

Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits

MADE IN GERMANY

Audit Passed

Security Assessment 19. June, 2021

For

Oitcci[®]

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SolidProof.io Reports represent an extensive auditing 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. SolidProof's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security. SolidProof in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze.

Overview

Network

Ethereum (ERC20)

Website

https://bitcci.ag/ https://bitcci.to/

Telegram

https://t.me/bitcci

Twitter

https://twitter.com/bitcci

Facebook

https://www.facebook.com/bitcci

Github

https://github.com/bitcci-AG/bitcci-cash

Description

They regulate, modernize and tokenize the oldest business of humanity.

bitcci liberates the sex industry from conflicts and problems and establishes a new, modern culture of acceptance, transparency, trust and free self-determination. They optimise, regulate and decentralise the entire industry, develop new business areas, introduce innovative technologies and make the industry and all its participants free and safe.

Project Engagement

During the 16th of June, **bitcci Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. **bitcci Team** provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.



Contract Link

TBA

Perversion:

https://github.com/bitcci-AG/bitcci-cash/blob/master/contracts/bitcciCash.sol

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

Level	Value	Vulnerability	Risk (Required Action)
Critical	9 - 10	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.	Immediate action to reduce risk level.
High	7 – 8.9	A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.	Implementation of corrective actions as soon aspossible.
Medium	4 – 6.9	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.	Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period.
Low	2 – 3.9	A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.	Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk.
Informational	0 – 1.9	A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code.	An observation that does not determine a level of risk

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

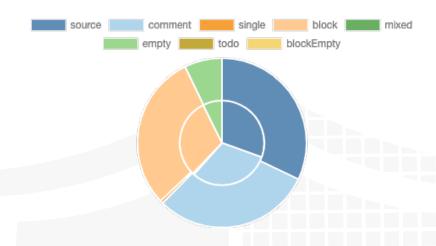
Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

- 1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-byline in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
- 2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
- 3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
- 4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)



Dependency / Import Path	Count
@openzeppelin/contracts/GSN/Context.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Burnable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/ERC20Pausable.sol	1
@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Context.sol	1

Metrics Source Lines

Risk Level

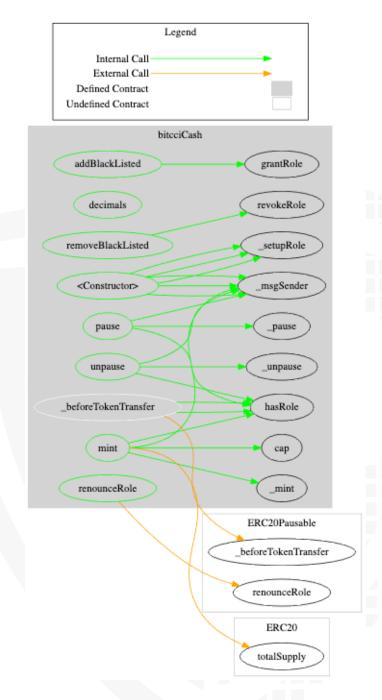


Capabilities

Solidity Versions observed	Experiment al Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
^0.8.0			**** (0 asm blocks)	

Transfers ETH	∳ Low- Level Calls	Delegate Call	Uses Hash Function s	ECRecov er	© New/ Create/ Create2
			Yes		

CallGraph



Source Units in Scope

Туре	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
2	contracts/bitcciCash.sol	1		126	122	54	55	68	EFF
2	Totals	1		126	122	54	55	68	iii

Audit Results

AUDIT PASSED

Critical issues

- no critical issues found -

High issues

- no high issues found -

Medium issues

- no medium issues found -

Low issues

- no low issues found -

Informational issues

Issue	File	Туре	Line	Description
#1	Main	Local variables shadowing (shadowing-local)	40	bitcciCash.constructor(string, string,uint8,uint256).name shadows: • ERC20.name() (@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol, Line: 60-62) (function) • IERC20Metadata.name() (@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/IERC20Metadata.sol, Line: 16) (function)

#2	Main	Local variables shadowing (shadowing-local)	40	bitcciCash.constructor(string, string,uint8,uint256).symbol shadows: • ERC20.symbol() (@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/ERC20.sol#68-70) (function) • IERC20Metadata.symbol() (@openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/extensions/IERC20Metadata.sol, Line: 21)
				(function)

How to fix shadowing problem:

- · Issue #1:
 - Replace "string memory name" (Line, see above) parameter for example to bitcciCashName (_name doesn't work here!) and don't forget to pass this parameter to ERC20 constructor in same line
- Issue #2:
 - Replace "string memory symbol" (Line, see above) parameter for example to bitcciCashSymbol (_symbol doesn't work here!) and don't forget to pass this parameter to ERC20 constructor in same line

SWC Attacks

ID	Title	Relationships	Status
<u>SW</u> <u>C-13</u> 1	Presence of unused variables	CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-13</u> <u>0</u>	Right-To-Left- Override control character (U+202E)	CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>9</u>	Typographical Error	CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>8</u>	DoS With Block Gas Limit	CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>7</u>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>5</u>	Incorrect Inheritance Order	CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>4</u>	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>3</u>	Requirement Violation	CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>2</u>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>1</u>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-12</u> <u>0</u>	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values	PASSED
SW C-11 9	Shadowing State Variables	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>8</u>	Incorrect Constructor Name	CWE-665: Improper Initialization	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>7</u>	Signature Malleability	CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>6</u>	Timestamp Dependence	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>5</u>	Authorization through tx.origin	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>4</u>	Transaction Order Dependence	CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>3</u>	DoS with Failed Call	CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>2</u>	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-111</u>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-11</u> <u>0</u>	Assert Violation	CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>9</u>	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>8</u>	State Variable Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>7</u>	Reentrancy	CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>6</u>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUC T Instruction	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>5</u>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	CWE-284: Improper Access Control	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>4</u>	Unchecked Call Return Value	CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>3</u>	Floating Pragma	CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>2</u>	Outdated Compiler Version	CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	PASSED
<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>1</u>	Integer Overflow and Underflow	CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation	PASSED

<u>SW</u> <u>C-10</u> <u>0</u>	Function Default Visibility	CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards	PASSED
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Comments

bitcci cash token implements best practices in its smart contract.





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