



Security Assessment THEGRAPHAI

Vital Block Verified on April 12th, 2023

 @Vital-Block

 @VB_Audit

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PREPARED FOR:
THEGRAPHAI



INTRODUCTION

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Auditing Firm |  VITAL BLOCK SECURITY |
| Client Firm |  THEGRAPHAI |
| Methodology | Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review |
| Language | Solidity |
| Contract | TOKEN: 0xbd8145a38103cc9c4355b6f86b3338cd551f1cbe |
| Blockchain | COREDAO NETWORK |
| Centralization | Active ownership |
| Website | https://thegraphai.com/ |
| Discord | https://discord.gg/dFb2rKJBM9 |
| Twitter | https://twitter.com/thegraphai |
| Dapp | https://thegraphai.com/app |
| Prelim Report Date | April 10, 2023 |
| Final Report Date | April 12, 2023 |



Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo: <https://www.github.com/vital-block>

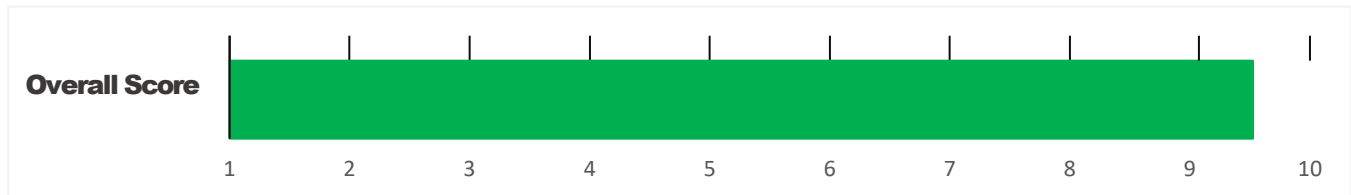


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THEGRAPHAI has performed the automated and manual analysis of the Sol code. The code was reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

| Status | Critical ! 🔴 | Major " 🟡 | Medium # 🟡 | Minor \$ 🟢 | Unknown % 🟤 |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Acknowledged | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Resolved | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| Noteworthy onlyOwner Privileges | Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router | | | | |

THEGRAPHAI Smart contract has achieved the following score: **95.0**



i Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

i Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.



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SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block was consulted by **THEGRAPHAI** to conduct the smart contract audit of its. Sol source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned .SOL file only:

- **THEGRAPHAI.Sol**

 External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

| Public Contract Link | |
|--|---------------|
| 0xbd8145a38103cc9c4355b6f86b3338cd551f1cbe | |
| | |
| Contract Name | THEGRAPHAI |
| Token Symbol | GAI |
| Decimals | 18 |
| Total Supply | 1,000,000,000 |



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of Vital Block auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

- The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.

AUDIT

- Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:
 - Remix IDE Developer Tool
 - Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
 - SWC Vulnerabilities Registry
 - DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap
- Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.
- A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges.

We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Centralized Exploits | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Token Supply Manipulation○ Access Control and Authorization○ Assets Manipulation○ Ownership Control○ Liquidity Access○ Stop and Pause Trading○ Ownable Library Verification |
|----------------------|---|

Common Contract Vulnerabilities

- **Integer Overflow**
- **Lack of Arbitrary limits**
- **Incorrect Inheritance Order**
- **Typographical Errors**
- **Requirement Violation**
- **Gas Optimization**
- **Coding Style Violations**
- **Re-entrancy**
- **Third-Party Dependencies**
- **Potential Sandwich Attacks**
- **Irrelevant Codes**
- **Divide before multiply**
- **Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides**
- **Compiler Specific Warnings**
- **Language Specific Warnings**

REPORT

- **The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.**
- **The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.**
- **The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.**

PUBLISH

- **The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.**






 **It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit**

as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.



RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

| Risk Type | Definition |
|--|---|
| Critical !  | These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away. |
| Major "  | These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity. |
| Medium #  | These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits. |
| Minor \$  | These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless. |
| Unknown %  | These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty. |

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

| Status Type | Definition |
|---------------------|--|
| Open | Risks are open. |
| Acknowledged | Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed. |
| Resolved | Risks are acknowledged and fixed. |



CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES


Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- **Privileged roles can be granted the power to `pause()` the contract in case of an external attack.**
- **Privileged roles can use functions like, `include()`, and `exclude()` to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.**






Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.**
- **Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.**
- **Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

 **Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked. Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.**



AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

| Symbol | Definition |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Function modifies state |
|  | Function is payable |
|  | Function is internal |
|  | Function is private |
|  | Function is important |

```

**THEGRAPHAI** | Interface | |||
| L | totalSupply | External | ! | NO |
| L | decimals | External | ! | NO |
| L | symbol | External | ! | NO |
| L | name | External | ! | NO |
| L | getOwner | External | NO |
| L | balanceOf | External | ! | NO |
| L | transfer | External | " ! ! | NO |
| L | allowance | External | ! | NO |
| L | approve | External | " ! ! | NO |
| L | transferFrom | External | " | NO |
|||||
**IFactoryV2** | Interface | |||
| L | getPair | External | NO |
| L | createPair | External | " | NO |
|||||
**IV2Pair** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External | NO |
| L | getReserves | External | NO |
| L | sync | External | " | NO |

```



```
|||||
```

```

**IRouter01** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | CORE | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | addLiquidityCORE | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | addLiquidity | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | swapExactCOREForTokens | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | getAmountsOut | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | getAmountsIn | External ¶ | |NO¶|

```

```
|||||
```

```

**IRouter02** | Interface | IRouter01 |||
| L | swapExactTokensForCORESupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | swapExactCOREForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ¶ | " ! ● |NO¶|
| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External ¶ | " |NO¶|

```

```
|||||
```

```

**Protections** | Interface | |||
| L | checkUser | External ¶ | " ! ● |NO¶|
| L | setLaunch | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | setLpPair | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | GAI | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | removeSniper | External ¶ | " |NO¶|

```

```
|||||
```

```

**Cashier** | Interface | |||
| L | setRewardsProperties | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | tally | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | load | External ¶ | # |NO¶|
| L | cashout | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | giveMeWelfarePlease | External ¶ | " |NO¶|
| L | getTotalDistributed | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | getUserInfo | External ¶ | |NO¶|
| L | getUserRealizedRewards | External ¶ | |NO¶|

```



```

| L | getPendingRewards | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | initialize | External ¶ | " | | NO ¶ |
| L | getCurrentReward | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
|||||
| **CORE** | Implementation | SafeMath |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ¶ | | # | NO ¶ |
| L | transferOwner | External ¶ | " | | onlyOwner |
| L | renounceOwnership | External ¶ | " | | NO ¶ |
| L | setOperator | Public ¶ | " | | NO ¶ |
| L | renounceOriginalDeployer | External ¶ | " | | NO ¶ |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ¶ | | # | NO ¶ |
| L | totalSupply | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | decimals | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | symbol | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | name | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | getOwner | External ¶ | | ! | NO ¶ |
| L | balanceOf | Public ¶ | | ! | NO ¶ |
| L | allowance | External ¶ | | ! | NO ¶ |
| L | approve | External ¶ | " | ! ● | NO ¶ |
| L | _approve | Internal $ | " | | |
| L | approveContractContingency | Public ¶ | " | ! ● | onlyOwner |
| L | transfer | External ¶ | " | | NO ¶ |
| L | transferFrom | External ¶ | " | | NO ¶ |
| L | setNewRouter | External ¶ | " | | onlyOwner |
| L | setLpPair | External ¶ | " | | onlyOwner |
| L | setInitializers | External ¶ | " | | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromFees | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | isExcludedFromDividends | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | isExcludedFromProtection | External ¶ | | | NO ¶ |
| L | setDividendExcluded | | Public ¶ | " | | onlyOwner |
| L | setExcludedFromFees | | Public ¶ | " | | onlyOwner |

```



GMT-02 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

| Category | Severity ● | Location | Status |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Status Mathematical Operations | Minor | contracts/code/THEGRAPHAI.sol | Acknowledged |

Description

In `updateForMinter`, the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
function _mint(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {  
    require(account != address(0), "ERC20: mint to the zero address");
```






Minter can not issue more `GAI` tokens indefinitely.

Note that as of the date of publishing, the above review reflects the current understanding of known security patterns as they relate to the EMT contract.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the `PairsIn` is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

OPTIMIZATIONS | THEGRAPHAI

| ID | Title | Category | Status |
|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| GMT- 097 | Logarithm Refinement Optimization | Gas Optimization | Acknowledged  |
| GMT- 689 | Checks Can Be Performed Earlier | Gas Optimization | Acknowledged  |
| GMT- 023 | Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath | Gas Optimization | Acknowledged  |
| GMT- 432 | Struct Optimization | Gas Optimization | Acknowledged  |
| GMT-016 | Unused State Variable | Gas Optimization | Acknowledged  |

General Detectors



Missing Zero Address Validation

Some functions in this contract may not appropriately check for zero addresses being used.



Attention
Required



Incorrect Solidity Version

This contract uses an unconventional or very old version of Solidity



Attention
Required

- ✓ No compiler version inconsistencies found
- ✓ No unchecked call responses found
- ✓ No vulnerable self-destruct functions found
- ✓ No assertion vulnerabilities found
- ✓ No old solidity code found
- ✓ No external delegated calls found
- ✓ No external call dependency found
- ✓ No vulnerable authentication calls found
- ✓ No invalid character typos found
- ✓ No RTL characters found
- ✓ No dead code found
- ✓ No risky data allocation found
- ✓ No uninitialized state variables found
- ✓ No uninitialized storage variables found
- ✓ No vulnerable initialization functions found
- ✓ No risky data handling found
- ✓ No number accuracy bug found
- ✓ No out-of-range number vulnerability found
- ✓ No map data deletion vulnerabilities found
- ✓ No tautologies or contradictions found
- ✓ No faulty true/false values found
- ✓ No inaccurate divisions found
- ✓ No redundant constructor calls found
- ✓ No vulnerable transfers found
- ✓ No vulnerable return values found
- ✓ No uninitialized local variables found
- ✓ No default function responses found
- ✓ No missing arithmetic events found
- ✓ No missing access control events found
- ✓ No redundant true/false comparisons found
- ✓ No state variables vulnerable through function calls found
- ✓ No buggy low-level calls found
- ✓ No expensive loops found
- ✓ No bad numeric notation practices found
- ✓ No missing constant declarations found
- ✓ No missing external function declarations found
- ✓ No vulnerable payable functions found
- ✓ No vulnerable message values found



Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

✓ No reentrancy risk found

Severity Major

Confidence Parameter Certain

✓ **Not Mintable:** The contract Does not contain additional issuance functions, which could maybe generate a large number of tokens, resulting in significant fluctuations in token prices. It is recommended to confirm with the project team whether it complies with the token issuance instructions.

```
abstract contract Ownable is Context {
    address private _owner;

    event OwnershipTransferred(address indexed previousOwner, address indexed
newOwner);

    /**
     * @dev Initializes the contract setting the deployer as the initial owner.
     */
    constructor() {
        _transferOwnership(_msgSender());
    }

    /**
     * @dev Throws if called by any account other than the owner.
     */
    modifier onlyOwner() {
        _checkOwner();
        _;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Returns the address of the current owner.
     */
    function owner() public view virtual returns (address) {
        return _owner;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Throws if the sender is not the owner.
     */
    function _checkOwner() internal view virtual {
        require(owner() == _msgSender(), "Ownable: caller is not the owner");
    }
}
```

Vulnerability Description

Scanning Line:



Repository:

<https://github.com/Evameta-EMT>

All Audited Files

THEGRAPHAI.sol

Contract Creator

address/0x595b773b52bc02590654a04766230e567f7b9999

Creator Txn Hash

0x1ad3e38abea39a3fd9ef5c7b686e6ce2129dbdd4a8b3d30b0774d34bbddaefae

Contracts:

Contract

TOKEN: 0xbD8145A38103Cc9c4355B6F86b3338Cd551F1cbE



Vulnerability Run check

Risk Analysis

✔ Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source. You can check the contract code for details. Unsourced token contracts are likely to have malicious functions to defraud their users of their assets.

✔ No Proxy

There is no proxy in the contract. The proxy contract means contract owner can modify the function of the token and possibly effect the price.

✔ No mint function

Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token.

✔ No function to retrieve ownership

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it.

✔ Owner cant change balance

The contract owner does not have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses.



Honeypot Risk

✔ This does not appear to be a honeypot

We are not aware of any code that prevents the sale of tokens.

✔ No trading cooldown

The token contract has no trading cooldown function. If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying.

✔ No Anti Whale

There is no limit to the number of token transactions. The number of scam token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk).

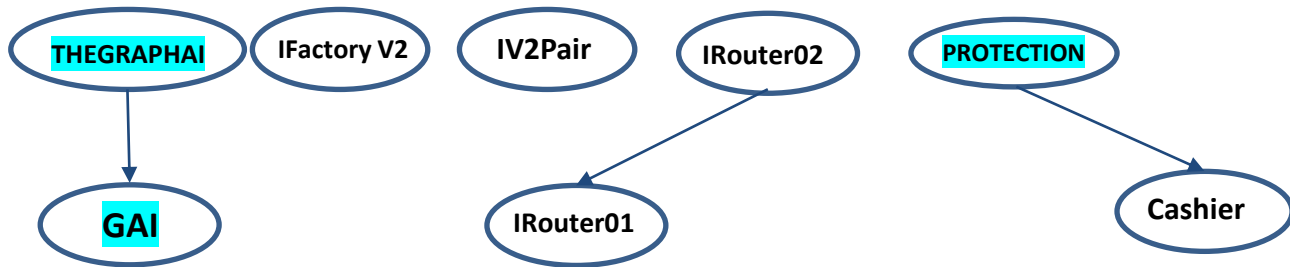
✔ No blacklist function

No blacklist function is included.

✔ No whitelist function

Whitelist function found

INHERITANCE GRAPH



| Identifier | Definition | Severity |
|------------|---|---|
| CEN-12 | Centralization privileges of THEGRAPHAI | Medium # ■ |

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.

Threat level: Low

External Contract Referencing

Description:

One of the benefits of the global computer is the ability to re-use code and interact with contracts already deployed on the network. As a result, a large number of contracts reference external contracts and in general operation use external message calls to interact with these contracts. These external message calls can mask malicious actors intentions in some non-obvious ways, which we will discuss.

MANUAL REVIEW

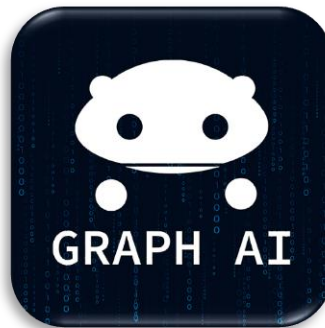
THEGRAPHAI: The technology that AI uses to generate images is called Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). GANs are a type of neural network that consists of two parts: a generator and a discriminator.

TOKEN NAME: THEGRAPHAI

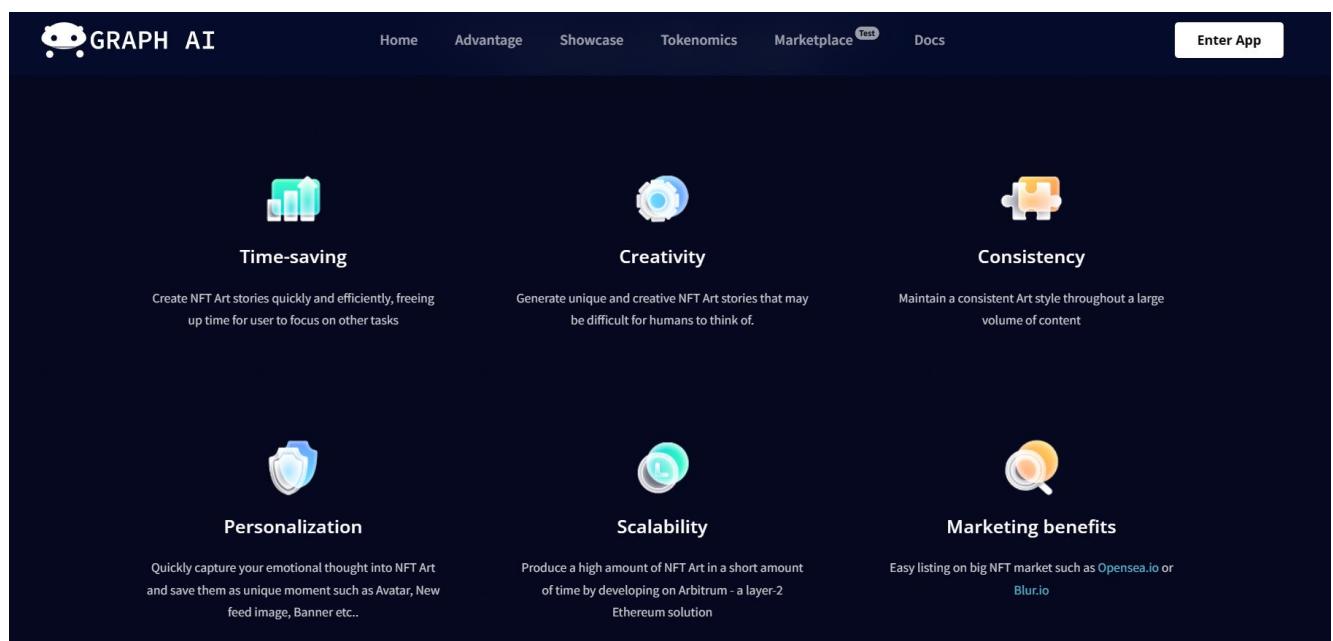
Ticker: GAI

Chain/Standard: CORE BLOCKCHAIN

Total Supply: 1,000,000,000



The THEGRAPHAI TOKEN Platform Is Launched On CORE CHAIN



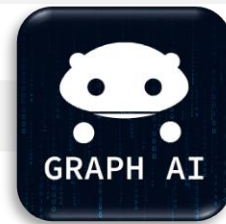


ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

Issue Description

Checking Status

| | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1. | Compiler errors. | PASSED |
| 2. | Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions. | PASSED |
| 3. | Possible Delay In Data Delivery. | PASSED |
| 4. | Oracle calls. | PASSED |
| 5. | Front Running. | PASSED |
| 6. | Sol Dependency. | PASSED |
| 7. | Integer Overflow And Underflow. | PASSED |
| 8. | DoS with Revert. | PASSED |
| 9. | Dos With Block Gas Limit. | PASSED |
| 10. | Methods execution permissions. | PASSED |
| 11. | Economy Model of the contract. | PASSED |
| 12. | The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the solidity Logic. | PASSED |
| 13. | Private use data leaks. | PASSED |
| 14. | Malicious Event log. | PASSED |
| 15. | Scoping and Declarations. | PASSED |
| 16. | Uninitialized storage pointers. | PASSED |
| 17. | Arithmetic accuracy. | PASSED |
| 18. | Design Logic. | PASSED |
| 19. | Cross-Function race Conditions | PASSED |
| 20. | Save Upon solidity contract Implementation and Usage. | PASSED |
| 21. | Fallback Function Security | PASSED |



AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT OF THEGRAPHAI

| Identifier | Definition | Severity |
|------------|----------------------------|---|
| CEN-02 | Initial asset distribution | Minor  |

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This can NOT be an issue as the deployer and/or contract owner has Renounce the contract Ownable: new owner is the zero address.

}

```
function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public virtual onlyOwner {  
    require(newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is the zero address");  
    _transferOwnership(newOwner);  
}
```

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.



RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

The THEGRAPHAI project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behavior in the project



| Identifier | Definition | Severity |
|------------|--------------------------|---|
| COD-10 | Third Party Dependencies | Minor  |

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Pancakeswap router, cashier contract, protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.



CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY



DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT VITAL BLOCK

Vital Block provides intelligent blockchain Security Solutions. We provide solidity and Raw Code Review, testing, and auditing services. We have Partnered with 15+ Crypto Launchpads, audited 50+ smart contracts, and analyzed 200,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Aptos, Oasis, etc.

Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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Vital Block Dedicated to securing Public and Private Blockchain Ecosystem