Cyberscope

Audit Report

SAITAPEPE

May 2023

Network	ETH
Address	0x63b353123ae5b55c27a75689f8192ebad4927c10
Audited by	© cyberscope

Table of Contents

Review

Contract Name	StandardToken
Compiler Version	v0.8.4+commit.c7e474f2
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://etherscan.io/address/0x63b353123ae5b55c27a75689f8192ebad4927c10
Address	0x63b353123ae5b55c27a75689f8192ebad4927c10
Network	ETH
Symbol	SAITAPEPE
Decimals	18
Total Supply	1,297,190,297

Audit Updates

Initial Audit	13 May 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
StandardToken.sol	43810ac0dfad3de7f65f6848ac6e3953da2024288d0937b62fa80707ff0dd5bf

Findings Breakdown

Critical	0
Medium	0
Minor / Informative	5

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
Critical	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0
Minor / Informative	5	0	0	0

Analysis

Critical Medium Minor / Informative Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
	ST	Stops Transactions	Passed
	OCTD	Transfers Contract's Tokens	Passed
	OTUT	Transfers User's Tokens	Passed
	ELFM	Exceeds Fees Limit	Passed
	ULTW	Transfers Liquidity to Team Wallet	Passed
	MT	Mints Tokens	Passed
	BT	Burns Tokens	Passed
	BC	Blacklists Addresses	Passed

Diagnostics

Critical Medium Minor / Informative

Severity	Code	Description	Status
	RSML	Redundant SafeMath Library	Unresolved
	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
	L01	Public Function could be Declared External	Unresolved
	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved

RSML - Redundant SafeMath Library

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	StandardToken.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 on 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 the 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	StandardToken.sol#L470,471
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract is using variables that initialize them only in the constructor. The other functions are not mutating the variables. These variables are not defined as `immutable`.

```
_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.

L01 - Public Function could be Declared External

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	StandardToken.sol#L165,173,483,491,508,515,522,540,553,570,593,622,649
Status	Unresolved

Description

A public function is a function that can be called from external contracts or from within the contract itself. An external function is a function that can only be called from external contracts, and cannot be called from within the contract itself.

It's generally a good idea to declare functions as external if they are only intended to be called from external contracts, as this can help make the contract's code easier to understand and maintain. Declaring a function as external can also help to improve the contract's performance and gas consumption.

```
function renounceOwnership() public virtual onlyOwner {
        _setOwner(address(0));
    }

function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public virtual onlyOwner {
        require(newOwner != address(0), "Ownable: new owner is the zero
address");
...
function name() public view virtual returns (string memory) {
        return _name;
    }

function symbol() public view virtual returns (string memory) {
        return _symbol;
    }

...
```

Recommendation

It's important to choose the appropriate visibility for each function based on how it is intended to be used. Declaring a function as external when it should be public, or vice versa can lead to unnecessary gas consumption.

L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	StandardToken.sol#L727,772
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), "ERC20: burn from the zero address");

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

        _balances[account] = _balances[account].sub(
            amount,
            "ERC20: burn amount exceeds balance"
        );
        _totalSupply = _totalSupply.sub(amount);
        emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount);
    }

...
```

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.

L16 - Validate Variable Setters

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	StandardToken.sol#L477
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract performs operations on variables that have been configured on user-supplied input. These variables are missing of proper check for the case where a value is zero. This can lead to problems when the contract is executed, as certain actions may not be properly handled when the value is zero.

```
payable(serviceFeeReceiver_).transfer(serviceFee_)
```

Recommendation

By adding the proper check, the contract will not allow the variables to be configured with zero value. This will ensure that the contract can handle all possible input values and avoid unexpected behavior or errors. Hence, it can help to prevent the contract from being exploited or operating unexpectedly.

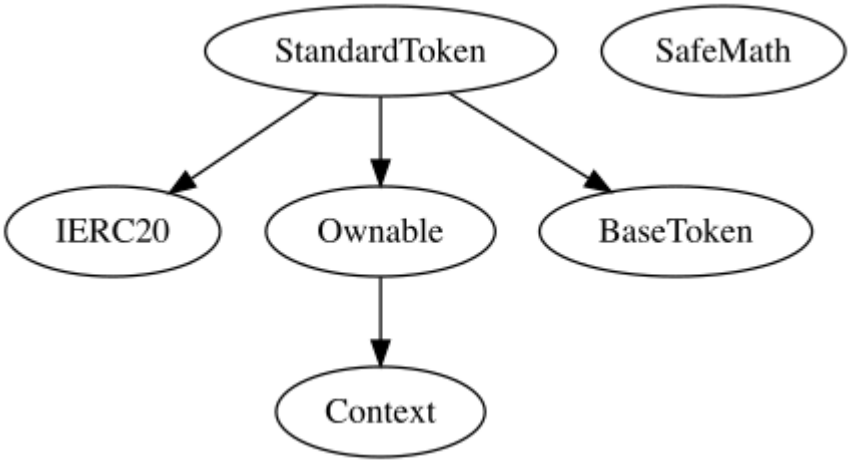
Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	**Visibility**	**Mutability**	**Modifiers**
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	_setOwner	Private	✓	

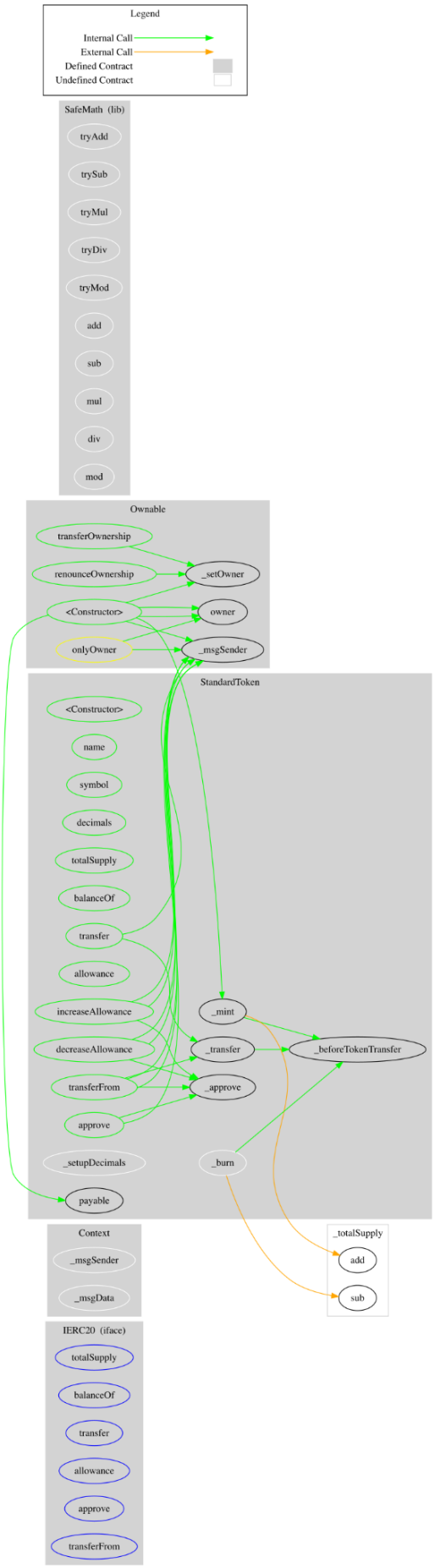
SafeMath	Library			
	tryAdd	Internal		
	trySub	Internal		
	tryMul	Internal		
	tryDiv	Internal		
	tryMod	Internal		
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
BaseToken	Implementation			
StandardToken	Implementation	IERC20, Ownable, BaseToken		
		Public	Payable	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-

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

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph


Legend
Internal Call
External Call
Defined Contract
Undefined Contract
SafeMath (lib)
tryAdd
trySub
tryMul
tryDiv
tryMod
add
sub
mul
div
mod
Ownable
transferOwnership
renounceOwnership
<Constructor>
onlyOwner
_setOwner
owner
_msgSender
StandardToken
<Constructor>
name
symbol
decimals
totalSupply
balanceOf
transfer
allowance
increaseAllowance
decreaseAllowance
transferFrom
approve
_setupDecimals
payable
_mint
_transfer
_approve
_burn
_beforeTokenTransfer
Context
_msgSender
_msgData
_totalSupply
add
sub
IERC20 (iface)
totalSupply
balanceOf
transfer
allowance
approve
transferFrom

Summary

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

Disclaimer

The information provided in this report does not constitute investment, financial or trading advice and you should not treat any of the document's content as such. This report may not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to or relied upon by any person for any purposes nor may copies be delivered to any other person other than the Company without Cyberscope's prior written consent. This report is not nor should be considered an "endorsement" or "disapproval" of any particular project or team. This report is not nor should be regarded as an indication of the economics or value of any "product" or "asset" created by any team or project that contracts Cyberscope to perform a security assessment. This document does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the technology analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the technologies proprietors' business, business model or legal compliance. This report should not be used in any way to make decisions around investment or involvement with any particular project. This report represents an extensive assessment 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 Cyberscope's position is that each company and individual are responsible for their own due diligence and continuous security Cyberscope's goal is to help reduce the attack vectors and the high level of variance associated with utilizing new and consistently changing technologies and in no way claims any guarantee of security or functionality of the technology we agree to analyze. The assessment services provided by Cyberscope are subject to dependencies and are under continuing development. 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 Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies and carry with them high levels of technical risk and uncertainty. The assessment reports could include false positives false negatives and other unpredictable results. The services may access and depend upon multiple layers of third parties.

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.

The Cyberscope team

https://www.cyberscope.io