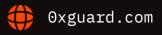


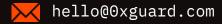
Smart contracts security assessment

Final report Tariff: Standard

Cybercash Token

November 2021





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□ Introduction

The report has been prepared for the Cybercash Token team.

ERC20 token with minting open for the owner and limited by maxSupply immutable variable, set about 1000 times higher than the initial token supply.

Name	Cybercash Token	
Audit date	2021-11-11 - 2021-11-15	
Language	Solidity	
Platform	Binance Smart Chain	

Contracts checked

Name	Address
CybercashToken	0xD36Bb7849a8c50b509baE872F44d5C1C7DC0e96C
TokenAccessControl	0xD36Bb7849a8c50b509baE872F44d5C1C7DC0e96C
SafeMath	0xD36Bb7849a8c50b509baE872F44d5C1C7DC0e96C

Procedure

We perform our audit according to the following procedure:

Automated analysis

- Scanning the project's smart contracts with several publicly available automated Solidity analysis tools
- Manual verification (reject or confirm) all the issues found by the tools

Manual audit

Manually analyse smart contracts for security vulnerabilities

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Smart contracts' logic check

▼ Known vulnerabilities checked

Title	Check result
Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	passed
Code With No Effects	not passed
Message call with hardcoded gas amount	passed
Typographical Error	passed
DoS With Block Gas Limit	passed
Presence of unused variables	passed
Incorrect Inheritance Order	passed
Requirement Violation	passed
Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	passed
Shadowing State Variables	passed
Incorrect Constructor Name	passed
Block values as a proxy for time	not passed
Authorization through tx.origin	passed
DoS with Failed Call	passed
Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	passed
Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	passed
Assert Violation	not passed
State Variable Default Visibility	passed
Reentrancy	passed

Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction passed

Unprotected Ether Withdrawal passed

Unchecked Call Return Value passed

Floating Pragma not passed

Outdated Compiler Version passed

Integer Overflow and Underflow passed

Function Default Visibility passed

Classification of issue severity

High severity High severity issues can cause a significant or full loss of funds, change

of contract ownership, major interference with contract logic. Such issues

require immediate attention.

Medium severity Medium severity issues do not pose an immediate risk, but can be

detrimental to the client's reputation if exploited. Medium severity issues may lead to a contract failure and can be fixed by modifying the contract

state or redeployment. Such issues require attention.

Low severity Low severity issues do not cause significant destruction to the contract's

functionality. Such issues are recommended to be taken into

consideration

O Issues

High severity issues

No issues were found

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Medium severity issues

1. Name and symbol changing (CybercashToken)

The name and symbol of the token could be changed by the owner.

Recommendation: Users should pay attention to not being involved in fraudulent actions with mimic tokens.

2. Open minting (CybercashToken)

Open for owner minting could be dangerous if the owner gets hacked or acts maliciously.

Recommendation: Token ownership should be secured by transferring to the special contract, i.g. a multisig or Timelock contract.

Low severity issues

1. Lack of error messages (CybercashToken)

All the require() statements lack corresponding error messages.

Recommendation: Returning a specific revert reason helps users interact with the contract.

2. Using of assert() (CybercashToken)

assert() usage should be deprecated in favor of require(), as the latter saves gas and returns the error message.

Recommendation: We recommend using the assert() only for the conditions that never fail just as a precaution.

3. Lack of events (CybercashToken)

The mint() function should emit a corresponding event.

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Recommendation: A standard minting event is a transfer() from zero address to the recipient.

4. Troublesome renouncing (TokenAccessControl)

Ownership renouncing needs a specific proxy contract to be deployed.

Recommendation: To renounce the Cybercash token ownership, one should transfer it to a contract with implemented acceptOwnership() ability. That contract also must not be able to transfer it further.

5. Lack of error messages (TokenAccessControl)

All the require() statements lack corresponding error messages.

Recommendation: Returning a specific revert reason helps users interact with the contract.

6. Using of assert() (SafeMath)

assert() usage should be deprecated in favor of require(), as the latter saves gas and returns the error message.

Recommendation: We recommend using the assert() only for the conditions that never fail just as a precaution.

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Disclaimer

This report is subject to the terms and conditions (including without limitation, description of services, confidentiality, disclaimer and limitation of liability)set forth in the Services Agreement, or the scope of services, and terms and conditions provided to the Company in connection with the Agreement. This report provided in connection with the Services set forth in the Agreement shall be used by the Company only to the extent permitted under the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement. This report may not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to or relied upon by any person for any purposes without 0xGuard prior written consent.

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This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report in no way provides investment advice, nor should be leveraged as investment advice of any sort. This report represents an extensive assessing 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.

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Static code analysis result

Slither tool analysis results:

```
CybercashToken.mint(uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#130-135) should emit an
event for:
        totalSupply = totalSupply.add(_amount) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#133)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#missing-events-
arithmetic
SafeMath.div(uint256, uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#88-90) is never used and
should be removed
SafeMath.mul(uint256, uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#79-86) is never used and
should be removed
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#dead-code
Pragma version>=0.7.0<0.9.0 (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#6) is too complex
solc-0.8.4 is not recommended for deployment
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#incorrect-
versions-of-solidity
Parameter TokenAccessControl.transferOwnership(address)._newOwner (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#56) is not in mixedCase
Parameter TokenAccessControl.setPause(bool)._paused (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#68)
is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.changeNameAndSymbol(string,string)._name (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#125) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.changeNameAndSymbol(string,string)._symbol (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#125) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.mint(uint256)._amount (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#130) is
not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.balanceOf(address)._owner (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#137)
is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.transfer(address,uint256)._to (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#141) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.transfer(address,uint256)._value (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#141) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.batchTransfer(address[],uint256[])._to (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#146) is not in mixedCase
```

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```
Parameter CybercashToken.batchTransfer(address[],uint256[])._value (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#146) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.transferFrom(address,address,uint256)._from (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#155) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.transferFrom(address,address,uint256)._to (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#155) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.transferFrom(address,address,uint256)._value (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#155) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.approve(address,uint256)._spender (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#162) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.approve(address,uint256)._value (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#162) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.allowance(address,address)._owner (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#168) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.allowance(address,address)._spender (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#168) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.approveAndCall(address,uint256,bytes)._spender (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#172) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.approveAndCall(address,uint256,bytes)._value (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#172) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.approveAndCall(address,uint256,bytes)._extraData (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#172) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.burn(uint256)._value (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#179) is not
in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.burnFrom(address,uint256)._from (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#187) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.burnFrom(address,uint256)._value (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#187) is not in mixedCase
Parameter CybercashToken.withdrawBalance(uint256)._amount (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#216) is not in mixedCase
Variable CybercashToken._balances (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#110) is not in
mixedCase
Variable CybercashToken._allowed (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#111) is not in mixedCase
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#conformance-to-
solidity-naming-conventions
CybercashToken.constructor() (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#114-121) uses literals with
too many digits:
        - maxSupply = 100000000000 * 10 ** uint256(decimals) (contracts/
CybercashToken.sol#119)
Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#too-many-
```

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digits

```
balanceOf(address) should be declared external:
```

- CybercashToken.balanceOf(address) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#137-139)
- ERC20Interface.balanceOf(address) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#24)

transfer(address, uint256) should be declared external:

- CybercashToken.transfer(address,uint256) (contracts/ CybercashToken.sol#141-144)
- ERC20Interface.transfer(address,uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#25) transferFrom(address,address,uint256) should be declared external:
- CybercashToken.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (contracts/ CybercashToken.sol#155-160)
- ERC20Interface.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#26)
- $\verb|allowance| (address, address)| should be declared external:$
- CybercashToken.allowance(address,address) (contracts/ CybercashToken.sol#168-170)
- ERC20Interface.allowance(address,address) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#28) setPause(bool) should be declared external:
- TokenAccessControl.setPause(bool) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#68-73) receiveApproval(address,uint256,address,bytes) should be declared external:
- TokenRecipient.receiveApproval(address,uint256,address,bytes) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#105)

changeNameAndSymbol(string,string) should be declared external:

- CybercashToken.changeNameAndSymbol(string,string) (contracts/ CybercashToken.sol#125-128)
 mint(uint256) should be declared external:
- CybercashToken.mint(uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#130-135) batchTransfer(address[],uint256[]) should be declared external:
- CybercashToken.batchTransfer(address[],uint256[]) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#146-153)

approveAndCall(address,uint256,bytes) should be declared external:

- CybercashToken.approveAndCall(address,uint256,bytes) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#172-177)

burn(uint256) should be declared external:

- CybercashToken.burn(uint256) (contracts/CybercashToken.sol#179-185) burnFrom(address,uint256) should be declared external:
 - CybercashToken.burnFrom(address,uint256) (contracts/

CybercashToken.sol#187-195)

Reference: https://github.com/crytic/slither/wiki/Detector-Documentation#public-function-that-could-be-declared-external

. analyzed (5 contracts with 75 detectors), 44 result(s) found

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