



AUDITED BY  
**LOVELY  
INSPECTOR**



# SMART CONTRACT

## SECURITY AUDIT

### COBITX TOKEN



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## DISCLAIMER

This is a comprehensive report based on our automated and manual examination of cybersecurity vulnerabilities and framework flaws of the project's smart contract. Reading the full analysis report is essential to build your understanding of the project's security level. It is crucial to take note, though we have done our best to perform this analysis and report, that you should not rely on our research and cannot claim what it states or how we created it. Before making any judgments, you have to conduct your own independent research. We will discuss this in more depth in the following disclaimer - please read it fully.

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## AUDIT SCOPE

<b>Name</b>	Code Review and Security Analysis Report for Cobitx Token Smart Contract
<b>Platform</b>	Binance Smart Chain
<b>Language</b>	Solidity
<b>File</b>	SolidityCobitx.sol
<b>Initial code link</b>	<a href="https://github.com/0xc7e970e6b2a0b5b775542eb05b5b55edad0768cb">0xc7e970e6b2a0b5b775542eb05b5b55edad0768cb</a>
<b>Updated code link</b>	<a href="https://github.com/0xcfe75850cb18876be3fdffcdf05d69844f133a8">0xcfe75850cb18876be3fdffcdf05d69844f133a8</a>
<b>Audit Date</b>	February 29th, 2024
<b>Revised Audit Date</b>	March 1st, 2024





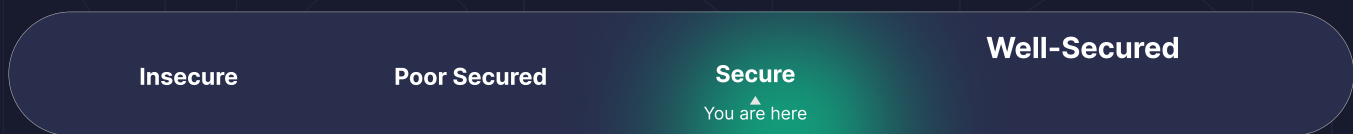
# PROPOSED SMART CONTRACT FEATURES

Claimed Feature Detail	Our Observation
<p><b>Tokenomics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name: Cobitx</li><li>• Symbol: CBTX</li><li>• Decimals: 18</li><li>• Total Supply: 990 million</li></ul>	Validated
<p><b>Ownership control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current owner can transfer ownership of the contract to a new account.</li><li>• Transfer tokens from supply to the specified address only by the owner.</li></ul>	Validated



## AUDIT SUMMARY

According to the standard audit assessment, the Customer`s solidity-based smart contracts are **“Secured”**. Also, these contracts contain owner control, which does not make them fully decentralized.



We used various tools like Slither, Solhint, and Remix IDE. At the same time, this finding is based on a critical analysis of the manual audit.

All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in the Audit Overview section. General overview is presented in AS-IS section and all identified issues can be found in the Audit overview section.

**We found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium and 1 low and 2 very low level issues.**

**We confirm that all severity issues are fixed in the revised smart contract code.**

**Investors Advice:** Technical audit of the smart contract does not guarantee the ethical nature of the project. Any owner-controlled functions should be executed by the owner with responsibility. All investors/users are advised to do their due diligence before investing in the project.



# KEY TECHNICAL METRICS

MAIN CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	RESULT
<b>Contract Programming</b>	Solidity version is not specified	Passed
	Solidity version is too old	Passed
	Integer overflow/underflow	Passed
	Function input parameters lack check	Passed
	Function input parameters check bypass	Passed
	Function access control lacks management	Passed
	Critical operation lacks event log	Passed
	Human/contract checks bypass	Passed
	Random number generation/use vulnerability	N/A
	Fallback function misuse	Passed
	Race condition	Passed
	Logical vulnerability	Passed
	Features claimed	Passed
Other programming issues	Passed	
<b>Code Specification</b>	Function visibility not explicitly declared	Passed
	Var. storage location not explicitly declared	Passed
	Use keywords/functions to be deprecated	Passed
	Unused code	Passed
<b>Gas Optimization</b>	"Out of Gas" Issue	Passed
	High consumption 'for/while' loop	Passed
	High consumption 'storage' storage	Passed
	Assert() misuse	Passed
<b>Business Risk</b>	The maximum limit for mintage is not set	Passed
	"Short Address" Attack	Passed
	"Double Spend" Attack	Passed

**Overall Audit Result: PASSED**

# BUSINESS RISK ANALYSIS

CATEGORY	RESULT
● Buy Tax	0%
● Sell Tax	0%
● Cannot Buy	No
● Cannot Sell	No
● Max Tax	0%
● Modify Tax	No
● Fee Check	Not Detected
● Is Honeypot	Not Detected
● Trading Cooldown	Not Detected
● Can Pause Trade?	Not Detected
● Pause Transfer?	Not Detected
● Max Tax?	No
● Is it Anti-whale?	Not Detected
● Is Anti-bot?	Not Detected
● Is it a Blacklist?	No
● Blacklist Check	No
● Can Mint?	No
● Is it Proxy?	No
● Can Take Ownership?	Yes
● Hidden Owner?	Not Detected
● Self Destruction?	Not Detected
● Auditor Confidence	High

Overall Audit Result: **PASSED**





## CODE QUALITY

This audit scope has 1 smart contract. Smart contract contain Libraries, Smart contracts, inherits, and Interfaces. This is a compact and well-written smart contract.

The libraries in Cobitx Token are part of its logical algorithm. A library is a different type of smart contract that contains reusable code. Once deployed on the blockchain (only once), it is assigned a specific address and its properties/methods can be reused many times by other contracts in the Cobitx Token.

The \_\_\_\_\_ team has not provided scenario and unit test scripts, which would have helped to determine the integrity of the code in an automated way.

Code parts are well commented on in the smart contracts. Ethereum's NatSpec commenting style is recommended.

## DOCUMENTATION

We were given a Cobitx Token smart contract code in the form of a [bscscan](#) web link.

As mentioned above, code parts are well commented on. and the logic is straightforward. So it is easy to quickly understand the programming flow as well as complex code logic. Comments are very helpful in understanding the overall architecture of the protocol.

## USE OF DEPENDENCIES

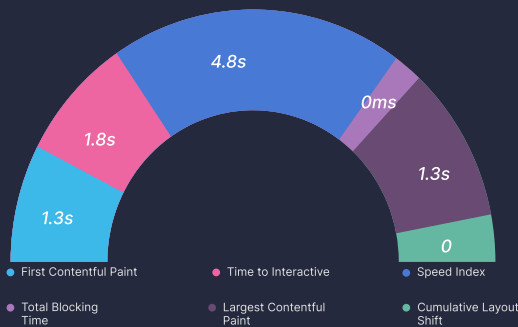
As per our observation, the libraries are used in this smart contract infrastructure that are based on well-known industry standard open-source projects.

Apart from libraries, its functions are not used in external smart contract calls.



## PROJECT WEBSITE PERFORMANCE AUDIT

### Performance Metrics



### Browser Timings

Redirect Duration	0ms	Connection Duration	358ms	Backend Duration	284ms
Time to First Byte	642ms	First Paint	1.3s	DOM Interactive Time	1.8s
DOM Content Loaded	1.8s	Onload Time	3.9s	Fully Loaded Time	4.2s

### Grade



### Web Vitals

LCP	TBT	CLS
1.3s	0ms	0

### Top Issues

IMPACT

AUDIT

Med	Avoid enormous network payloads (LCP)
URL	SIZE



## LEVEL OF CRITICALITY

RISK LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to token loss etc.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g. public access to crucial
Med	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to tokens lose
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused etc. code snippets, that can't have significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Best Practice	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.

## AS-IS OVERVIEW

SI	Functions	Type	Observation	Conclusion
1	constructor	write	Passed	No Issue
2	onlyOwner	modifier	Passed	No Issue
3	transferTokens	write	access only Owner	No Issue
4	transferOwnership	write	access only Owner	Fixed
5	name	read	Passed	No Issue
6	symbol	read	Passed	No Issue
7	decimals	read	Passed	No Issue
8	total Supply	read	Passed	No Issue
9	balance Of	read	Passed	No Issue
10	transfer	write	Passed	No Issue
11	transfer	read	Passed	No Issue
12	approve	write	Passed	No Issue
13	transferFrom	write	Passed	No Issue
14	increaseAllowance	write	Passed	No Issue
15	decreaseAllowance	write	Passed	No Issue
16	_transfer	internal	Passed	No Issue
17	_mint	internal	Passed	No Issue
18	_burn	internal	Passed	No Issue
19	_approve	internal	Passed	No Issue
20	_spendAllowance	internal	Passed	No Issue
21	_beforeTokenTransfer	internal	Passed	No Issue
22	_afterTokenTransfer	internal	Passed	No Issue
23	_msgSender	internal	Passed	No Issue
24	_msgData	internal	Passed	No Issue

# AUDIT FINDINGS

Critical Severity	No Critical severity vulnerabilities were found.
High Severity	No High severity vulnerabilities were found.
Medium	No Medium severity vulnerabilities were found.
Low	No Low severity vulnerabilities were found.
Very Low / Informational / Best practices:	No Very Low severity vulnerabilities were found.

Status : Fixed

## Very Low / Informational / Best practices:

(1) Multiple Pragma:

```
15  pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
16
17  > /** ...
27  > abstract contract Context { ...
35  }
36
37  // File: @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol
38
39
40  // OpenZeppelin Contracts (last updated v4.9.0) (token/ERC20/IERC20.sol)
41
42  pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

Contract code has multiple pragma solidity versions.

**Resolution:** We suggest having only one pragma version written at the beginning of the code.

**Status:** Fixed

```
15  pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

## CENTRALIZATION

This smart contract has some functions that can be executed by the Admin (Owner) only. If the admin wallet's private key is compromised, then it would create trouble. Following are Admin functions:

This smart contract has some functions that can be executed by the Admin (Owner) only. If the admin wallet's private key were compromised, then it would create trouble. Following are Admin functions:

### **Cobitx.sol**

- `transferTokens`: Transfer tokens from supply to the specified address only by the owner.
- `transferOwnership`: Current owner can transfer ownership of the contract to a new account.

To make the smart contract 100% decentralized, we suggest renouncing ownership in the smart contract once its function is completed.

## CONCLUSION

We were given a contract code in the form of a [bscscan](#) web link. And we have used all possible tests based on given objects as files. We observed 1 low and 2 informational issues in the smart contracts. We confirm that all severity issues are fixed in the revised smart contract code. So, it's good to go for the production.

Since possible test cases can be unlimited for such smart contracts protocol, we provide no such guarantee of future outcomes. We have used all the latest static tools and manual observations to cover the maximum possible test cases to scan everything.

Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools. Smart Contract's high-level description of functionality was presented in the As-is overview section of the report.

Audit report contains all found security vulnerabilities and other issues in the reviewed code.

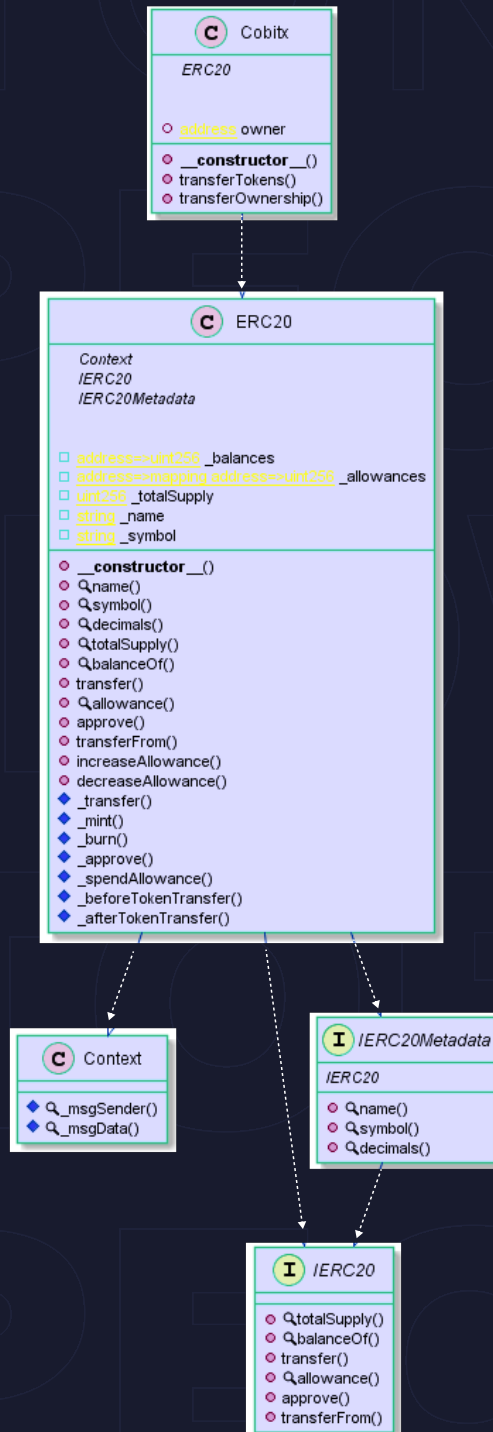
Security state of the reviewed smart contract, based on standard audit procedure scope, is "**Secured**".



# ADDENDUM

## Code Flow Diagram

### Arkham Token





# SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Slither is a Solidity static analysis framework that uses vulnerability detectors, displays contract details, and provides an API for writing custom analyses. It helps developers identify vulnerabilities, improve code comprehension, and prototype custom analyses quickly. The analysis includes a report with warnings and errors, allowing developers to quickly prototype and fix issues.

We did the analysis of the project altogether. Below are the results.

## Slither Log >> Cobitx.sol

```
INFO:Detectors:
Cobitx.constructor().totalSupply (Cobitx.sol#534) shadows:
  - ERC20.totalSupply() (Cobitx.sol#242-244) (function)
  - IERC20.totalSupply() (Cobitx.sol#65) (function)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#local-variable-shadowing
INFO:Detectors:
Cobitx.transferOwnership(address) (Cobitx.sol#551-554) should emit an event for:
  - owner = newOwner (Cobitx.sol#553)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-access-control
INFO:Detectors:
Context._msgData() (Cobitx.sol#32-34) is never used and should be removed
ERC20._burn(address,uint256) (Cobitx.sol#425-441) is never used and should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
INFO:Detectors:
Pragma version^0.8.0 (Cobitx.sol#15) allows old versions
Pragma version^0.8.0 (Cobitx.sol#42) allows old versions
Pragma version^0.8.0 (Cobitx.sol#123) allows old versions
Pragma version^0.8.0 (Cobitx.sol#153) allows old versions
Pragma version^0.8.0 (Cobitx.sol#518) allows old versions
solc-0.8.0 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-versions-of-solidity
INFO:Detectors:
Cobitx.constructor() (Cobitx.sol#529-536) uses literals with too many digits:
  - totalSupply = 99000000 * 10 ** 18 (Cobitx.sol#534)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-digits
INFO:Slither:Cobitx.sol analyzed (5 contracts with 93 detectors), 11 result(s) found
```

# SOLIDITY STATIC ANALYSIS

Static code analysis is used to identify many common coding problems before a program is released. It involves examining the code manually or using tools to automate the process. Static code analysis tools can automatically scan the code without executing it.

## Cobitx.sol

### Gas costs:

Gas requirement of function `Cobitx.transferTokens` is infinite: If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)

Pos: 539:4:

### Constant/View/Pure functions:

`ERC20._afterTokenTransfer(address,address,uint256)` : Potentially should be constant/view/pure but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.

[more](#)

Pos: 512:4:

### Similar variable names:

`ERC20.(string,string)` : Variables have very similar names `"_name"` and `"name_"`.

Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.

Pos: 203:8:

### Guard conditions:

Use "assert(x)" if you never ever want x to be false, not in any circumstance (apart from a bug in your code). Use "require(x)" if x can be false, due to e.g. invalid input or a failing external component.

[more](#)

Pos: 552:8:

# COMPLIANCE ANALYSIS

Linters are the utility tools that analyze the given source code and report programming errors, bugs, and stylistic errors. For the Solidity language, there are some linter tools available that a developer can use to improve the quality of their Solidity contracts.

## Cobitx.sol

```
Compiler version ^0.8.0 does not satisfy the ^0.5.8 semver requirement
Pos: 1:14
Compiler version ^0.8.0 does not satisfy the ^0.5.8 semver requirement
Pos: 1:41
Compiler version ^0.8.0 does not satisfy the ^0.5.8 semver requirement
Pos: 1:122
Compiler version ^0.8.0 does not satisfy the ^0.5.8 semver requirement
Pos: 1:152
Explicitly mark visibility in function (Set ignoreConstructors to true if using solidity >=0.7.0)
Pos: 5:201
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:347
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:370
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:371
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:376
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:425
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:430
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:456
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:457
Code contains empty blocks
Pos: 94:495
Code contains empty blocks
Pos: 93:511
Compiler version ^0.8.0 does not satisfy the ^0.5.8 semver requirement
Pos: 1:517
Explicitly mark visibility in function (Set ignoreConstructors to true if using solidity >=0.7.0)
Pos: 5:528
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:539
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:540
Error message for require is too long
Pos: 9:551
```

## SOFTWARE ANALYSIS RESULT

These software reported many false positive results and some are informational issues. So, those issues can be safely ignored.



# INSPECTOR LOVELY

## INFO

Website: [Inspector.lovely.finance](https://Inspector.lovely.finance)

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