Cyberscope

Audit Report

CryptoCare

June 2023

SHA256 3c1969cd9b6327e86a28b175de4dc508d061e85b09c1429bf8c35067558f9fb5

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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
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L18	Multiple Pragma Directives	Unresolved
●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L07	Missing Events Arithmetic	Unresolved
●	L13	Divide before Multiply Operation	Unresolved
●	L14	Uninitialized Variables in Local Scope	Unresolved
●	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved
●	L20	Succeeded Transfer Check	Unresolved

Table of Contents

Review

Contract Name	CryptoCare
Compiler Version	v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x6d07d261b1f7a0b30f48fe1438a1e1c01f50086c
Address	0x6d07d261b1f7a0b30f48fe1438a1e1c01f50086c
Network	BSC_TESTNET
Symbol	CC
Decimals	9
Total Supply	200.000.000.000.000

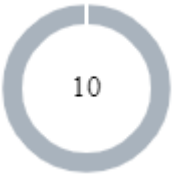
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	31 May 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol	3c1969cd9b6327e86a28b175de4dc508d061e85b09c1429bf8c35067558f9fb5

Findings Breakdown



Critical	0
Medium	0
Minor / Informative	10

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
Critical	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0
Minor / Informative	10	0	0	0

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/contract.sol#L513
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.

L18 - Multiple Pragma Directives

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/contract.sol#L6,33,118,203,233,622
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 ^0.8.9;
```

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	contracts/contract.sol#L6,33,118,203,233,622
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 ^0.8.9;
```

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.

L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L149
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 payable public marketingWallet =
payable(0x6526aEE488d2A8e29406ED30E236819Fc57a240b)
```

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	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L33,110,111,112,113,114,128,134,143,158
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 constant private startingSupply = 200_000_000_000_000
string constant private _name = "CryptoCare"
string constant private _symbol = "CC"
uint8 constant private _decimals = 9
uint256 constant private _tTotal = startingSupply * 10**_decimals

Fees public _taxRates = Fees({
        buyFee: 600,
        sellFee: 600,
        transferFee: 0
    })

...
```

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.

L07 - Missing Events Arithmetic

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L389,399
Status	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.

```
swapThreshold = (_tTotal * thresholdPercent) / thresholdDivisor
piSwapPercent = priceImpactSwapPercent
```

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.

L13 - Divide before Multiply Operation

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L494,512
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.

```
uint256 toLiquify = ((contractTokenBalance * ratios.liquidity) /
ratios.totalSwap) / 2
uint256 liquidityBalance = (amtBalance * toLiquify) / swapAmt
```

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.

L14 - Uninitialized Variables in Local Scope

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L325,554
Status	Unresolved

Description

Using an uninitialized local variable can lead to unpredictable behavior and potentially cause errors in the contract. It's important to always initialize local variables with appropriate values before using them.

```
address constructorLP
address router
uint256 initThreshold
uint256 initSwapAmount
```

Recommendation

By initializing local variables before using them, the contract ensures that the functions behave as expected and avoid potential issues.

L16 - Validate Variable Setters

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L232
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.

```
operator = newOperator
```

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.

L20 - Succeeded Transfer Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/5-29-2023_CryptoCare.sol#L573
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.transfer(_owner, TOKEN.balanceOf(address(this)))
```

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		-
	decimals	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	name	External		-
	getOwner	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
IFactoryV2	Interface			
	getPair	External		-
	createPair	External	✓	-
IV2Pair	Interface			
	factory	External		-

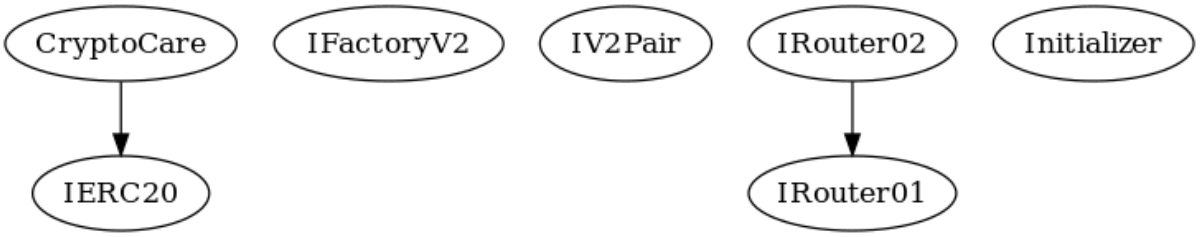
	getReserves	External		-
	sync	External	✓	-
IRouter01	Interface			
	factory	External		-
	WETH	External		-
	addLiquidityETH	External	Payable	-
	addLiquidity	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokens	External	Payable	-
	getAmountsOut	External		-
	getAmountsIn	External		-
IRouter02	Interface	IRouter01		
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokens	External	✓	-
Initializer	Interface			
	setLaunch	External	✓	-
	getConfig	External	✓	-
	getInits	External	✓	-
	setLpPair	External	✓	-

CryptoCare	Implementation	IERC20		
		Public	Payable	-
	transferOwner	External	✓	onlyOwner
	renounceOwnership	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setOperator	Public	✓	-
	renounceOriginalDeployer	External	✓	-
		External	Payable	-
	totalSupply	External		-
	decimals	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	name	External		-
	getOwner	External		-
	allowance	External		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	approve	External	✓	-
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	approveContractContingency	External	✓	onlyOwner
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
	setNewRouter	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setLpPair	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setInitializer	Public	✓	onlyOwner

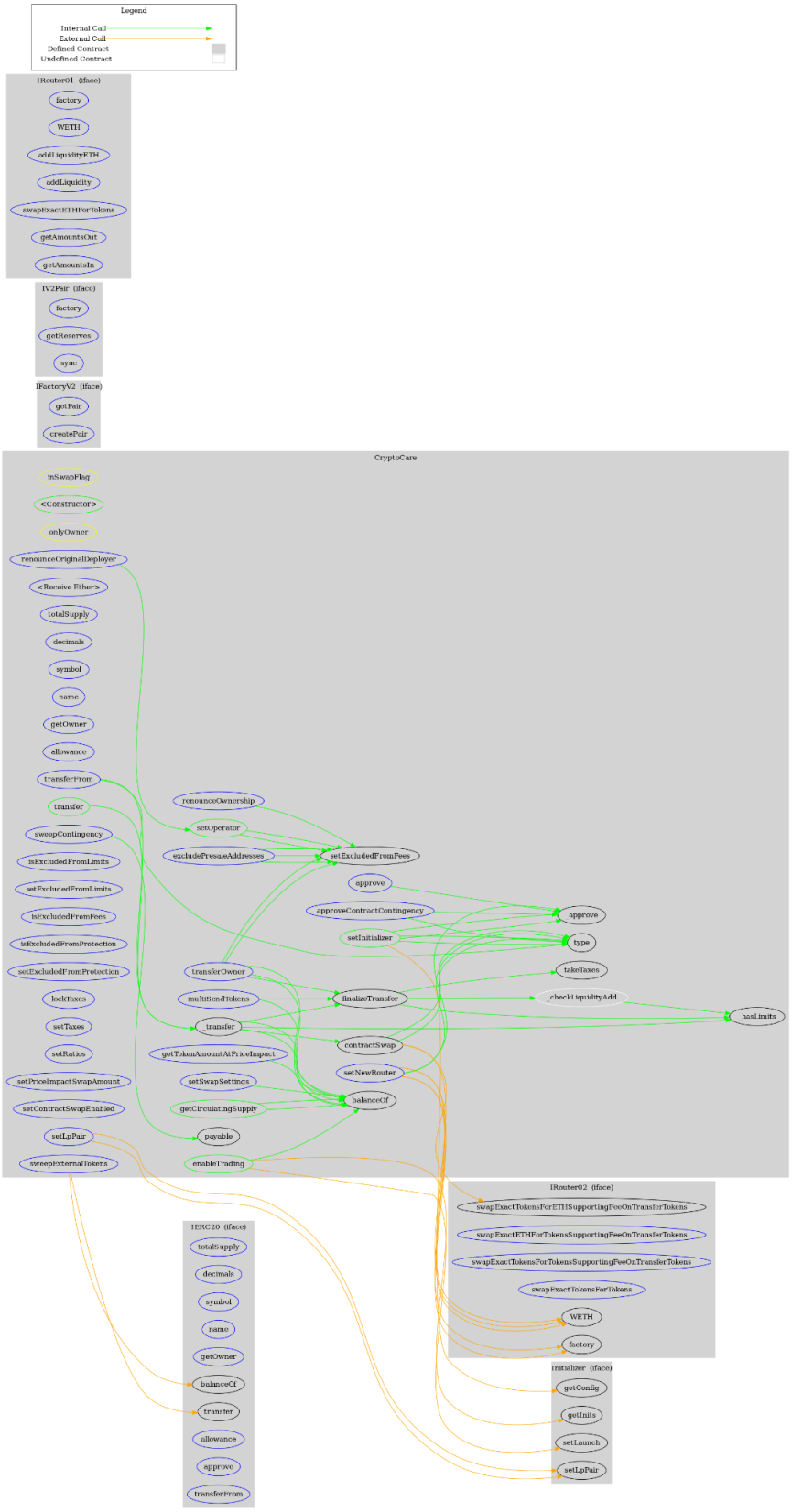
	isExcludedFromLimits	External		-
	setExcludedFromLimits	External	✓	onlyOwner
	isExcludedFromFees	External		-
	setExcludedFromFees	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	isExcludedFromProtection	External		-
	setExcludedFromProtection	External	✓	onlyOwner
	getCirculatingSupply	Public		-
	lockTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setRatios	External	✓	onlyOwner
	getTokenAmountAtPriceImpact	External		-
	setSwapSettings	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setPriceImpactSwapAmount	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setContractSwapEnabled	External	✓	onlyOwner
	excludePresaleAddresses	External	✓	onlyOwner
	_hasLimits	Internal		
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	contractSwap	Internal	✓	inSwapFlag
	_checkLiquidityAdd	Internal	✓	
	enableTrading	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	sweepContingency	External	✓	onlyOwner
	sweepExternalTokens	External	✓	onlyOwner
	multiSendTokens	External	✓	onlyOwner

	finalizeTransfer	Internal	✓	
	takeTaxes	Internal	✓	

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph


Legend
Internal Call
External Call
Defined Contract
Undefined Contract
IRouter01 (iface)
factory
WETH
addLiquidityETH
addLiquidity
swapExactETHForTokens
getAmountsOut
getAmountsIn
IV2Pair (iface)
factory
getReserves
sync
IFactoryV2 (iface)
getPair
createPair
CryptoCare
inSwapFlag
<Constructor>
onlyOwner
renounceOriginalDeployer
<Receive Ether>
totalSupply
decimals
symbol
name
getOwner
allowance
transferFrom
transfer
sweepContingency
isExcludedFromLimits
setExcludedFromLimits
isExcludedFromFees
isExcludedFromProtection
setExcludedFromProtection
lockTaxes
setTaxes
setRatios
setPriceImpactSwapAmount
setContractSwapEnabled
setLpPair
sweepExternalTokens
renounceOwnership
setOperator
excludePresaleAddresses
setExcludedFromFees
approve
approveContractContingency
setInitializer
transferOwner
multiSendTokens
transfer
getTokenAmountAtPriceImpact
setSwapSettings
getCirculatingSupply
payable
enableTrading
finalizeTransfer
contractSwap
setNewRouter
balanceOf
approve
type
takeTaxes
checkLiquidityAdd
hasLimits
IERC20 (iface)
totalSupply
decimals
symbol
name
getOwner
balanceOf
transfer
allowance
approve
transferFrom
IRouter02 (iface)
swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens
swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens
swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens
swapExactTokensForTokens
WETH
factory
Initializer (iface)
getConfig
getInits
setLaunch
setLpPair

Summary

CryptoCare contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. CryptoCare 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 10% fee.

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The Cyberscope team

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