Cyberscope

Audit Report

TehnicalDev

January 2024

Network	ETH
Address	0xBe203360cF904BBFC127c9cb3e2F3fe664F69CFB
Audited by	© cyberscope

Analysis

Critical Medium Minor / Informative Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	ST	Stops Transactions	Unresolved
●	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
	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
	MEM	Misleading Error Messages	Unresolved
	MEM	Missing Error Messages	Unresolved
	PTRP	Potential Transfer Revert Propagation	Unresolved
	PVC	Price Volatility Concern	Unresolved
	RED	Redudant Event Declaration	Unresolved
	RRS	Redundant Require Statement	Unresolved
	RSML	Redundant SafeMath Library	Unresolved
	RSW	Redundant Storage Writes	Unresolved
	RC	Repetitive Calculations	Unresolved
	OCTD	Transfers Contract's Tokens	Unresolved
	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
	L07	Missing Events Arithmetic	Unresolved

●	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved
●	L20	Succeeded Transfer Check	Unresolved

Table of Contents

Review

Contract Name	LunarSphinx
Compiler Version	v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://etherscan.io/address/0xbe203360cf904bbfc127c9cb3e2f3fe664f69cfb
Address	0xbe203360cf904bbfc127c9cb3e2f3fe664f69cfb
Network	ETH
Symbol	LUNARSPHINX
Decimals	18
Total Supply	10,000,000,000
Badge Eligibility	Yes

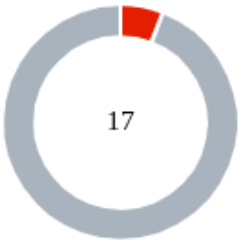
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	11 Jan 2024

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
LunarSphinx.sol	2f4dfacbf1011ebc4e5d7a8730216010f0ef1f6932de6f9b6fb4e21caa611dec

Findings Breakdown



Critical	1
Medium	0
Minor / Informative	16

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
Critical	1	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0
Minor / Informative	16	0	0	0

ST - Stops Transactions

Criticality	Critical
Location	LunarSphinx.sol
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract owner has the authority to stop the sales for all users excluding the owner, as described in detail in sections `PTRP` and `PVC`. As a result, the contract might operate as a honeypot.

Recommendation

The team is strongly encouraged to adhere to the recommendations outlined in the respective sections. By doing so, the contract can eliminate any potential of operating as a honeypot.

IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L398
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The `immutable` is a special declaration for this kind of state variables that saves gas when it is defined.

```
uniswapPair
```

Recommendation

By declaring a variable as immutable, the Solidity compiler is able to make certain optimizations. This can reduce the amount of storage and computation required by the contract, and make it more gas-efficient.

MEM - Misleading Error Messages

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L517
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is using misleading error messages. These error messages do not accurately reflect the problem, making it difficult to identify and fix the issue. As a result, the users will not be able to find the root cause of the error. Specifically, the error message indicates that the `max Amount' variable should be at least 0.05% of the total supply, while the actual value could be as little as 1% of the total supply.

```
        require(
            maxTxAmount >= _totalSupply.div(100),            // >= 1%
            "Max TX amount should be at least 0.05% of total supply"
        );
```

Recommendation

The team is suggested to provide a descriptive message to the errors. This message can be used to provide additional context about the error that occurred or to explain why the contract execution was halted. This can be useful for debugging and for providing more information to users that interact with the contract.

MEM - Missing Error Messages

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L613
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is using missing error messages. There is not error messages to accurately reflect the problem, making it difficult to identify and fix the issue. As a result, the users will not be able to find the root cause of the error.

```
require(balanceOf(recipient).add(finalAmount) <= _walletMax)
```

Recommendation

The team is suggested to provide a descriptive message to the errors. This message can be used to provide additional context about the error that occurred or to explain why the contract execution was halted. This can be useful for debugging and for providing more information to users that interact with the contract.

PTRP - Potential Transfer Revert Propagation

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L644
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract sends funds to the `marketingWalletAddress` and `teamWalletAddress` as part of the transfer flow. Thess addresses can either be a wallet address or a contract. If the address belongs to a contract then it may revert from incoming payment. As a result, the error will propagate to the token's contract and revert the transfer.

```
    transferToAddressETH(marketingWalletAddress,
amountETHMarketing);

    ...
    transferToAddressETH(teamWalletAddress, amountETHTeam);
```

Recommendation

The contract should tolerate the potential revert from the underlying contracts when the interaction is part of the main transfer flow. This could be achieved by not allowing set contract addresses or by sending the funds in a non-revertable way.

PVC - Price Volatility Concern

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L536,598
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract accumulates tokens from the taxes to swap them for ETH. The variable `minimumTokensBeforeSwap` 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 setNumTokensBeforeSwap(uint256 newLimit) external
onlyOwner() {
        minimumTokensBeforeSwap = newLimit;
    }
...
    bool overMinimumTokenBalance = contractTokenBalance >=
minimumTokensBeforeSwap;

    if (overMinimumTokenBalance && !inSwapAndLiquify &&
!isMarketPair[sender] && swapAndLiquifyEnabled)
    {
        if(swapAndLiquifyByLimitOnly)
            contractTokenBalance = minimumTokensBeforeSwap;
            swapAndLiquify(contractTokenBalance);
    }
```

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 exchange reserves. Hence, the contract will guarantee that it cannot accumulate a huge amount of tokens in order to sell them.

RED - Redudant Event Declaration

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L379
Status	Unresolved

Description

There are code segments that could be optimized. A segment may be optimized so that it becomes a smaller size, consumes less memory, executes more rapidly, or performs fewer operations.

The event `SwapETHForTokens` is declared and not being used in the contract. As a result, it is redundant.

```
    event SwapETHForTokens(
         uint256 amountIn,
         address[] path
     );
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take these segments into consideration and rewrite them so the runtime will be more performant. That way it will improve the efficiency and performance of the source code and reduce the cost of executing it.

RRS - Redundant Require Statement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L29
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract utilizes a `require` statement within the `add` function aiming to prevent overflow errors. This function is designed based on the SafeMath library's principles. In Solidity version 0.8.0 and later, arithmetic operations revert on overflow and underflow, making the overflow check within the function redundant. This redundancy could lead to extra gas costs and increased complexity without providing additional security.

```
function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns
(uint256) {
      uint256 c = a + b;
      require(c >= a, "SafeMath: addition overflow");
      return c;
}
```

Recommendation

It is recommended to remove the `require` statement from the add function since the contract is using a Solidity pragma version equal to or greater than 0.8.0. By doing so, the contract will leverage the built-in overflow and underflow checks provided by the Solidity language itself, simplifying the code and reducing gas consumption. This change will uphold the contract's integrity in handling arithmetic operations while optimizing for efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol
Status	Unresolved

Description

SafeMath is a popular Solidity library that provides a set of functions for performing common arithmetic operations in a way that is resistant to integer overflows and underflows.

Starting with Solidity versions that are greater than or equal to 0.8.0, the arithmetic operations revert to underflow and overflow. As a result, the native functionality of the Solidity operations replaces the SafeMath library. Hence, the usage of the SafeMath library adds complexity, overhead and increases gas consumption unnecessarily.

```
library SafeMath {...}
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to remove the SafeMath library. Since the version of the contract is greater than `0.8.0` then the pure Solidity arithmetic operations produce the same result.

If the previous functionality is required, then the contract could exploit the `unchecked { ... }` statement.

Read more about the breaking change on https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.16/080-breaking-changes.html#solidity-v0-8-0-breaking-changes.

RSW - Redundant Storage Writes

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L475,526
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract modifies the state of the following variables without checking if their current value is the same as the one given as an argument. As a result, the contract performs redundant storage writes, when the provided parameter matches the current state of the variables, leading to unnecessary gas consumption and inefficiencies in contract execution.

```
   function setMarketPairStatus(address account, bool newValue)
public onlyOwner {
        isMarketPair[account] = newValue;
    }

    function setIsTxLimitExempt(address holder, bool exempt)
external onlyOwner {
        isTxLimitExempt[holder] = exempt;
    }

    function setIsExcludedFromFee(address account, bool
newValue) public onlyOwner {
        isExcludedFromFee[account] = newValue;
    }

   function setIsWalletLimitExempt(address holder, bool exempt)
external onlyOwner {
        isWalletLimitExempt[holder] = exempt;
    }
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to implement additional checks within to prevent redundant storage writes when the provided argument matches the current state of the variables. By incorporating statements to compare the new values with the existing values before

proceeding with any state modification, the contract can avoid unnecessary storage operations, thereby optimizing gas usage.

RC - Repetitive Calculations

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L359
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract contains methods with multiple occurrences of the same calculation being performed. The calculation is repeated without utilizing a variable to store its result, which leads to redundant code, hinders code readability, and increases gas consumption. Each repetition of the calculation requires computational resources and can impact the performance of the contract, especially if the calculation is resource-intensive.

```
    uint256 private _totalSupply = 10 ** 10 * 10 **_decimals;
     uint256 public _maxTxAmount = 10 ** 10 * 10 **_decimals;
     uint256 public _walletMax = 10 ** 10 * 10 **_decimals;
```

Recommendation

To address this finding and enhance the efficiency and maintainability of the contract, it is recommended to refactor the code by assigning the calculation result to a variable once and then utilizing that variable throughout the method. By storing the calculation result in a variable, the contract eliminates the need for redundant calculations and optimizes code execution.

Refactoring the code to assign the calculation result to a variable has several benefits. It improves code readability by making the purpose and intent of the calculation explicit. It also reduces code redundancy, making the method more concise, easier to maintain, and gas effective. Additionally, by performing the calculation once and reusing the variable, the contract improves performance by avoiding unnecessary computations

OCTD - Transfers Contract's Tokens

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L713
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract owner has the authority to claim all the balance of the contract. The owner may take advantage of it by calling the `claim` function.

```
    function claim() external onlyOwner {
        IERC20 token = IERC20(address(this));
        token.transfer(msg.sender,
token.balanceOf(address(this)));
    }
```

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.

Temporary Solutions:

These measurements do not decrease the severity of the finding

- Introduce a time-locker mechanism with a reasonable delay.
- Introduce a multi-signature wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.

Permanent Solution:

- Renouncing the ownership, which will eliminate the threats but it is non-reversible.

L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L326,327,328
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.

```
string private _name = "Lunar Sphinx"
string private _symbol = "LUNARSPHINX"
uint8 private _decimals = 18
```

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	LunarSphinx.sol#L153,154,170,189,334,342,343,344,346,347,348,350,351,352,354,355,357,360,361,549
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);
function PERMIT_TYPEHASH() external pure returns (bytes32);
function MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY() external pure returns (uint);
function WETH() external pure returns (address);
mapping (address => uint256) _balances
uint256 public _buyLiquidityFee = 0
uint256 public _buyMarketingFee = 0
uint256 public _buyTeamFee = 0
uint256 public _sellLiquidityFee = 100
uint256 public _sellMarketingFee = 100
uint256 public _sellTeamFee = 100
uint256 public _liquidityShare = 8
uint256 public _marketingShare = 8
uint256 public _teamShare = 8

...
```

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	LunarSphinx.sol#L493,502,507,519,532,536
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.

```
_totalTaxIfBuying =
_buyLiquidityFee.add(_buyMarketingFee).add(_buyTeamFee)
_totalTaxIfSelling =
_sellLiquidityFee.add(_sellMarketingFee).add(_sellTeamFee)
_liquidityShare = newLiquidityShare
_maxTxAmount = maxTxAmount
_walletMax  = newLimit
minimumTokensBeforeSwap = newLimit
```

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.

L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L2
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 ^0.8.19;
```

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.

L20 - Succeeded Transfer Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	LunarSphinx.sol#L709
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(msg.sender, 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**
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
SafeMath	Library			
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		

	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	waiveOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
	feeTo	External		-
	feeToSetter	External		-
	getPair	External		-
	allPairs	External		-
	allPairsLength	External		-
	createPair	External	✓	-
	setFeeTo	External	✓	-
	setFeeToSetter	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Pair	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		-
	burn	External	✓	-
	swap	External	✓	-
	skim	External	✓	-
	sync	External	✓	-

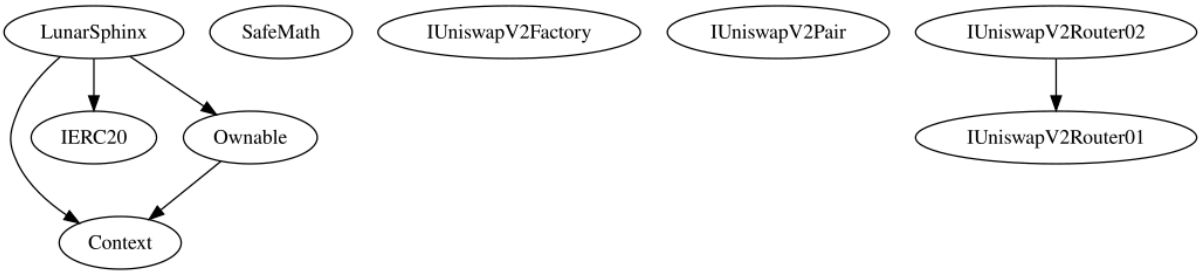
	initialize	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
	factory	External		-
	WETH	External		-
	addLiquidity	External	✓	-
	addLiquidityETH	External	Payable	-
	removeLiquidity	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETH	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermit	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokens	External	✓	-
	swapTokensForExactTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapTokensForExactETH	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForETH	External	✓	-
	swapETHForExactTokens	External	Payable	-
	quote	External		-
	getAmountOut	External		-
	getAmountIn	External		-
	getAmountsOut	External		-
	getAmountsIn	External		-

IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
LunarSphinx	Implementation	Context, IERC20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	allowance	Public		-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	minimumTokensBeforeSwapAmount	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	_approve	Private	✓	
	setMarketPairStatus	Public	✓	onlyOwner

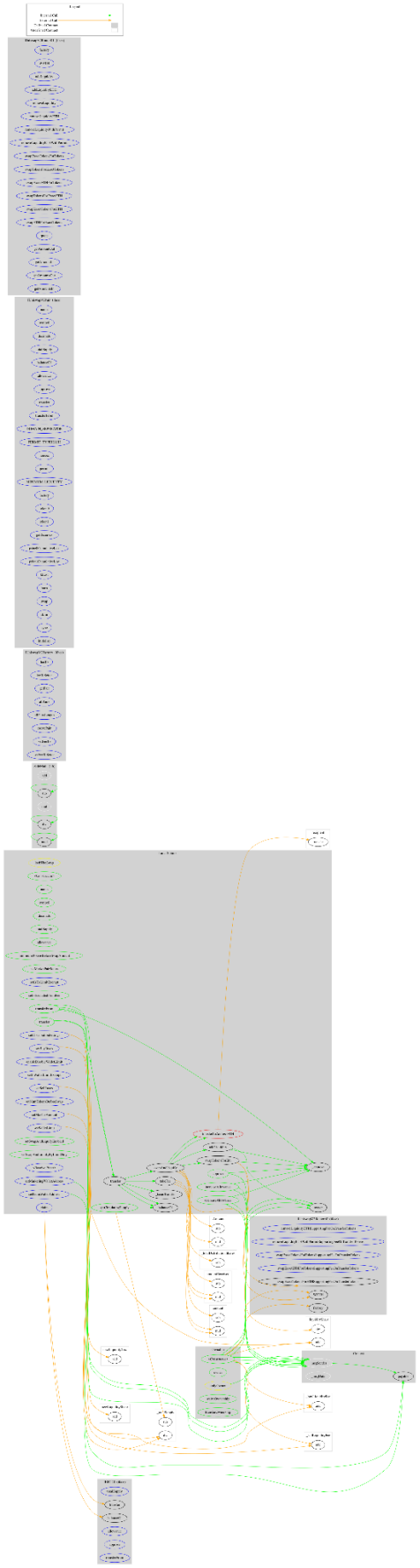
	setIsTxLimitExempt	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setIsExcludedFromFee	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	setBuyTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSellTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setDistributionSettings	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMaxTxAmount	External	✓	onlyOwner
	enableDisableWalletLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setIsWalletLimitExempt	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setWalletLimit	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setNumTokensBeforeSwap	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setMarketingWalletAddress	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setTeamWalletAddress	External	✓	onlyOwner
	setSwapAndLiquifyEnabled	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	setSwapAndLiquifyByLimitOnly	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	getCirculatingSupply	Public		-
	transferToAddressETH	Private	✓	
		External	Payable	-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	_transfer	Private	✓	
	_basicTransfer	Internal	✓	
	swapAndLiquify	Private	✓	lockTheSwap
	swapTokensForEth	Private	✓	

	addLiquidity	Private	✓	
	takeFee	Internal	✓	
	claim	External	✓	onlyOwner

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph



Summary

TehnicalDev 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 stop transactions. A multi-wallet signing pattern will provide security against potential hacks. Temporarily locking the contract or renouncing ownership will eliminate all the contract threats. There is also a limit of max 10% fee on buy and sell transactions.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report does not constitute investment, financial or trading advice and you should not treat any of the document's content as such. This report may not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to or relied upon by any person for any purposes nor may copies be delivered to any other person other than the Company without Cyberscope's prior written consent. This report is not nor should be considered an "endorsement" or "disapproval" of any particular project or team. This report is not nor should be regarded as an indication of the economics or value of any "product" or "asset" created by any team or project that contracts Cyberscope to perform a security assessment. This document does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the technology analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the technologies proprietors' business, business model or legal compliance. This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report represents an extensive assessment process intending to help our customers increase the quality of their code while reducing the high level of risk presented by cryptographic tokens and blockchain technology.

Blockchain technology and cryptographic assets present a high level of ongoing risk Cyberscope's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security Cyberscope's goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze. The assessment services provided by Cyberscope are subject to dependencies and are under continuing development. 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 Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies and carry with them high levels of technical risk and uncertainty. The assessment reports could include false positives false negatives and other unpredictable results. The services may access and depend upon multiple layers of third parties.

About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

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