

# SMART CONTRACT AUDIT

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PREPARED FOR

**BITCHAIN** 



# **INTRODUCTION**

Auditing Firm	InterFi Network
Client Firm	BitChain
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
Contract	0x09B310B42fc2819ce01a2Eb0940799357C345E76
Blockchain	Ethereum Chain
Centralization	Active ownership
Commit F INT	645cc740c523329b73c05b36044749c7lb6d26bc
Website	http://www.bitchain.gold/
Telegram	https://t.me/BitChain_Global/
Twitter	https://twitter.com/BitChainGlobal/
Report Date	June 29, 2023

I Verify the authenticity of this report on our website: <a href="https://www.github.com/interfinetwork">https://www.github.com/interfinetwork</a>



# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

InterFi has performed the automated and manual analysis of solidity codes. Solidity codes were reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical	Major 🔵	Medium 🖯	Minor •	Unknown
Open	0	0	0	0	1
Acknowledged	0	0	1	3	0
Resolved	0	0	0	1	0
Noteworthy Set Taxes, Set Transaction Limit, Set Wallet Limit, Multi Send Tokens, Set Swap Privileges Settings				kens, Set Swap	

Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.



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# **SCOPE OF WORK**

InterFi was consulted by BitChain to conduct the smart contract audit of their solidity source codes.

The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned solidity file(s) only:

- o BitChain.sol
- If source codes are not deployed on the main net, they can be modified or altered before mainnet deployment. Verify the contract's deployment status below:

Public Contract Link				
https://etherscan.io/address/0x09B310B42fc2819ce01a2Eb0940799357C345E76#code				
Contract Name				
AUDIT REPORT—CONFIDENTIAL	AUDIT REPORTE CONFIDENTIAL. AUDIT REPORT. CONFIDENTIAL. AUDIT REPORT			
Compiler Version	0.8.19			
License	MIT			



# **AUDIT METHODOLOGY**

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of InterFi's auditing process and methodology:

#### CONNECT

The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.

### **AUDIT**

- Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:
  - Remix IDE Developer Tool
  - Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
  - SWC Vulnerabilities Registry
  - DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap
- Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.
- A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges.
   We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:

	<ul> <li>Token Supply Manipulation</li> </ul>
	o Access Control and Authorization
	o Assets Manipulation
Centralized Exploits	o Ownership Control
Centralized Exploits	o Liquidity Access
	<ul> <li>Stop and Pause Trading</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ownable Library Verification</li> </ul>



	o Integer Overflow
	o Lack of Arbitrary limits
	o Incorrect Inheritance Order
	o Typographical Errors
	o Requirement Violation
	o Gas Optimization
	o Coding Style Violations
Common Contract Vulnerabilities	o Re-entrancy
	o Third-Party Dependencies
	o Potential Sandwich Attacks
	o Irrelevant Codes
	o Divide before multiply
	o Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides
	Compiler Specific Warnings ERF INTERS

## **REPORT**

o The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.

Language Specific Warnings

- o The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to solidity codes.
- o The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

## **PUBLISH**

- o The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.
- It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.



# **RISK CATEGORIES**

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical •	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium   INTERE  AUDIT REPORT  Minor	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk reentrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.  These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.



# **CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES**

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- o Privileged roles can be granted the power to pause() the contract in case of an external attack.
- o Privileged roles can use functions like, include(), and exclude() to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- o The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:
- o Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.
- Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.
- Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.
- o Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.
- o Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.
- Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked.

  Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.



# **AUTOMATED ANALYSIS**

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
· ·	Function is important

```
| **IERC20** | Interface | |||
| L | totalSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | decimals | External ! | NO! |
| L | symbol | External ! | NO! |
| L | name | External ! | | NO! |
| L | getOwner | External ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | External ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | External ! | @ |NO! |
| L | allowance | External ! | NO! |
| L | approve | External ! | O | NO! |
| L | transferFrom | External ! | 🔎 |NO! |
\Pi \Pi \Pi \Pi
| **IFactoryV2** | Interface | |||
| L | getPair | External ! | NO! |
| L | createPair | External ! | • |NO! |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **IV2Pair** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External ! | NO! |
| L | getReserves | External ! | NO! |
| L | sync | External ! | • | NO! |
| **IRouter01** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External ! | NO! |
| L | WETH | External ! | | NO! |
```



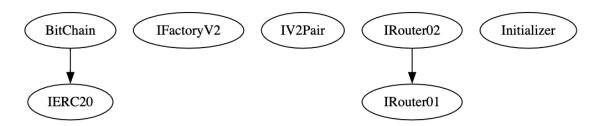
```
| L | addLiquidityETH | External ! | 🐸 |NO! |
| └ | addLiquidity | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokens | External ! | 💹 |NO! |
| L | getAmountsOut | External ! | NO! |
| L | getAmountsIn | External ! | NO! |
| **IRouter02** | Interface | IRouter01 |||
| L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | Ho! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 💹 |NO! |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | • | NO! |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External ! | • | NO! |
| **Initializer** | Interface | |||
| └ | setLaunch | External ! | ● |NO! |
| L | getConfig | External ! | Wo! |
| L | getInits | External ! | • |NO! |
| L | setLpPair | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| **BitChain** | Implementation | IERC20 |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | 💹 |NO! |
| L | transferOwner | External ! | 🛑 | onlyOwner |
| └ | renounceOwnership | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | 🐸 |NO! |
| L | totalSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | decimals | External ! | NO! |
| L | symbol | External ! | NO! |
| L | name | External ! | NO! |
| L | getOwner | External ! | NO! |
| L | allowance | External ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | Public ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | Public ! | • | NO! |
| L | approve | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| └ | _approve | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | approveContractContingency | External ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | transferFrom | External ! | 🔎 |NO! |
| L | setNewRouter | External ! | left | onlyOwner |
| L | setLpPair | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
```



```
| L | setInitializer | Public ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromLimits | External ! | NO! |
| L | setExcludedFromLimits | External ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromFees | External ! | NO! |
| L | setExcludedFromFees | Public ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | isExcludedFromProtection | External ! | NO! |
| └ | setExcludedFromProtection | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | getCirculatingSupply | Public ! | NO! |
| L | lockTaxes | External ! | OnlyOwner |
| └ | setTaxes | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | setWallets | External ! | 🔎 | onlyOwner |
| L | setMaxTxPercent | External ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | setMaxWalletSize | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | getMaxTX | External ! | NO! |
| L | getMaxWallet | External ! | NO! |
| L | getTokenAmountAtPriceImpact | External ! | NO! |
| L | setSwapSettings | External ! | Gentlement | onlyOwner |
| L | setPriceImpactSwapAmount | External ! | 📦 | onlyOwner |
| L | setContractSwapEnabled | External ! | • | onlyOwner |
| └ | excludePresaleAddresses | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | _transfer | Internal 🗎 | 🔎 | |
| └ | contractSwap | Internal 🏻 | 🔴 | inSwapFlag |
| L | _checkLiquidityAdd | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | enableTrading | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | sweepContingency | External ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | sweepExternalTokens | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | multiSendTokens | External ! | Page | onlyOwner |
| └ | finalizeTransfer | Internal 🗎 | 🔴 | |
| L | takeTaxes | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
```



# **INHERITANCE GRAPH**



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# **MANUAL REVIEW**

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-01	Centralized privileges of BitChain	Medium 🔵

only0wner centralized privileges are listed below:

```
transferOwner()
approveContractContingency()
setNewRouter()
setLpPair()
setInitializer()
setExcludedFromLimits()
setExcludedFromFees()
setExcludedFromProtection()
lockTaxes()
setTaxes()
setWallets()
setMaxTxPercent()
setMaxWalletSize()
setSwapSettings()
setPriceImpactSwapAmount()
setContractSwapEnabled()
excludePresaleAddresses()
enableTrading()
sweepContingency()
sweepExternalTokens()
```



multiSendTokens()

## **RECOMMENDATION**

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully. Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

For "SAFU" contracts, smart contract ownership is held by an external developer for at least 7 days from public launch. Centralization risk remains elevated after the ownership transfer to the project team.





Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the project owner when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the project owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
uint256 constant private startingSupply = 100_000_000;
uint256 constant private _tTotal = startingSupply * 10**_decimals;
   _tOwned[_owner] = _tTotal;
   emit Transfer(address(0), _owner, _tTotal);
```

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#### **RECOMMENDATION**

The community should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Asset transfer is done by an external developer. All assets out of liquidity are locked for at least 30 days from public launch.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-01	Arbitrary limits are set	

Below mentioned functions are set with arbitrary limits.

```
function setTaxes(uint16 buyFee, uint16 sellFee, uint16 transferFee) external onlyOwner {
        require(!taxesAreLocked, "Taxes are locked.");
        require(buyFee <= maxBuyTaxes</pre>
                && sellFee <= maxSellTaxes
                && transferFee <= maxTransferTaxes,
                "Cannot exceed maximums.");
        _taxRates.buyFee = buyFee;
        _taxRates.sellFee = sellFee;
        _taxRates.transferFee = transferFee;
    Fees public _taxRates = Fees({
        buyFee: 300,
        sellFee: 300,
        transferFee: 0
    });
    uint256 constant public maxBuyTaxes = 1000;
    uint256 constant public maxSellTaxes = 1000;
    uint256 constant public maxTransferTaxes = 1000;
    uint256 constant masterTaxDivisor = 10000;
    function setMaxTxPercent(uint256 percent, uint256 divisor) external onlyOwner {
        require((_tTotal * percent) / divisor >= (_tTotal * 5 / 1000), "Max Transaction amt
must be above 0.5% of total supply.");
        _maxTxAmount = (_tTotal * percent) / divisor;
    }
    function setMaxWalletSize(uint256 percent, uint256 divisor) external onlyOwner {
        require((_tTotal * percent) / divisor >= (_tTotal / 100), "Max Wallet amt must be
above 1% of total supply.");
        _maxWalletSize = (_tTotal * percent) / divisor;
    }
```



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-01	Authorization through tx.origin	Unknown

Using tx.origin for authorization could make the contract vulnerable as it refers to the original external account that started the transaction.

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# **RECOMMENDATION**

Avoid authorizations via global variables wherever necessary.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-02	Timestamp manipulation via block.timestamp	Minor •
	Avoid using block.number as timestamp	Will for G

Be aware that the timestamp of the block can be manipulated by a miner. When the contract uses the timestamp to seed a random number, the miner can actually post a timestamp within 15 seconds of the block being validated, effectively allowing the miner to precompute an option more favorable to their chances.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

To maintain block integrity, follow 15 seconds rule, and scale time dependent events accordingly.

## **RESOLUTION**

block.timestamp and block.number are used to provide current timestamp and block numbers only.

They aren't used to calculate chances such as lotteries and jackpots.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Market Makers, Open Zeppelin tools. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

Inspect third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

BitChain team will inspect third party dependencies periodically.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COM-04	Potential resource exhaustion errors	Minor

```
function multiSendTokens(address[] memory accounts, uint256[] memory amounts) external
onlyOwner {
    require(accounts.length == amounts.length, "Lengths do not match.");
    for (uint16 i = 0; i < accounts.length; i++) {
        require(balanceOf(msg.sender) >= amounts[i]*10**_decimals, "Not enough tokens.");
        finalizeTransfer(msg.sender, accounts[i], amounts[i]*10**_decimals, false, false,
true);
    }
}
```

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

Set upper bounds for multi-address calls.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

onlyOwner will use multiSendTokens() with a limited accounts to airdrop.



# **DISCLAIMERS**

InterFi Network provides the easy-to-understand audit of solidity source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. 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. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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**ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK** 

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. We provide solidity development, testing, and

auditing services. We have developed 150+ solidity codes, audited 1000+ smart contracts, and

analyzed 500,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance,

Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Velas, Oasis, etc.

InterFi Network is built by engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team

currently consists of 4 core members, and 6+ casual contributors.

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SMART CONTRACT AUDITS | SOLIDITY DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING RELENTLESSLY SECURING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BLOCKCHAINS