

Audit Report Cannfinity

August 2023

Network BSC

Address 0xa3d2ae2d6684178a8565231465c3feebb05880c1

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Analysis

CriticalMediumMinor / InformativePass

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
•	RSML	Redundant SafeMath Library	Unresolved
•	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
•	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
•	L19	Stable Compiler Version	Unresolved



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Review

Contract Name	CANNFINITY
Compiler Version	v0.8.13+commit.abaa5c0e
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0xa3d2ae2d6684178a856523146 5c3feebb05880c1
Address	0xa3d2ae2d6684178a8565231465c3feebb05880c1
Network	BSC
Symbol	CFT
Decimals	18
Total Supply	4,200,000,000

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	25 Aug 2023	
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Source Files

Filename	SHA256
SafeMath.sol	bfc010f25e0feb197d0ede11eacdbc43100bda7beb374ec16ea8e33b12 5415c8
Ownable.sol	f503f5a932c4acca9d66857b986e40f42c58f2d8f9053cfa395e97ae0692 84b5
IBEP20.sol	ad624d86b33fd86d68e746ce21f28d617c47c92ea0df10763af2f9c93a4 53840
Context.sol	89cf3ea0215029b05f335b893845bfcfe3d32860a3ade8808fdd4ba0211 4e81c
CANNFINITY.sol	418724f96919ee66ea56350acaef8dd33702c4d4c60e2810dff35899294 7d17a
BEP20.sol	64ba691f5c7e5be8bb289f9c29a162c5962cc6d9a503bdce79bc4bde28 9805a6

Findings Breakdown



Severity		Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
•	Critical	0	0	0	0
•	Medium	0	0	0	0
	Minor / Informative	4	0	0	0



RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	SafeMath.solBEP20.sol
Status	Unresolved

Description

SafeMath is a popular Solidity library that provides a set of functions for performing common arithmetic operations in a way that is resistant to integer overflows and underflows.

Starting with Solidity versions that are greater than or equal to 0.8.0, the arithmetic operations revert to underflow and overflow. As a result, the native functionality of the Solidity operations replaces the SafeMath library. Hence, the usage of the SafeMath library adds complexity, overhead and increases gas consumption unnecessarily.

```
library SafeMath {...}
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to remove the SafeMath library. Since the version of the contract is greater than 0.8.0 then the pure Solidity arithmetic operations produce the same result.

If the previous functionality is required, then the contract could exploit the unchecked { ... } statement.

Read more about the breaking change on https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.16/080-breaking-changes.html#solidity-v0-8-0-breaking-changes.



IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BEP20.sol#L56,57
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The <u>immutable</u> is a special declaration for this kind of state variables that saves gas when it is defined.

```
_name
_symbol
```

Recommendation

By declaring a variable as immutable, the Solidity compiler is able to make certain optimizations. This can reduce the amount of storage and computation required by the contract, and make it more gas-efficient.



L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BEP20.sol#L253,291
Status	Unresolved

Description

In Solidity, dead code is code that is written in the contract, but is never executed or reached during normal contract execution. Dead code can occur for a variety of reasons, such as:

- Conditional statements that are always false.
- Functions that are never called.
- Unreachable code (e.g., code that follows a return statement).

Dead code can make a contract more difficult to understand and maintain, and can also increase the size of the contract and the cost of deploying and interacting with it.

```
function _burn(address account, uint256 amount) internal virtual {
    require(account != address(0), "BEP20: burn from the zero
address");

    _beforeTokenTransfer(account, address(0), amount);

    _balances[account] = _balances[account].sub(amount, "BEP20:
burn amount exceeds balance");
    _totalSupply = _totalSupply.sub(amount);
    emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount);
}

function _setupDecimals(uint8 decimals_) internal {
    _decimals = decimals_;
}
```

Recommendation



To avoid creating dead code, it's important to carefully consider the logic and flow of the contract and to remove any code that is not needed or that is never executed. This can help improve the clarity and efficiency of the contract.



L19 - Stable Compiler Version

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	SafeMath.sol#L3Ownable.sol#L4IBEP20.sol#L3Context.sol#L3CANNFINI TY.sol#L3BEP20.sol#L3
Status	Unresolved

Description

The ^ symbol indicates that any version of Solidity that is compatible with the specified version (i.e., any version that is a higher minor or patch version) can be used to compile the contract. The version lock is a mechanism that allows the author to specify a minimum version of the Solidity compiler that must be used to compile the contract code. This is useful because it ensures that the contract will be compiled using a version of the compiler that is known to be compatible with the code.

```
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to lock the pragma to ensure the stability of the codebase. The locked pragma version ensures that the contract will not be deployed with an unexpected version. An unexpected version may produce vulnerabilities and undiscovered bugs. The compiler should be configured to the lowest version that provides all the required functionality for the codebase. As a result, the project will be compiled in a well-tested LTS (Long Term Support) environment.



Functions Analysis

Contract	Туре	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
SafeMath	Library			
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	1	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	1	onlyOwner
	_transferOwnership	Internal	1	
IBEP20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-



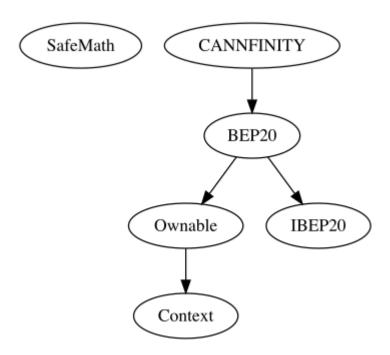
	decimals	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	name	External		-
	getOwner	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
CANNFINITY	Implementation	BEP20		
		Public	✓	-
BEP20	Implementation	IBEP20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	getOwner	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-



totalSupply	Public		-
balanceOf	Public		-
transfer	Public	1	-
allowance	Public		-
approve	Public	✓	-
transferFrom	Public	✓	-
increaseAllowance	Public	1	-
decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
_transfer	Internal	✓	
_mint	Internal	1	
_burn	Internal	✓	
_approve	Internal	✓	
_setupDecimals	Internal	✓	
_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	

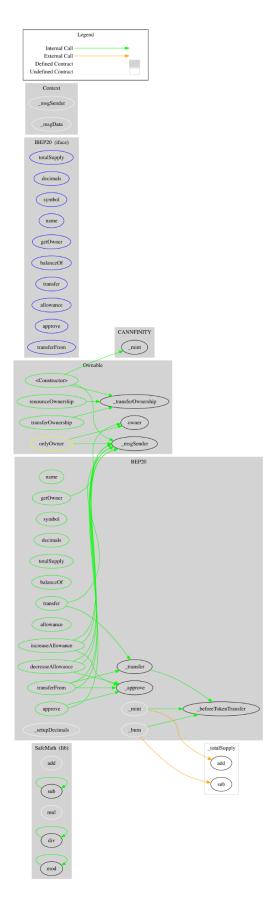


Inheritance Graph





Flow Graph





Summary

Cannfinity contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns and potential improvements. cannfinity 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.



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About Cyberscope

Cyberscope is a blockchain cybersecurity company that was founded with the vision to make web3.0 a safer place for investors and developers. Since its launch, it has worked with thousands of projects and is estimated to have secured tens of millions of investors' funds.

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.

