



# SMART CONTRACT AUDIT REPORT

for

## LightCoin



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# 1 | Introduction

Given the opportunity to review the design document and related source code of the `LightCoin` token contract, we outline in the report our systematic method to evaluate potential security issues in the smart contract implementation, expose possible semantic inconsistency between smart contract code and the documentation, and provide additional suggestions or recommendations for improvement. Our results show that the given version of the smart contract is well implemented. In the meantime, the current implementation can be further improved due to the presence of some issues related to BEP20-compliance, security, or performance. This document outlines our audit results.

## 1.1 About LightCoin

The `LightCoin` token (`LC`) is the governance and utility token issued by the `Light Year`, a blockchain based space strategy game. Mining natural resources, crafting space ships, battling and trading with other players, joining alliances or nations, the game brings players the wild experience of the space exploration. Moreover, under the hood, it's a play-to-earn DeFi farming protocol that maximizes users' return from staking their crypto assets. The basic information of `LightCoin` is as follows:

Table 1.1: Basic Information of LightCoin

Item	Description
Issuer	LightCoin
Website	<a href="https://lightyear.game">https://lightyear.game</a>
Type	BEP20 Token Contract
Platform	Solidity
Audit Method	Whitebox
Audit Completion Date	December 27, 2021

In the following, we show the contract file and the MD5/SHA checksum value of the contract file:

- File: [LightCoin.sol](#)

- MD5: [afb6073f23649c05bf84cf7fc40cdb5e](#)
- SHA: [3b5221dcc3c53c122af9306fcb96d0d8a5b2a718c69080cd9c84d55fb8deba91](#)

And this is the contract file and its MD5/SHA checksum value after all fixes for the issues found in the audit have been checked in:

- File: [LightCoin.sol](#)
- MD5: [93d219048c8a64d899162b1b40f6c44f](#)
- SHA: [fecbf9f44e1df037df32ac8743b273a8eb6fd08643b51c83eccd0a96ac23b9c7](#)

## 1.2 About PeckShield

PeckShield Inc. [6] is a leading blockchain security company with the goal of elevating the security, privacy, and usability of current blockchain ecosystem by offering top-notch, industry-leading services and products (including the service of smart contract auditing). We are reachable at Telegram (<https://t.me/peckshield>), Twitter (<http://twitter.com/peckshield>), or Email ([contact@peckshield.com](mailto:contact@peckshield.com)).

## 1.3 Methodology

To standardize the evaluation, we define the following terminology based on OWASP Risk Rating Methodology [5]:

- Likelihood represents how likely a particular vulnerability is to be uncovered and exploited in the wild;
- Impact measures the technical loss and business damage of a successful attack;
- Severity demonstrates the overall criticality of the risk;

Likelihood and impact are categorized into three ratings: *H*, *M* and *L*, i.e., *high*, *medium* and *low* respectively. Severity is determined by likelihood and impact and can be classified into four categories accordingly, i.e., *Critical*, *High*, *Medium*, *Low* shown in Table 1.2.

We perform the audit according to the following procedures:

- Basic Coding Bugs: We first statically analyze given smart contracts with our proprietary static code analyzer for known coding bugs, and then manually verify (reject or confirm) all the issues found by our tool.
- BEP20 Compliance Checks: We then manually check whether the implementation logic of the audited smart contract(s) follows the standard BEP20 specification and other best practices.

Table 1.2: Vulnerability Severity Classification

Impact	High	Critical	High	Medium
	Medium	High	Medium	Low
	Low	Medium	Low	Low
		High	Medium	Low
		Likelihood		

- Additional Recommendations: We also provide additional suggestions regarding the coding and development of smart contracts from the perspective of proven programming practices.

To evaluate the risk, we go through a list of check items and each would be labeled with a severity category. For one check item, if our tool does not identify any issue, the contract is considered safe regarding the check item. For any discovered issue, we might further deploy contracts on our private testnet and run tests to confirm the findings. If necessary, we would additionally build a PoC to demonstrate the possibility of exploitation. The concrete list of check items is shown in Table 1.3.

## 1.4 Disclaimer

Note that this security audit is not designed to replace functional tests required before any software release, and does not give any warranties on finding all possible security issues of the given smart contract(s) or blockchain software, i.e., the evaluation result does not guarantee the nonexistence of any further findings of security issues. As one audit-based assessment cannot be considered comprehensive, we always recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contract(s). Last but not least, this security audit should not be used as investment advice.



Table 1.3: The Full List of Check Items

Category	Check Item
<b>Basic Coding Bugs</b>	Constructor Mismatch
	Ownership Takeover
	Redundant Fallback Function
	Overflows & Underflows
	Reentrancy
	Money-Giving Bug
	Blackhole
	Unauthorized Self-Destruct
	Revert DoS
	Unchecked External Call
	Gasless Send
	Send Instead of Transfer
	Costly Loop
	(Unsafe) Use of Untrusted Libraries
	(Unsafe) Use of Predictable Variables
	Transaction Ordering Dependence
	Deprecated Uses
	Approve / TransferFrom Race Condition
<b>BEP20 Compliance Checks</b>	Compliance Checks (Section 3)
<b>Additional Recommendations</b>	Avoiding Use of Variadic Byte Array
	Using Fixed Compiler Version
	Making Visibility Level Explicit
	Making Type Inference Explicit
	Adhering To Function Declaration Strictly
	Following Other Best Practices

## 2 | Findings

### 2.1 Summary

Here is a summary of our findings after analyzing the `LightCoin` token contract. During the first phase of our audit, we study the smart contract source code and run our in-house static code analyzer through the codebase. The purpose here is to statically identify known coding bugs, and then manually verify (reject or confirm) issues reported by our tool. We further manually review business logics, examine system operations, and place BEP20-related aspects under scrutiny to uncover possible pitfalls and/or bugs.

Severity	# of Findings	
Critical	0	
High	0	
Medium	1	
Low	0	
Informational	1	
Total	2	

Moreover, we explicitly evaluate whether the given contracts follow the standard BEP20 specification and other known best practices, and validate its compatibility with other similar BEP20 tokens and current DeFi protocols. The detailed BEP20 compliance checks are reported in Section 3. After that, we examine a few identified issues of varying severities that need to be brought up and paid more attention to. (The findings are categorized in the above table.) Additional information can be found in the next subsection, and the detailed discussions are in Section 4.



## 2.2 Key Findings

Overall, a minor BEP20 compliance issue was found and our detailed checklist can be found in Section 3. Overall, there is no critical or high severity issue, although the implementation can be improved by resolving the identified issues (shown in Table 2.1), including 1 medium-severity vulnerability and 1 informational recommendation.

Table 2.1: Key LightCoin Audit Findings

ID	Severity	Title	Category	Status
PVE-001	Medium	<a href="#">Trust Issue Of Admin Keys</a>	Security Features	Confirmed
PVE-002	Informational	<a href="#">Lack of Emitting Meaningful Events</a>	Coding Practices	Confirmed

Besides recommending specific countermeasures to mitigate these issues, we also emphasize that it is always important to develop necessary risk-control mechanisms and make contingency plans, which may need to be exercised before the mainnet deployment. The risk-control mechanisms need to kick in at the very moment when the contracts are being deployed in mainnet. Please refer to Section 3 for our detailed compliance checks and Section 4 for elaboration of reported issues.

## 3 | BEP20 Compliance Checks

The BEP20 specification defines a list of API functions (and relevant events) that each token contract is expected to implement (and emit). The failure to meet these requirements means the token contract cannot be considered to be BEP20-compliant. Naturally, as the first step of our audit, we examine the list of API functions defined by the BEP20 specification and validate whether there exist any inconsistency or incompatibility in the implementation or the inherent business logic of the audited contract(s).

Table 3.1: Basic `View-only` Functions Defined in The BEP20 Specification

Item	Description	Status
<b>name()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Returns a string, for example "Tether USD"	✓
<b>symbol()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Returns the symbol by which the token contract should be known, for example "USDT". It is usually 3 or 4 characters in length	✓
<b>decimals()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Returns decimals, which refers to how divisible a token can be, from 0 (not at all divisible) to 18 (pretty much continuous) and even higher if required	✓
<b>totalSupply()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Returns the number of total supplied tokens, including the total minted tokens (minus the total burned tokens) ever since the deployment	✓
<b>balanceOf()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Anyone can query any address' balance, as all data on the blockchain is public	✓
<b>allowance()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Returns the amount which the spender is still allowed to withdraw from the owner	✓
<b>getOwner()</b>	Is declared as a public view function	✓
	Returns the bep20 token owner which is necessary for binding with bep2 token.	✓

Our analysis shows that there is a minor BEP20 inconsistency or incompatibility issue found in

the audited `LightCoin` contract. Specifically, the `getOwner()` function is an extended method of EIP20 and is currently not defined. Tokens that do not implement this method will not be able to flow across the `Binance Chain` and `Binance Smart Chain (BSC)`. In the surrounding two tables, we outline the respective list of basic `view`-only functions (Table 3.1) and key `state-changing` functions (Table 3.2) according to the widely-adopted BEP20 specification.

Table 3.2: Key State-Changing Functions Defined in The BEP20 Specification

Item	Description	Status
<b>transfer()</b>	Is declared as a public function	✓
	Returns a boolean value which accurately reflects the token transfer status	✓
	Reverts if the caller does not have enough tokens to spend	✓
	Allows zero amount transfers	✓
	Emits <code>Transfer()</code> event when tokens are transferred successfully (include 0 amount transfers)	✓
	Reverts while transferring to zero address	✓
<b>transferFrom()</b>	Is declared as a public function	✓
	Returns a boolean value which accurately reflects the token transfer status	✓
	Reverts if the spender does not have enough token allowances to spend	✓
	Updates the spender's token allowances when tokens are transferred successfully	✓
	Reverts if the from address does not have enough tokens to spend	✓
	Allows zero amount transfers	✓
	Emits <code>Transfer()</code> event when tokens are transferred successfully (include 0 amount transfers)	✓
	Reverts while transferring from zero address	✓
<b>approve()</b>	Is declared as a public function	✓
	Returns a boolean value which accurately reflects the token approval status	✓
	Emits <code>Approval()</code> event when tokens are approved successfully	✓
	Reverts while approving to zero address	✓
<b>Transfer() event</b>	Is emitted when tokens are transferred, including zero value transfers	✓
	Is emitted with the from address set to <code>address(0x0)</code> when new tokens are generated	✓
<b>Approval() event</b>	Is emitted on any successful call to <code>approve()</code>	✓

In addition, we perform a further examination on certain features that are permitted by the BEP20 specification or even further extended in follow-up refinements and enhancements, but not required for implementation. These features are generally helpful, but may also impact or bring certain incompatibility with current DeFi protocols. Therefore, we consider it is important to highlight them as well. This list is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Additional `opt-in` Features Examined in Our Audit

Feature	Description	Opt-in
<b>Deflationary</b>	Part of the tokens are burned or transferred as fee while on <code>transfer()/transferFrom()</code> calls	—
<b>Rebasing</b>	The <code>balanceOf()</code> function returns a re-based balance instead of the actual stored amount of tokens owned by the specific address	—
<b>Pausable</b>	The token contract allows the owner or privileged users to pause the token transfers and other operations	—
<b>Blacklistable</b>	The token contract allows the owner or privileged users to blacklist a specific address such that token transfers and other operations related to that address are prohibited	—
<b>Mintable</b>	The token contract allows the owner or privileged users to mint tokens to a specific address	—
<b>Burnable</b>	The token contract allows the owner or privileged users to burn tokens of a specific address	—

## 4 | Detailed Results

### 4.1 Trust Issue Of Admin Keys

- ID: PVE-001
- Severity: Medium
- Likelihood: Medium
- Impact: Low
- Target: LightCoin
- Category: Security Features [3]
- CWE subcategory: CWE-287 [1]

#### Description

In the LightCoin token contract, there is a privileged `_whitelister` account that plays a critical role in governing and regulating the protocol-wide operations (e.g., configuring various system parameters). In the following, we show the representative functions potentially affected by the privilege of the account.

```

51     function createLGEWhitelist(address pairAddress, uint256[] calldata durations,
52         uint256[] calldata amountsMax) external onlyWhitelister() {
53         require(durations.length == amountsMax.length, "Invalid whitelist(s)");
54         _lgePairAddress = pairAddress;
55         if(durations.length > 0) {
56             delete _lgeWhitelistRounds;
57             for (uint256 i = 0; i < durations.length; i++) {
58                 _lgeWhitelistRounds.push(WhitelistRound(durations[i], amountsMax[i]));
59             }
60         }
61     }
62
63     function modifyLGEWhitelist(uint256 index, uint256 duration, uint256 amountMax,
64         address[] calldata addresses, bool enabled) external onlyWhitelister() {
65         require(index < _lgeWhitelistRounds.length, "Invalid index");
66         require(amountMax > 0, "Invalid amountMax"); // seems like an unnecessary
67             require statement

```

```

69
70     if(duration != _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].duration)
71         _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].duration = duration;
72
73     if(amountMax != _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].amountMax)
74         _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].amountMax = amountMax;
75
76     for (uint256 i = 0; i < addresses.length; i++) {
77         _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].addresses[addresses[i]] = enabled;
78     }
79 }

```

Listing 4.1: `LightCoin::createLGEWhitelist()/modifyLGEWhitelist()`

We emphasize that the privilege assignment may be necessary and consistent with the protocol design. However, it is worrisome if the privileged account is not governed by a DAO-like structure. Note that a compromised privileged account would allow the attacker to modify a number of sensitive system parameters, which directly undermines the assumption of the `LightCoin` design.

**Recommendation** Promptly transfer the privileged account to the intended DAO-like governance contract. All changed to privileged operations may need to be mediated with necessary timelocks. Eventually, activate the normal on-chain community-based governance life-cycle and ensure the intended trustless nature and high-quality distributed governance.

**Status** The discussion with the team confirms that the `_whitelister` account will be renounced once the token contract becomes stable and mature.

## 4.2 Lack of Emitting Meaningful Events

- ID: PVE-002
- Severity: Informational
- Likelihood: N/A
- Impact: N/A
- Target: LGEWhitelisted
- Category: Coding Practices [4]
- CWE subcategory: CWE-563 [2]

### Description

In BSC, the `event` is an indispensable part of a contract and is mainly used to record a variety of runtime dynamics. In particular, when an `event` is emitted, it stores the arguments passed in transaction logs and these logs are made accessible to external analytics and reporting tools. Events can be emitted in a number of scenarios. One particular case is when system-wide parameters or settings are being changed. Another case is when tokens are being minted, transferred, or burned.

In the following, we use the LGEWhitelisted contract as an example. While examining the events that reflect the `_lgeWhitelistRounds` dynamics, we notice there is a lack of emitting related events when important state changes occur. Specifically, when the new `_lgeWhitelistRounds` is added or changed, there is no respective event emitted for off-chain analytics and monitoring.

```

33     function createLGEWhitelist(address pairAddress, uint256[] calldata durations,
34         uint256[] calldata amountsMax) external onlyOwner() {
35         require(durations.length == amountsMax.length, "Invalid whitelist(s)");
36
37         _lgePairAddress = pairAddress;
38
39         if(durations.length > 0) {
40             delete _lgeWhitelistRounds;
41
42             for (uint256 i = 0; i < durations.length; i++) {
43                 _lgeWhitelistRounds.push(WhitelistRound(durations[i], amountsMax[i]));
44             }
45         }
46     }
47
48     function modifyLGEWhitelist(uint256 index, uint256 duration, uint256 amountMax,
49         address[] calldata addresses, bool enabled) external onlyOwner() {
50         require(index < _lgeWhitelistRounds.length, "Invalid index");
51         require(amountMax > 0, "Invalid amountMax"); // seems like an unnecessary
52             require statement
53
54         if(duration != _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].duration) {
55             _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].duration = duration;
56         }
57
58         if(amountMax != _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].amountMax) {
59             _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].amountMax = amountMax;
60         }
61
62         for (uint256 i = 0; i < addresses.length; i++) {
63             _lgeWhitelistRounds[index].addresses[addresses[i]] = enabled;
64         }
65     }

```

Listing 4.2: LGEWhitelisted::createLGEWhitelist()/modifyLGEWhitelist()

**Recommendation** Properly emit the related `NewLGEWhitelist/LGEWhitelist` event when the `_lgeWhitelistRounds` is being created or updated.

**Status** The issue has been confirmed.

## 5 | Conclusion

In this security audit, we have examined the `LightCoin` token design and implementation. During our audit, we first checked all respects related to the compatibility of the BEP20 specification and other known BEP20 pitfalls/vulnerabilities and found no issue in these areas. We then proceeded to examine other areas such as coding practices and business logics. Overall, although no critical or high level vulnerabilities were discovered, we identified one issue that need to be promptly addressed. Meanwhile, as disclaimed in Section [1.4](#), we appreciate any constructive feedbacks or suggestions about our findings, procedures, audit scope, etc.





## References

- [1] MITRE. CWE-287: Improper Authentication. <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/287.html>.
- [2] MITRE. CWE-563: Assignment to Variable without Use. <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/563.html>.
- [3] MITRE. CWE CATEGORY: 7PK - Security Features. <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/254.html>.
- [4] MITRE. CWE CATEGORY: Bad Coding Practices. <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/1006.html>.
- [5] OWASP. Risk Rating Methodology. [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Risk\\_Rating\\_Methodology](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Risk_Rating_Methodology).
- [6] PeckShield. PeckShield Inc. <https://www.peckshield.com>.