



Cyberscope

# Audit Report

## **BUDDHA**

June 2023

Network    ETH

Address    0xA588FD290F1c7fcfFad2C2C2e71A2928e8Fd6f2

Audited by    © cyberscope

# Analysis

● Critical   ● Medium   ● Minor / Informative   ● Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	ST	Stops Transactions	Passed
●	OTUT	Transfers User's Tokens	Passed
●	ELFM	Exceeds Fees Limit	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
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L16	Validate Variable Setters	Unresolved

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## Review

Contract Name	StandardToken
Compiler Version	v0.8.4+commit.c7e474f2
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	<a href="https://etherscan.io/address/0xa588fd290f1c7fcffad2c2c2e71a2928e8ffd6f2">https://etherscan.io/address/0xa588fd290f1c7fcffad2c2c2e71a2928e8ffd6f2</a>
Address	0xa588fd290f1c7fcffad2c2c2e71a2928e8ffd6f2
Network	ETH
Symbol	BUDDHA
Decimals	18
Total Supply	1.000.000.000

## Audit Updates

Initial Audit	24 Jun 2023
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## Source Files

Filename	SHA256
StandardToken.sol	43810ac0dfad3de7f65f6848ac6e3953da2024288d0937b62fa80707ff0dd5bf

## Findings Breakdown



● Critical	0
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	4

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	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 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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	StandardToken.sol#L470,471
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

The contract declares state variables that their value is initialized once in the constructor and are not modified afterwards. The `immutable` 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	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

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	StandardToken.sol#L477
<b>Status</b>	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.

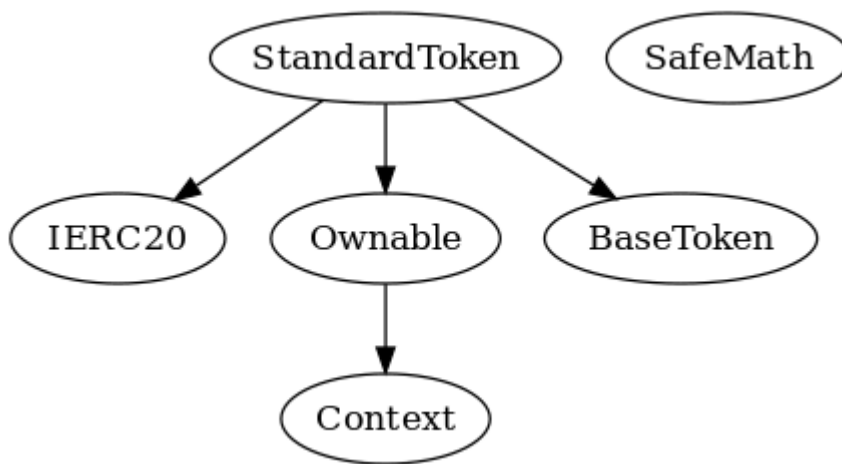
## Functions Analysis

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	✓	

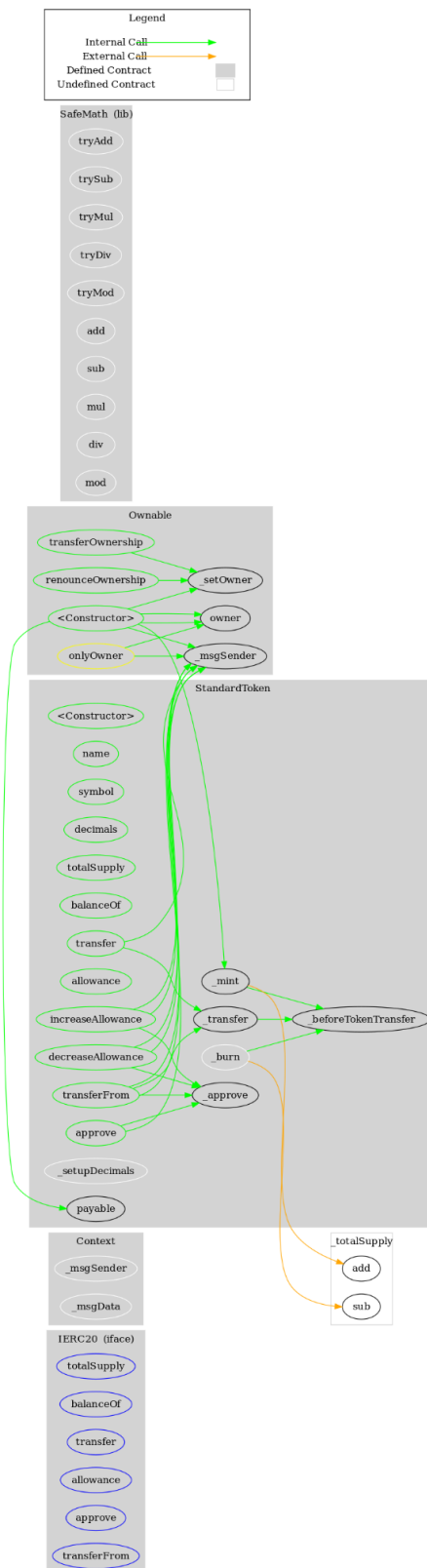
<b>SafeMath</b>	Library			
	tryAdd	Internal		
	trySub	Internal		
	tryMul	Internal		
	tryDiv	Internal		
	tryMod	Internal		
	add	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	mul	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
	sub	Internal		
	div	Internal		
	mod	Internal		
<b>BaseToken</b>	Implementation			
<b>StandardToken</b>	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





## Summary

UDDHA contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. BUDDHA is an interesting project that has a friendly and growing community. The Smart Contract analysis reported no compiler errors 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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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>