



# **Audit Report**

Name : Radical Chess

Symbol : CHESS

Decimals : 18

Address : oxF3ABD8CacEd73f4113206Ec275cEe965F6Ed1D44

Owner : 0x9E40933D20618D9635e3319bA69013437BC92EC6

Network : Binance Smart Chain (Mainnet)

Type : **BEP20** 

Audited on : 20 February 2023



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# **Project Overview**

Name	Radical Chess
Symbol	CHESS
Decimals	18
Total Supply	1,000,000,000
Tax	Buy 5%   Sell 5% — ( Variable Tax: Max Buy 10%   Max Sell 10% )
Compiler Version	vo.8.18+commit.87f61d96
Optimization	Yes with 200 runs
License Type	MIT
Explorer Link	https://bscscan.com/address/oxF3ABD8CacEd73f4113206 Ec275cEe965F6Ed1D44
Create Tx	0xe63a1b979043fe871a5ab11f02b22150523d7a678e15e1e36 83d6619894ab990
Creator	ox9E40933D20618D9635e3319bA69013437BC92EC6
Featured Wallet	Marketing Wallet — 0xbc4494428A80ebB42c2CFa31d6830D75F08b8D24
Website	https://radicalchess.com



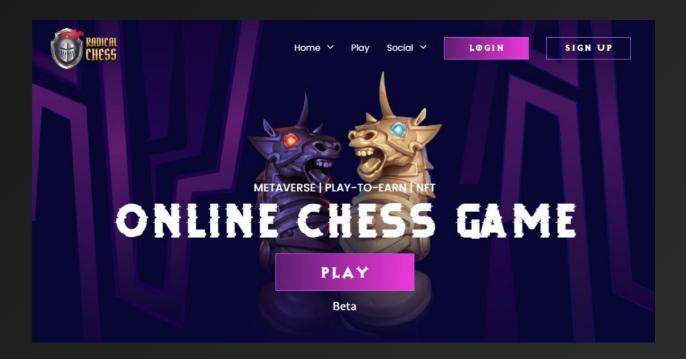
### **Project Description**

#### According to their website

Radical Chess is a 2D and 3D futuristic play-to-earn (P2E) chess game like no other. It takes the game of chess to the next level with unique and exciting gameplay. The 3D version is called Radical Chess Humanoid. This game features human characters as the chess pieces. They all have unique attributes and skills. You can watch the demo here. The 2D version is the classic chess game like most chess platforms out there but we have very competitive leader boards that would encourage and incentivize active users on the platform.

Release Date : TBA

Category : P2E Web3 Game





### **Online Presence**

#### **About Website**

Registrar : https://www.namecheap.com

**Domain Expiration**: 2024-01-03

**SSL Certificate**: Issued by Let's Encrypt

#### Official Links

Website	https://radicalchess.com
Twitter	https://twitter.com/radicalchess
Telegram	https://t.me/radicalchess

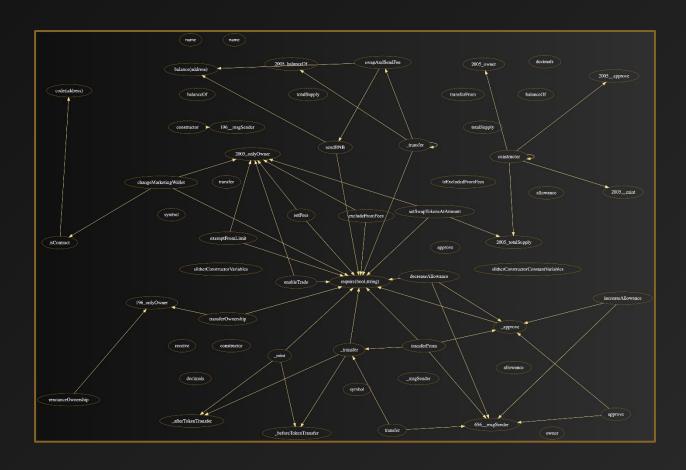


## **The Team**

About	Based on their website, we found that there are 8 members in the team.  KYC is being conducted by PinkSale team.
KYC Issuer	PinkSale
Member's KYC'd	2
KYC Date	N/A
Certificate Link	N/A
Task Completed	N/A



## **Contract Functions Interaction**





### **Audit Overview**

#### **Threat Level**

When conducting audit on smart contract(s), we first look for known vulnerabilities and issues within the code because any exploitation on such vulnerabilities and issues by malicious actors could potentially result in serious financial damage to the projects. All the issues and vulnerabilities will be categorized into the categories as provided below.

#### Critical

This category provides issues and vulnerabilities that are critical to the performance/functionality of the smart contract and should be fixed by project creator before moving to a live environment.

#### **Medium**

This category provides issues and vulnerabilities that are not that critical to the performance/functionality of the smart contract but is recommended to be fixed by project creator before moving to a live environment.

#### Minor

This category provides issues and vulnerabilities that are minor to the performance/functionality of the smart contract and can remain unfixed by project creator before moving to a live environment.

#### Informational

This category provides issues and vulnerability that have insignificant effect on the performance/functionality of the smart contract and can remain unfixed by project creator before moving to a live environment. However, fixing them can further improve the efficacy or security for features with a risk-free factor.



### **Notable Information**

- Contract Owner cannot stop or pause transactions.
- Contract Owner cannot transfer tokens from specific address.
- Contract Owner cannot mint new tokens after deploying smart contract.
- Contract Owner cannot burn tokens from specific wallet.
- Both buy and sell fees are set to be a total of 5%.
- Both buy and sell fees can be change to a maximum total of 10%.
- Contract Owner cannot blacklist wallets from selling.
- There are no compiler warnings when compiling the smart contracts.
- Contract is using interface from safe Zeppelin modules.



## **Bugs and Optimizations Detection**

This table is based on the result obtained from running the smart contract through Slither's Solidity static analysis.

What it detects	Impact	Confiden ce	Status
Storage abiencoderv2 array	High	High	Passed
transferFrom uses arbitrary from	High	High	Passed
Modifying storage array by value	High	High	Passed
The order of parameters in a shift instruction is incorrect.	High	High	Passed
Multiple constructor schemes	High	High	Passed
Contract's name reused	High	High	Passed
Detected unprotected variables	High	High	Passed
Public mappings with nested variables	High	High	Passed
Right-To-Left-Override control character is used	High	High	Passed
State variables shadowing	High	High	Passed
Functions allowing anyone to destruct the contract	High	High	Passed
Uninitialized state variables	High	High	Passed
Uninitialized storage variables	High	High	Passed



Unprotected upgradeable contract	High	High	Passed
onprotected apgradeable contract			1 43304
transferFrom uses arbitrary from with permit	High	Medium	Passed
Functions that send Ether to arbitrary destinations	High	Medium	Moderated
Tainted array length assignment	High	Medium	Passed
Controlled delegatecall destination	High	Medium	Passed
Payable functions using delegatecall inside a loop	High	Medium	Passed
msg.value inside a loop	High	Medium	Passed
Reentrancy vulnerabilities (theft of ethers)	High	Medium	Moderated
Signed storage integer array compiler bug	High	Medium	Passed
Unchecked tokens transfer	High	Medium	Passed
Weak PRNG	High	Medium	Passed
Detects ERC20 tokens that have a function whose signature collides with EIP-2612's DOMAIN_SEPARATOR()	Medium	High	Passed
Detect dangerous enum conversion	Medium	High	Passed
Incorrect ERC20 interfaces	Medium	High	Passed
Incorrect ERC721 interfaces	Medium	High	Passed
Dangerous strict equalities	Medium	High	Passed



Contracts that lock ether	Medium	High	Passed
Deletion on mapping containing a structure	Medium	High	Passed
State variables shadowing from abstract contracts	Medium	High	Passed
Tautology or contradiction	Medium	High	Passed
Unused write	Medium	High	Passed
Misuse of Boolean constant	Medium	Medium	Passed
Constant functions using assembly code	Medium	Medium	Passed
Constant functions changing the state	Medium	Medium	Passed
Imprecise arithmetic operations order	Medium	Medium	Passed
Reentrancy vulnerabilities (no theft of ethers)	Medium	Medium	Passed
Reused base constructor	Medium	Medium	Passed
Dangerous usage of tx.origin	Medium	Medium	Passed
Unchecked low-level calls	Medium	Medium	Passed
Unchecked send	Medium	Medium	Passed
Uninitialized local variables	Medium	Medium	Passed
Unused return values	Medium	Medium	Passed
Modifiers that can return the default value	Low	High	Passed



Built-in symbol shadowing	Low	High	Passed
Local variables shadowing	Low	High	Passed
Uninitialized function pointer calls in constructors	Low	High	Passed
Local variables used prior their declaration	Low	High	Passed
Constructor called not implemented	Low	High	Passed
Multiple calls in a loop	Low	Medium	Passed
Missing Events Access Control	Low	Medium	Passed
Missing Events Arithmetic	Low	Medium	Passed
Dangerous unary expressions	Low	Medium	Passed
Missing Zero Address Validation	Low	Medium	Passed
Benign reentrancy vulnerabilities	Low	Medium	Passed
Reentrancy vulnerabilities leading to out-of-order Events	Low	Medium	Moderated
Dangerous usage of block.timestamp	Low	Medium	Passed
Assembly usage	Informational	High	Passed
Assert state change	Informational	High	Passed
Comparison to boolean constant	Informational	High	Moderated
Deprecated Solidity Standards	Informational	High	Passed
Un-indexed ERC20 event parameters	Informational	High	Passed



Function initializing state variables	Informational	High	Passed
Low level calls	Informational	High	Moderated
Missing inheritance	Informational	High	Passed
Conformity to Solidity naming conventions	Informational	High	Moderated
If different pragma directives are used	Informational	High	Passed
Redundant statements	Informational	High	Passed
Incorrect Solidity version	Informational	High	Moderated
Unimplemented functions	Informational	High	Passed
Unused state variables	Informational	High	Passed
Costly operations in a loop	Informational	Medium	Passed
Functions that are not used	Informational	Medium	Passed
Reentrancy vulnerabilities through send and transfer	Informational	Medium	Passed
Variable names are too similar	Informational	Medium	Moderated
Conformance to numeric notation best practices	Informational	Medium	Moderated
State variables that could be declared constant	Optimization	High	Passed
Public function that could be declared external	Optimization	High	Passed



# **Contract Diagnostic**

CODE	SEVERITY	DESCRIPTION
SWC- 110	Unknown	Out of bounds array access.
BE	Informational	Boolean equal.
LLC	Informational	Low level calls.
NC	Informational	Naming convention.
SN	Informational	Similar name.
TMD	Informational	Too many digits.



#### **SWC-110** — Out of bounds array access

SEVERITY	Unknown
LOCATION(S)	RadicalChess.sol#L804-806

```
function swapAndSendFee(uint256 tokenAmount) private {
          address[] memory path = new address[](2);
          path[0] = address(this);
          path[1] = uniswapV2Router.WETH();
          uniswap V2 Router.swap Exact Tokens For ETH Supporting Fee 0 n Transfer Tokens (
              tokenAmount,
              0, // accept any amount of ETH
              path,
812
             address(this),
              block.timestamp
         );
         uint256 newBalance = address(this).balance;
          uint256 addressBalance = address(this).balance;
         sendBNB(
              payable(marketingWallet),
              addressBalance
         emit SwapAndSendFee(tokenAmount, newBalance);
```

DESCRIPTION	The index access expression can cause an exception in case of use of invalid array index value.
RECOMMENDATIONS	As long as project creator is careful with the index access expression to prevent an exception in case of use of invalid array index value, this should not produce any issue. No specific actions needed to be taken by project creator.
STATUS	N/A



### BE — Boolean equal

SEVERITY	Informational — Minor
LOCATION(S)	RadicalChess.sol#L675
674 function enableTrade() external onlyOwner{ 675         require(isTradeOpen == false, "Trade is already open!"); 676         isTradeOpen = true; 677 }	
DESCRIPTION	[RadicalChess.enableTrade()] (#L674-677) compares to a boolean constant at #L675
RECOMMENDATIONS	Project creator is recommended to use boolean constants directly instead of comparing to true or false. We would recommend to remove the equality to the boolean constant and directly use "!isTradeOpen" instead of "isTradeOpen == false".
STATUS	N/A



#### LLC — Low level calls

SEVERITY	Informational — Medium
LOCATION(S)	RadicalChess.sol#L668

```
function sendBNB(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"
    );
    ;
    3
}
```

DESCRIPTION	[RadicalChess.sendBNB] (#L662-673) is using low level call at #L668.
RECOMMENDATIONS	Project creator should avoid using low-level calls. Make sure to check the call success or for code existence if the call is meant for a contract. The use of low-level calls is usually error-prone since they do not check for code existence or call success.
STATUS	N/A



### NC — Naming convention

SEVERITY	Informational — Minor
LOCATION(S)	RadicalChess.sol#L338, 340, 365, 407, 708, 722
338 function	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() external view returns (bytes32);
340 function	PERMIT_TYPEHASH() external pure returns (bytes32);
365 function M	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY() external pure returns (uint256);
407 functi	on WETH() external pure returns (address);



```
722
     function changeMarketingWallet(address _marketingWallet)
723
         external
724
         onlyOwner
725
     {
726
         require(
727
              _marketingWallet != marketingWallet,
728
              " wallet is already that address"
729
         );
730
          require(
731
              _marketingWallet != address(0),
              " wallet cannot be the zero address"
732
733
         );
734
          require(
735
              !isContract( marketingWallet),
              " wallet cannot be a contract"
736
737
         );
738
         marketingWallet = _marketingWallet;
739
         _isExcludedFromFees[marketingWallet] = true;
         emit MarketingWalletChanged(marketingWallet);
740
741
```

#### **DESCRIPTION**

[IUniswapV2Pair.DOMAIN\_SEPARATOR()] (#L338) is not in mixedCase.



STATUS	N/A
RECOMMENDATION S	Based on our analysis, the IUniswapV2Pair and IUniswapV2Router01 smart contract are direct forks from Uniswap. Although the name doesn't conform to the standard convention, it's still okay to leave it be to avoid from potentially breaking any external function. However, for RadicalChess smart contract, it is okay for project creator to update the name of the parameters in those functions so that they conform to the standard naming convention.
	[RadicalChess.changeMarketingWallet()marketingWallet ] (#L722) is not in mixedCase.
	[RadicalChess.setFees()feeOnSell] (#L708) is not in mixedCase.
	[RadicalChess.setFees()feeOnBuy] (#L708) is not in mixedCase.
	[IUniswapV2Router01.WETH] (#L407) is not in mixedCase.
	[IUniswapV2Pair.MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY()] (#L365) is not in mixedCase.
	[IUniswapV2Pair.PERMIT_TYPEHASH()] (#L340) is not in mixedCase.



#### **SN** — Similar name

SEVERITY	Informational — Minor
LOCATION(S)	RadicalChess.sol#L412, 413
DESCRIPTION	[IUniswapV2Router01.addLiquidity()] (#L409-424) has two parameters names that are too similar.
	<pre>409 function addLiquidity( 410    address tokenA, 411    address tokenB, 412    uint256 amountADesired, 413    uint256 amountBMin, 414    uint256 amountBMin, 415    uint256 amountBMin, 416    address to, 417    uint256 deadline 418 ) 419    external 420    returns ( 421     uint256 amountB, 422     uint256 amountB, 423    uint256 liquidity 424 );</pre>
RECOMMENDATIONS	Based on our analysis, the IUniswapV2Router01 smart contract is a direct fork from Uniswap and it is just an interface. Although their names are too similar, it's still okay to leave them be for the purpose of following the standard parameter declaration that is widely used as reference.
STATUS	N/A



#### TMD — Too many digits

SEVERITY	Informational — Medium
LOCATION(S)	RadicalChess.sol#L744-747

STATUS	N/A
RECOMMENDATIONS	Literals that use too many digits are usually difficult to read and review, which makes them likely to be used incorrectly. Project creator can try to use ether suffix.
DESCRIPTION	[RadicalChess.setSwapTokensAtAmount()] (#L743-750) uses literals with too many digits.



### **Disclaimer**

This report only shows findings based on our limited project analysis according to the good industry practice from the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, overall online presence and team transparency details of which are set out in this report. To get a full view of our analysis, it is important for you to read the full report. Under no circumstances did Revoluzion Audit receive a payment to manipulate those results or change the awarding badge that we will be adding in our website. Our team provides no guarantees against the sale of team tokens or the removal of liquidity by the project audited in this document.

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