be5964d98fa701 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/draft-ERC20Permit.sol | 243e9133374f78f57888ef7280d76b79b0b4f550f56268659506dde9438425a1 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/draft-IERC20Permit.sol | 3e7aa0e0f69eec8f097ad664d525e7b3f0a3fda8dcdd97de5433ddb131db86ef |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Votes.sol | 4c74d2f49b481ab3386392007f057a0beeb86da1dedc11d3e9509898de815303d |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/IERC20Metadata.sol | af5c8a77965cc82c33b7ff844deb9826166689e55dc037a7f2f790d057811990 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol | 94f23e4af51a18c2269b355b8c7cf4db8003d075c9c541019eb8dcf4122864d5 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Context.sol | 1458c260d010a08e4c20a4a517882259a23a4baa0b5bd9add9fb6d6a1549814a |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Counters.sol | 2fdbcb1343e5621385b62e57b5c7775607c272122b6f2dc77da8f84828aa40cd0 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/cryptography/ECDSA.sol | d18195404f37ee86b44cfb01858b76ac0d4d17b77328fa82895ee893718cb0c2 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/cryptography/EIP712.sol | 8e8907de613172eb24cb7c8c6ae34381bfe5aa38d9998e27d3065e3a711390c0 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/Math.sol | 8059d642ec219d0b9b62fbc76912079529cf494cac988abe5e371f1168b29b0f |

| | |
|--|--|
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/SafeCast.sol | a5dab332e2caa1db5aae709693e5943113 2aa720528d0245a647dde6e93d7436 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Strings.sol | f81f11dca62dcd3e0895e680559676f4ba4 f2e12a36bb0291d7ecbb6b983141f |
| contracts/Xensei.sol | 11d1da2fb8bcb3a3fcf63cce43580cc8121 a45c39c70f002b98b42b28d6a483b |

Findings Breakdown



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ● Critical | 0 |
| ● Medium | 0 |
| ● Minor / Informative | 2 |

| Severity | Unresolved | Acknowledged | Resolved | Other |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------|
| ● Critical | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ● Medium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ● Minor / Informative | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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 |
|----------|------|-------------------------|------------|
| ● | L09 | Dead Code Elimination | Unresolved |
| ● | L19 | Stable Compiler Version | Unresolved |

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Criticality | Minor / Informative |
| Location | contracts/Xensei.sol#L29 |
| 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
    override(ERC20, ERC20Votes)
    {
        super._burn(account, 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.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Criticality | Minor / Informative |
| Location | contracts/Xensei.sol#L2 |
| 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 ^0.8.9;
```

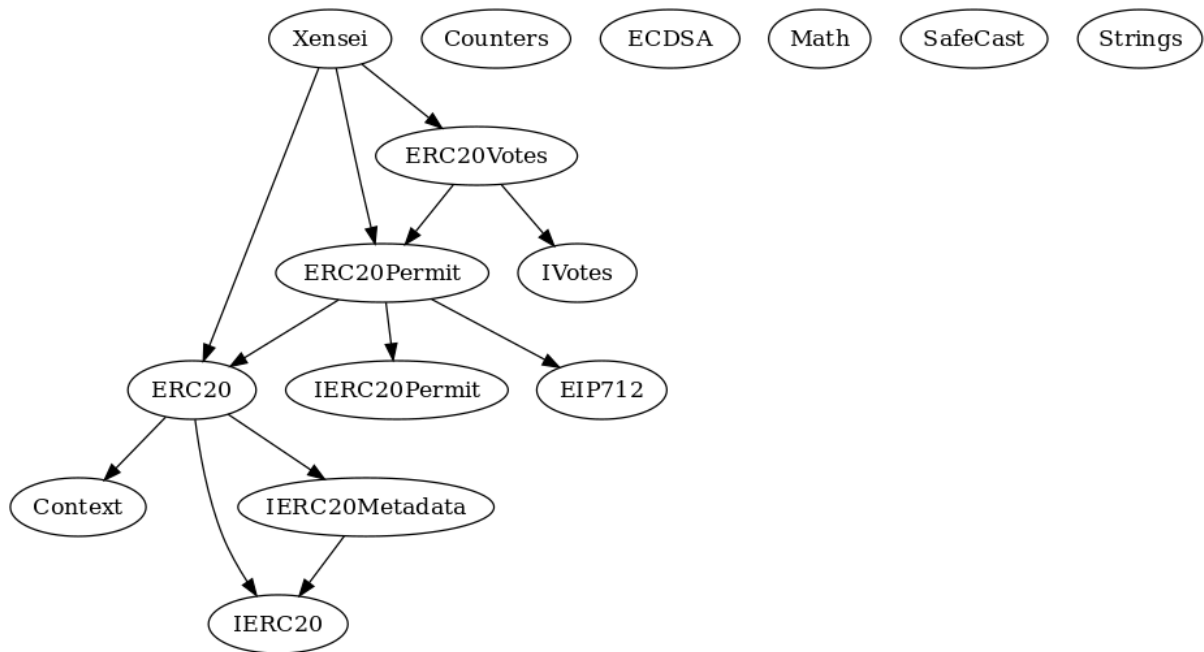
Recommendation

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.

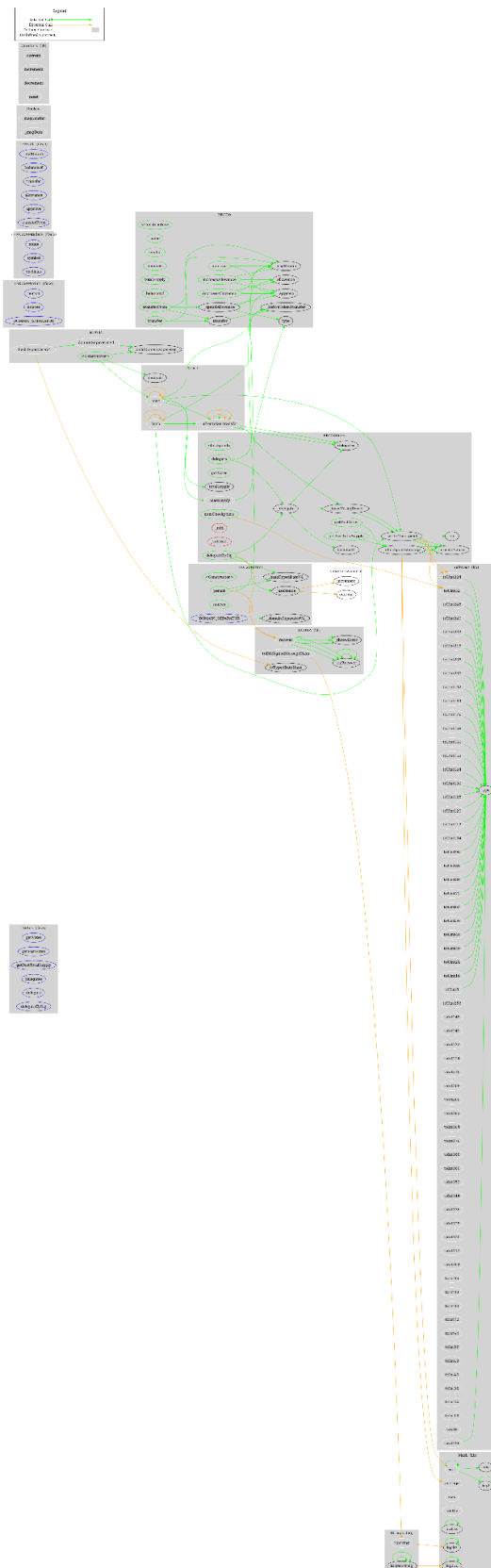
Functions Analysis

| Contract | Type | Bases | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | Function Name | Visibility | Mutability | Modifiers |
| | | | | |
| Xensei | Implementation | ERC20, ERC20Permit, ERC20Votes | | |
| | | Public | ✓ | ERC20 ERC20Permit |
| | _afterTokenTransfer | Internal | ✓ | |
| | _mint | Internal | ✓ | |
| | _burn | Internal | ✓ | |

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

Xensei contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. Xensei 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.

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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>