

Audit Report AADex Finance

August 2024

SHA256 5a98d6e1d9d51812df9674b003eddc31057aa967926ddefeb4b6cdd8c827a256

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Analysis

CriticalMediumMinor / 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
•	ВТ	Burns Tokens	Passed
•	ВС	Blacklists Addresses	Passed





Diagnostics

CriticalMediumMinor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
•	MEM	Missing Error Messages	Unresolved
•	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
•	L07	Missing Events Arithmetic	Unresolved
•	L14	Uninitialized Variables in Local Scope	Unresolved
•	L20	Succeeded Transfer Check	Unresolved



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Risk Classification

The criticality of findings in Cyberscope's smart contract audits is determined by evaluating multiple variables. The two primary variables are:

- Likelihood of Exploitation: This considers how easily an attack can be executed, including the economic feasibility for an attacker.
- 2. **Impact of Exploitation**: This assesses the potential consequences of an attack, particularly in terms of the loss of funds or disruption to the contract's functionality.

Based on these variables, findings are categorized into the following severity levels:

- Critical: Indicates a vulnerability that is both highly likely to be exploited and can result in significant fund loss or severe disruption. Immediate action is required to address these issues.
- Medium: Refers to vulnerabilities that are either less likely to be exploited or would have a moderate impact if exploited. These issues should be addressed in due course to ensure overall contract security.
- Minor: Involves vulnerabilities that are unlikely to be exploited and would have a
 minor impact. These findings should still be considered for resolution to maintain
 best practices in security.
- 4. **Informative**: Points out potential improvements or informational notes that do not pose an immediate risk. Addressing these can enhance the overall quality and robustness of the contract.

Severity	Likelihood / Impact of Exploitation
 Critical 	Highly Likely / High Impact
Medium	Less Likely / High Impact or Highly Likely/ Lower Impact
Minor / Informative	Unlikely / Low to no Impact



Review

Contract Name	AADexFinance
Testing Deploy	https://testnet.bscscan.com/address/0x5b34f288e51b64c3c582 abce8ad0befdc080d04b
Symbol	\$ADE
Decimals	9
Total Supply	130,000
Badge Eligibility	Yes

Audit Updates

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
contracts/AADexFinance.sol	5a98d6e1d9d51812df9674b003eddc3105 7aa967926ddefeb4b6cdd8c827a256



Findings Breakdown



Sev	verity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
•	Critical	0	0	0	0
•	Medium	0	0	0	0
	Minor / Informative	5	0	0	0



MEM - Missing Error Messages

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/AADexFinance.sol#L292,376
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is missing error messages. Specifically, there are no 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(!tradingEnabled)
require(allowedPresaleExclusion)
```

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.



L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/AADexFinance.sol#L33,112,113,114,115,116,124,133,148,326
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 = 130_000
string constant private _name = "AADex Finance"
string constant private _symbol = "$ADE"
uint8 constant private _decimals = 9
uint256 constant private _tTotal = startingSupply *
10**_decimals

Fees public _taxRates = Fees({
        buyFee: 1000,
        sellFee: 1000,
        transferFee: 0
    })
uint256 constant masterTaxDivisor = 10000
bool public _hasLiqBeenAdded = false
bool _antiSnipe
...
```

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/stable/style-guide.html#naming-conventions.



L07 - Missing Events Arithmetic

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/AADexFinance.sol#L356,366
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.



L14 - Uninitialized Variables in Local Scope

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/AADexFinance.sol#L295,495,526,527
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 router
address constructorLP
uint256 initSwapAmount
uint256 initThreshold
bool checked
bool check
```

Recommendation

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



L20 - Succeeded Transfer Check

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	contracts/AADexFinance.sol#L514
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	Туре	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
AADexFinance	Implementation	IERC20		
		Public	Payable	-
	transferOwner	External	✓	onlyOwner
	renounceOwnership	External	✓	onlyOwner
		External	Payable	-
	totalSupply	External		-
	decimals	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	name	External		-
	getOwner	External		-
	allowance	External		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	approve	External	1	-
	_approve	Internal	1	
	approveContractContingency	External	1	onlyOwner
	transferFrom	External	1	-
	setNewRouter	External	1	onlyOwner
	setLpPair	External	✓	onlyOwner



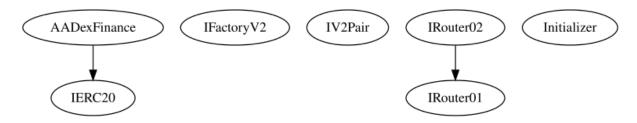
setInitializer	Public	✓	onlyOwner
isExcludedFromFees	External		-
setExcludedFromFees	Public	✓	onlyOwner
isExcludedFromProtection	External		-
setExcludedFromProtection	External	✓	onlyOwner
getCirculatingSupply	Public		-
removeSniper	External	✓	onlyOwner
setProtectionSettings	External	✓	onlyOwner
lockTaxes	External	✓	onlyOwner
setTaxes	External	1	onlyOwner
setWallets	External	1	onlyOwner
getTokenAmountAtPriceImpact	External		-
setSwapSettings	External	1	onlyOwner
setPriceImpactSwapAmount	External	1	onlyOwner
setContractSwapEnabled	External	1	onlyOwner
excludePresaleAddresses	External	1	onlyOwner
_hasLimits	Internal		
_transfer	Internal	✓	
contractSwap	Internal	✓	inSwapFlag
_checkLiquidityAdd	Internal	✓	
enableTrading	Public	✓	onlyOwner
sweepContingency	External	✓	onlyOwner
sweepExternalTokens	External	1	onlyOwner



multiSendTokens	External	✓	onlyOwner
finalizeTransfer	Internal	1	
takeTaxes	Internal	✓	

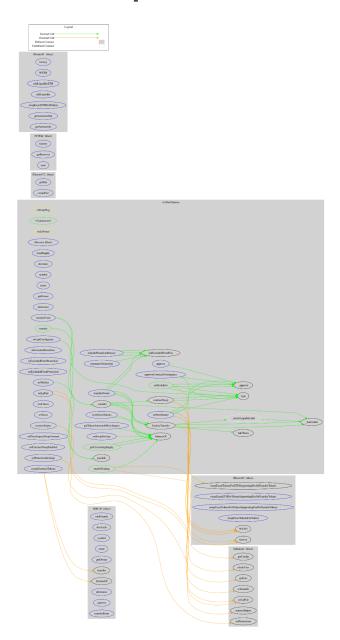


Inheritance Graph





Flow Graph





Summary

AADex Finance contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements. AADex Finance is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler error 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% fees.



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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

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