



Cyberscope

# Audit Report

## **Bmusic AI**

February 2023

Type	BEP20
Network	BSC
Address	0x686312523854a76d85160c78fdaeecd2a353b31b
Audited by	© cyberscope

# Table of Contents

<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Review</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Audit Updates</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Source Files</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Analysis</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>BC - Blacklists Addresses</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Diagnostics</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>L05 - Unused State Variable</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>L07 - Missing Events Arithmetic</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>L09 - Dead Code Elimination</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>L13 - Divide before Multiply Operation</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>L16 - Validate Variable Setters</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>L17 - Usage of Solidity Assembly</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>15</b>

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>L19 - Stable Compiler Version</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>L22 - Potential Locked Ether</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Functions Analysis</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Inheritance Graph</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Flow Graph</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Disclaimer</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>About Cyberscope</b>	<b>27</b>

## Review

<b>Contract Name</b>	BMA
<b>Compiler Version</b>	v0.8.0+commit.c7dfd78e
<b>Optimization</b>	200 runs
<b>Explorer</b>	<a href="https://bscscan.com/address/0x686312523854a76d85160c78fdaeecd2a353b31b">https://bscscan.com/address/0x686312523854a76d85160c78fdaeecd2a353b31b</a>
<b>Address</b>	0x686312523854a76d85160c78fdaeecd2a353b31b
<b>Network</b>	BSC
<b>Symbol</b>	BMA
<b>Decimals</b>	10
<b>Total Supply</b>	1,000,000,000

## Audit Updates

<b>Initial Audit</b>	12 Feb 2023
<b>Corrected Phase 2</b>	17 Mar 2023

## Source Files

<b>Filename</b>	SHA256
<b>BMA.sol</b>	9d60ca65d2641459635ac40f3b0e3f2c9356078441f49b26db1a23f6a3ea4f6a

# 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	Unresolved

## BC - Blacklists Addresses

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BMA.sol#L727
Status	Unresolved

### Description

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

```
function blacklistUser(address _owner) external onlyOwner {  
    blacklistedUsers[_owner] = true;  
}
```

### 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
●	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
●	L22	Potential Locked Ether	Unresolved

## L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L549,559,560,565
<b>Status</b>	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.

```
uint8 private _decimals = 10
string private _name = "Bmusic AI"
string private _symbol = "BMA"
address feeReceiver = 0xa2890A603ad3F4120a8D172D56CCaDF3F014B7F1
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L132,134,165,211,484,552,556,574,587,721,732
<b>Status</b>	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 (uint256);
function WETH() external pure returns (address);
bytes16 private constant alphabet = "0123456789abcdef"
uint256 public constant feeDenominator = 1000
mapping(address => bool) _isFeeExempt
address _pair
address _addr
uint256 _sellFee
uint256 _buyFee
address _botAddress
bool _flag
```

## 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L10,484
<b>Status</b>	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.

```
int256 private constant MAX_INT256 = ~(int256(1) << 255)
bytes16 private constant alphabet = "0123456789abcdef"
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L723
<b>Status</b>	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.

```
buyFee = _buyFee
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L38,482,763,773
<b>Status</b>	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 abs(int256 a) internal pure returns (int256) {  
    require(a != MIN_INT256);  
    return a < 0 ? -a : a;  
}  
  
...
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L604
<b>Status</b>	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.

```
uint256 feeAmount = amount.div(feeDenominator).mul(fee)
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L576
<b>Status</b>	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.

```
pair = _pair
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L581
<b>Status</b>	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 {  
    size := extcodesize(addr)  
}
```

### 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L6
<b>Status</b>	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 ^0.8.0;
```

### 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.

## L22 - Potential Locked Ether

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BMA.sol#L803
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

The contract contains Ether that has been placed into a Solidity contract and is unable to be transferred. Thus, it is impossible to access the locked Ether. This may produce a financial loss for the users that have called the payable method.

```
receive() external payable {}
```

### Recommendation

The team is advised to either remove the payable method or add a withdraw functionality. It is important to carefully consider the risks and potential issues associated with locked Ether.

# Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
<b>SafeMathInt</b>	Library			
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	add	Internal		
	abs	Internal		
<b>SafeMath</b>	Library			
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
<b>IUniswapV2Pair</b>	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		-
	mint	External	✓	-
	burn	External	✓	-
	swap	External	✓	-
	skim	External	✓	-
	sync	External	✓	-
	initialize	External	✓	-
<b>IUniswapV2Router</b>	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		-
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
<b>IUniswapV2Factory</b>	Interface			
	feeTo	External		-
	feeToSetter	External		-
	getPair	External		-
	allPairs	External		-
	allPairsLength	External		-
	createPair	External	✓	-
	setFeeTo	External	✓	-

	setFeeToSetter	External	✓	-
<b>Ownable</b>	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	isOwner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	_transferOwnership	Internal	✓	
<b>Strings</b>	Library			
	toString	Internal		
<b>IERC20</b>	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
<b>IERC20Metadata</b>	Interface	IERC20		
	name	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	decimals	External		-
<b>BMA</b>	Implementation	IERC20, IERC20Meta data, Ownable		
		Public	✓	Ownable

	setPair	External	✓	onlyOwner
	isContract	Internal		
	setWhitelist	External	✓	onlyOwner
	takeFee	Internal	✓	
	shouldTakeFee	Internal		
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	setFee	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setBotBlacklist	External	✓	onlyOwner
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	_mint	Internal	✓	
	_burn	Internal	✓	
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
		External	Payable	-

# Inheritance Graph





# Flow Graph



## Summary

Token is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The contract owner has the ability to blacklist other contracts from interacting. Other than that, the Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler error 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% fees.

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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

<https://www.cyberscope.io>