Cyberscope

Audit Report

Logic AI

April 2023

Network	BSC
Address	0x8e89DFDf48029c0ABdA5bfF911f800eA866aCA1D
Audited by	© cyberscope

Table of Contents

Review

Contract Name	LogicAI
Compiler Version	v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404
Optimization	1000 runs
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0x8e89dfdf48029c0abda5bff911f800ea866aca1d
Address	0x8e89dfdf48029c0abda5bff911f800ea866aca1d
Network	BSC
Symbol	LOGIC
Decimals	18
Total Supply	200,000,000

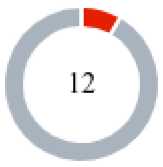
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	10 Apr 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
LogicAI.sol	87a41feacefbee88f276473f774e7fce0dcfd2143e73367df5537a3823cafa9e

Findings Breakdown



●	Critical	1
●	Medium	0
●	Minor / Informative	11

Severity		Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
●	Critical	1	0	0	0
●	Medium	0	0	0	0
●	Minor / Informative	11	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	Unresolved
🔵	ULTW	Transfers Liquidity to Team Wallet	Passed
🔵	MT	Mints Tokens	Passed
🔵	BT	Burns Tokens	Passed
🔵	BC	Blacklists Addresses	Passed

ELFM - Exceeds Fees Limit

Criticality	Critical
Location	LogicAI.sol#L2739
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract has 99% fees, as long as the `sniperTaxEnabled` variable is true, which is over the allowed limit of 25%.

```
if (sniperTaxEnabled) { return 9900; }
```

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. Some suggestions are:

- Introduce a time-locker mechanism with a reasonable delay.
- Introduce a multi-sign wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.
- Renouncing the ownership will eliminate the threats but it is non-reversible.

Diagnostics

🔴 Critical 🟠 Medium ● Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	PVC	Price Volatility Concern	Unresolved
●	RSK	Redundant Storage Keyword	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L05	Unused State Variable	Unresolved
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L13	Divide before Multiply Operation	Unresolved
●	L15	Local Scope Variable Shadowing	Unresolved
●	L17	Usage of Solidity Assembly	Unresolved
●	L18	Multiple Pragma Directives	Unresolved
●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved

PVC - Price Volatility Concern

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L2896
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract accumulates tokens from the taxes to swap them for ETH. The variable `swapThreshold` 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 setSwapBackSettings(bool status, uint256 amount) external
onlyManager {
    autoSwap = status;
    swapThreshold = amount * 10**18;
    emit SetSwapBackSettings(status, swapThreshold);
}
```

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.

RSK - Redundant Storage Keyword

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L1761
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract uses the `storage` keyword in a view function. The `storage` keyword is used to persist data on the contract's storage. View functions are functions that do not modify the state of the contract and do not perform any actions that cost gas (such as sending a transaction). As a result, the use of the `storage` keyword in view functions is redundant.

```
Counter storage counter
```

Recommendation

It is generally considered good practice to avoid using the `storage` keyword in view functions, because it is unnecessary and can make the code less readable.

L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L1820
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.

```
private _PERMIT_TYPEHASH_DEPRECATED_SLOT;
```

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	LogicAI.sol#L593,1663,1664,1665,1667,1668,1669,1820,1864,2368,2516,2517,2535,2598,2601
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);

 private immutable _CACHED_DOMAIN_SEPARATOR;


 private immutable _CACHED_CHAIN_ID;

...


 private immutable _HASHED_NAME;


 private immutable _HASHED_VERSION;


...
```

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	LogicAI.sol#L1820
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.

```
private _PERMIT_TYPEHASH_DEPRECATED_SLOT;
```

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.

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L657,682,711,742,752,767,777,816,872,888,903,912,925,1020,1027,1035,1046,1056,1141,1159,1195,1206,1248,1259,1297,1310,1340,1365,1390,1473,1506,1519,1534,1601,1615,1771,1779,2242
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 sendValue(address payable recipient, uint256 amount) internal {
        require(address(this).balance >= amount, "Address: insufficient
balance");

        (bool success, ) = recipient.call{value: amount}("");
        require(success, "Address: unable to send value, recipient may
have reverted");
    }

function functionCall(address target, bytes memory data) internal returns
(bytes memory) {
        return functionCallWithValue(target, data, 0, "Address: low-level
call failed");
    }

...
```

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	LogicAI.sol#L1103,1106,1118,1122,1123,1124,1125,1126,1127,1133
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.

```
denominator := div(denominator, twos)
uint256 inverse = (3 * denominator) ^ 2
```

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.

L15 - Local Scope Variable Shadowing

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L1827
Status	Unresolved

Description

Local scope variable shadowing occurs when a local variable with the same name as a variable in an outer scope is declared within a function or code block. When this happens, the local variable "shadows" the outer variable, meaning that it takes precedence over the outer variable within the scope in which it is declared.

```
memory name) EIP71
```

Recommendation

It's important to be aware of shadowing when working with local variables, as it can lead to confusion and unintended consequences if not used correctly. It's generally a good idea to choose unique names for local variables to avoid shadowing outer variables and causing confusion.

L17 - Usage of Solidity Assembly

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L833,1067,1371,1481
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 {
                let returndata_size := mload(returndata)
                revert(add(32, returndata), returndata_size)
            }

assembly {
...
                prod1 := sub(sub(mm, prod0), lt(mm, prod0))
            }

mbly {
                ptr := add(buffer, add(32, length))
            }


...
```

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.

L18 - Multiple Pragma Directives

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L7,92,121,148,538,601,848,965,1005,1353,1424,1638,1743,1789,1885,1976,2004,2034,2282,2364,2581
Status	Unresolved

Description

If the contract includes multiple conflicting pragma directives, it may produce unexpected errors. To avoid this, it's important to include the correct pragma directive at the top of the contract and to ensure that it is the only pragma directive included in the contract.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;
ma solidity ^0.8.0;


solidity ^0.8.0;
...
solidity 0.8.19;

int
solidity 0.8.19;
```

Recommendation

It is important to include only one pragma directive at the top of the contract and to ensure that it accurately reflects the version of Solidity that the contract is written in.

By including all required compiler options and flags in a single pragma directive, the potential conflicts could be avoided and ensure that the contract can be compiled correctly.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LogicAI.sol#L7,92,121,148,538,601,848,965,1005,1353,1424,1638,1743,1789,1885,1976,2004,2034,2282
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 ^0.8.0;
pragma solidity ^0.8.1;

ma solidity ^0.8.0;



solidity ^0.8.0;

/**

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.

Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	**Visibility**	**Mutability**	**Modifiers**
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		
ERC20	Implementation	Context, IERC20,		

		IERC20Metadata		
		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	✓	
	_mint	Internal	✓	
	_burn	Internal	✓	
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	_spendAllowance	Internal	✓	
	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
	_afterTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
IERC20Permit	Interface			
	permit	External	✓	-

	nonces	External		-
	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External		-
Address	Library			
	isContract	Internal		
	sendValue	Internal	✓	
	functionCall	Internal	✓	
	functionCall	Internal	✓	
	functionCallWithValue	Internal	✓	
	functionCallWithValue	Internal	✓	
	functionStaticCall	Internal		
	functionStaticCall	Internal		
	functionDelegateCall	Internal	✓	
	functionDelegateCall	Internal	✓	
	verifyCallResultFromTarget	Internal		
	verifyCallResult	Internal		
	_revert	Private		
SafeERC20	Library			
	safeTransfer	Internal	✓	
	safeTransferFrom	Internal	✓	
	safeApprove	Internal	✓	
	safeIncreaseAllowance	Internal	✓	

	safeDecreaseAllowance	Internal	✓	
	safePermit	Internal	✓	
	_callOptionalReturn	Private	✓	
ERC20Burnable	Implementation	Context, ERC20		
	burn	Public	✓	-
	burnFrom	Public	✓	-
Math	Library			
	max	Internal		
	min	Internal		
	average	Internal		
	ceilDiv	Internal		
	mulDiv	Internal		
	mulDiv	Internal		
	sqrt	Internal		
	sqrt	Internal		
	log2	Internal		
	log2	Internal		
	log10	Internal		
	log10	Internal		
	log256	Internal		
	log256	Internal		

Strings	Library			
	toString	Internal		
	toHexString	Internal		
	toHexString	Internal		
	toHexString	Internal		
ECDSA	Library			
	_throwError	Private		
	tryRecover	Internal		
	recover	Internal		
	tryRecover	Internal		
	recover	Internal		
	tryRecover	Internal		
	recover	Internal		
	toEthSignedMessageHash	Internal		
	toEthSignedMessageHash	Internal		
	toTypedDataHash	Internal		
EIP712	Implementation			
		Public	✓	-
	_domainSeparatorV4	Internal		
	_buildDomainSeparator	Private		

	_hashTypedDataV4	Internal		
Counters	Library			
	current	Internal		
	increment	Internal	✓	
	decrement	Internal	✓	
	reset	Internal	✓	
ERC20Permit	Implementation	ERC20, IERC20Permit, EIP712		
		Public	✓	EIP712
	permit	Public	✓	-
	nonces	Public		-
	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External		-
	_useNonce	Internal	✓	
IAccessControl	Interface			
	hasRole	External		-
	getRoleAdmin	External		-
	grantRole	External	✓	-
	revokeRole	External	✓	-
	renounceRole	External	✓	-
IERC165	Interface			

	supportsInterface	External		-
ERC165	Implementation	IERC165		
	supportsInterface	Public		-
AccessControl	Implementation	Context, IAccessControl, ERC165		
	supportsInterface	Public		-
	hasRole	Public		-
	_checkRole	Internal		
	_checkRole	Internal		
	getRoleAdmin	Public		-
	grantRole	Public	✓	onlyRole
	revokeRole	Public	✓	onlyRole
	renounceRole	Public	✓	-
	_setupRole	Internal	✓	
	_setRoleAdmin	Internal	✓	
	_grantRole	Internal	✓	
	_revokeRole	Internal	✓	
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	_checkOwner	Internal		

	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	_transferOwnership	Internal	✓	
IPancakeSwapV2Router01	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		-

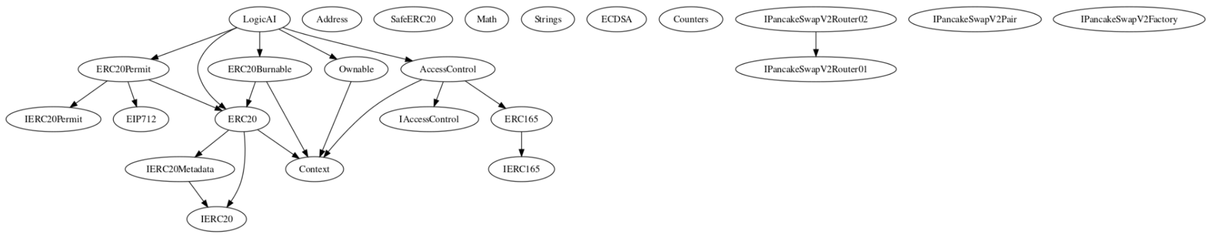
	getAmountsIn	External		-
IPancakeSwapV2Router02	Interface	IPancakeSwapV2Router01		
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
IPancakeSwapV2Pair	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	✓	-
IPancakeSwapV2Factory	Interface			
	feeTo	External		-
	feeToSetter	External		-
	getPair	External		-
	allPairs	External		-
	allPairsLength	External		-

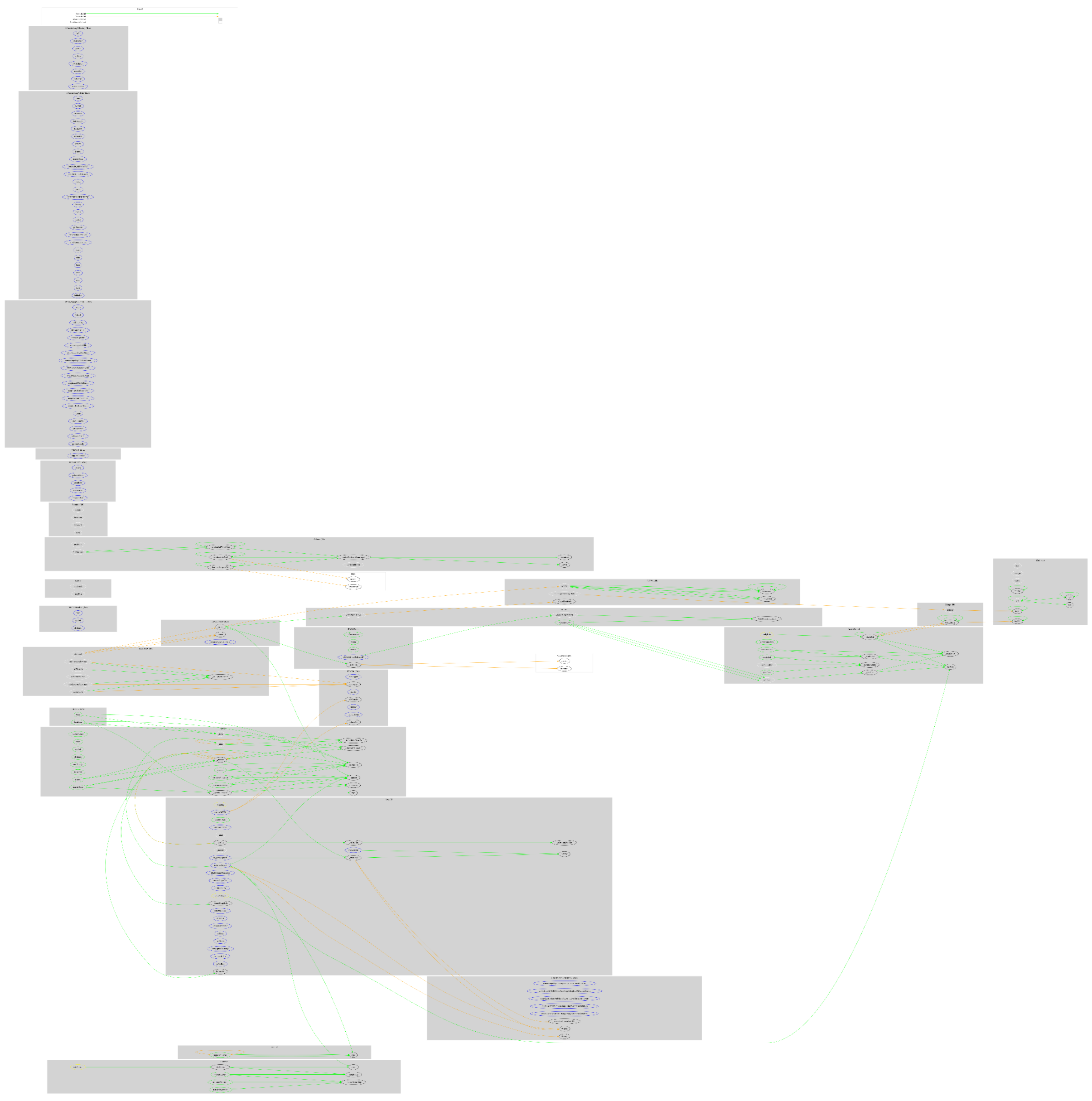
	createPair	External	✓	-
	setFeeTo	External	✓	-
	setFeeToSetter	External	✓	-
LogicAI	Implementation	ERC20, ERC20Burnable, Ownable, AccessControl, ERC20Permit		
		Public	✓	ERC20 ERC20Permit
		External	Payable	-
	_mint	Internal	✓	
	initializeProject	External	✓	onlyOwner
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	getDynamicSellTax	Public		-
	_takeTax	Internal	✓	
	_getTotalTax	Internal		
	_shouldSwapBack	Internal		
	_swapBack	Internal	✓	swapping
	disableDumpProtection	External	✓	onlyManager
	removeSniperTax	External	✓	onlyManager
	enableTrading	External	✓	onlyManager
	triggerSwapBack	External	✓	onlyManager
	recoverBNB	External	✓	onlyManager
	recoverBEP20	External	✓	onlyManager

	setIsWhitelisted	External	✓	onlyManager
	setIsCEX	External	✓	onlyManager
	setIsMarketMaker	External	✓	onlyManager
	setTaxes	External	✓	onlyManager
	setShares	External	✓	onlyManager
	setSwapBackSettings	External	✓	onlyManager
	setTransferGas	External	✓	onlyManager
	setWallets	External	✓	onlyManager

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

Logic AI contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements. There are some functions that can be abused by the owner like manipulate the fees. 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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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