



Cyberscope

# Audit Report

## **BUTANE**

June 2023

Network    BSC

Address    0x849b8cA35485d28B8fe4EE8d695D98491e024024

Audited by    © cyberscope

# Analysis

● Critical ● Medium ● Minor / Informative ● Pass

Severity	Code	Description	Status
●	ST	Stops Transactions	Unresolved
●	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
●	RVD	Redundant Variable Declaration	Unresolved
●	RED	Redundant Event Declaration	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved
●	L09	Dead Code Elimination	Unresolved
●	L11	Unnecessary Boolean equality	Unresolved

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## Review

Contract Name	BUTANE
Compiler Version	v0.8.19+commit.7dd6d404
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	<a href="https://bscscan.com/address/0x849b8ca35485d28b8fe4ee8d695d98491e024024">https://bscscan.com/address/0x849b8ca35485d28b8fe4ee8d695d98491e024024</a>
Address	0x849b8ca35485d28b8fe4ee8d695d98491e024024
Network	BSC
Symbol	WBBC
Decimals	18
Total Supply	10.000.000

## Audit Updates

Initial Audit	28 May 2023 <a href="https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/13-btc/v1/audit.pdf">https://github.com/cyberscope-io/audits/blob/main/13-btc/v1/audit.pdf</a>
Corrected Phase 2	09 Jun 2023

## Source Files

Filename	SHA256
BUTANE.sol	3d5acbc334045e8d5b5a2e33a54c1da41302773d3d1746ba535aeb8e6401e478

## Findings Breakdown



● Critical	1
● Medium	0
● Minor / Informative	7

Severity	Unresolved	Acknowledged	Resolved	Other
● Critical	1	0	0	0
● Medium	0	0	0	0
● Minor / Informative	7	0	0	0

## ST - Stops Transactions

<b>Criticality</b>	Critical
<b>Location</b>	BUTANE.sol#L445
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

The transactions are initially disabled for all users excluding the authorized addresses. The owner can enable the transactions for all users. Once the transactions are enabled, the owner will not be able to disable them again.

```
require(  
    tradingEnabled ||  
    _isExcludedFromFee[sender] ||  
    _isExcludedFromFee[recipient],  
    "Trading not yet enabled!"  
);
```

### Recommendation

The team should carefully manage the private keys of the owner's account. We strongly recommend a powerful security mechanism that will prevent a single user from accessing the contract admin functions. Some suggestions are:

- Introduce a multi-sign wallet so that many addresses will confirm the action.
- Introduce a governance model where users will vote about the actions.

## RVD - Redundant Variable Declaration

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BUTANE.sol#L226
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

There are code segments that could be optimized. A segment may be optimized so that it becomes a smaller size, consumes less memory, executes more rapidly, or performs fewer operations.

The contract declares some variables that are used in a meaningful way by the contract. As a result, these variables are redundant.

```
address currentRouter;
```

### Recommendation

The team is advised to take these segments into consideration and rewrite them so the runtime will be more performant. That way it will improve the efficiency and performance of the source code and reduce the cost of executing it.



## RED - Redundant Event Declaration

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BUTANE.sol#L217
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

There are code segments that could be optimized. A segment may be optimized so that it becomes a smaller size, consumes less memory, executes more rapidly, or performs fewer operations.

The contract declares some events that are not used by the contract. As a result, these events are redundant.

```
event Log(string, uint256);
```

### Recommendation

The team is advised to take these segments into consideration and rewrite them so the runtime will be more performant. That way it will improve the efficiency and performance of the source code and reduce the cost of executing it.

## IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BUTANE.sol#L241
<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.

```
currentRouter
```

### 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.

## L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BUTANE.sol#L223,224,225
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

State variables can be declared as constant using the constant keyword. This means that the value of the state variable cannot be changed after it has been set. Additionally, the constant variables decrease gas consumption of the corresponding transaction.

```
uint256 private tTotal = 30_000_000 ether
string private _name = "BUTANE Token"
string private _symbol = "WBBC"
```

### Recommendation

Constant state variables can be useful when the contract wants to ensure that the value of a state variable cannot be changed by any function in the contract. This can be useful for storing values that are important to the contract's behavior, such as the contract's address or the maximum number of times a certain function can be called. The team is advised to add the constant keyword to state variables that never change.

## L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions

<b>Criticality</b>	Minor / Informative
<b>Location</b>	BUTANE.sol#L217,218,219
<b>Status</b>	Unresolved

### Description

The Solidity style guide is a set of guidelines for writing clean and consistent Solidity code. Adhering to a style guide can help improve the readability and maintainability of the Solidity code, making it easier for others to understand and work with.

The followings are a few key points from the Solidity style guide:

1. Use camelCase for function and variable names, with the first letter in lowercase (e.g., myVariable, updateCounter).
2. Use PascalCase for contract, struct, and enum names, with the first letter in uppercase (e.g., MyContract, UserStruct, ErrorEnum).
3. Use uppercase for constant variables and enums (e.g., MAX\_VALUE, ERROR\_CODE).
4. Use indentation to improve readability and structure.
5. Use spaces between operators and after commas.
6. Use comments to explain the purpose and behavior of the code.
7. Keep lines short (around 120 characters) to improve readability.

```
string public constant contractVersion = "4"  
string public constant contractDev = "CFG"  
string public constant contractEdition = "SAFU"
```

### Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, and maintainability, and makes it easier to work with.

Find more information on the Solidity documentation

<https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.8.17/style-guide.html#naming-convention>.

## L09 - Dead Code Elimination

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BUTANE.sol#L496
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);

    uint256 accountBalance = _balances[account];
    ...
}
_totalSupply -= amount;

emit Transfer(account, address(0), amount);

_afterTokenTransfer(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.

## L11 - Unnecessary Boolean equality

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BUTANE.sol#L589,602
Status	Unresolved

### Description

Boolean equality is unnecessary when comparing two boolean values. This is because a boolean value is either true or false, and there is no need to compare two values that are already known to be either true or false.

it's important to be aware of the types of variables and expressions that are being used in the contract's code, as this can affect the contract's behavior and performance. The comparison to boolean constants is redundant. Boolean constants can be used directly and do not need to be compared to true or false.

```
require(  
    _isExcludedFromFee[account] != true,  
    "The wallet is already excluded!"  
)  
  
require(  
    _isExcludedFromFee[account] != false,  
    "The wallet is already included!"  
)
```

### Recommendation

Using the boolean value itself is clearer and more concise, and it is generally considered good practice to avoid unnecessary boolean equalities in Solidity code.

## Functions Analysis

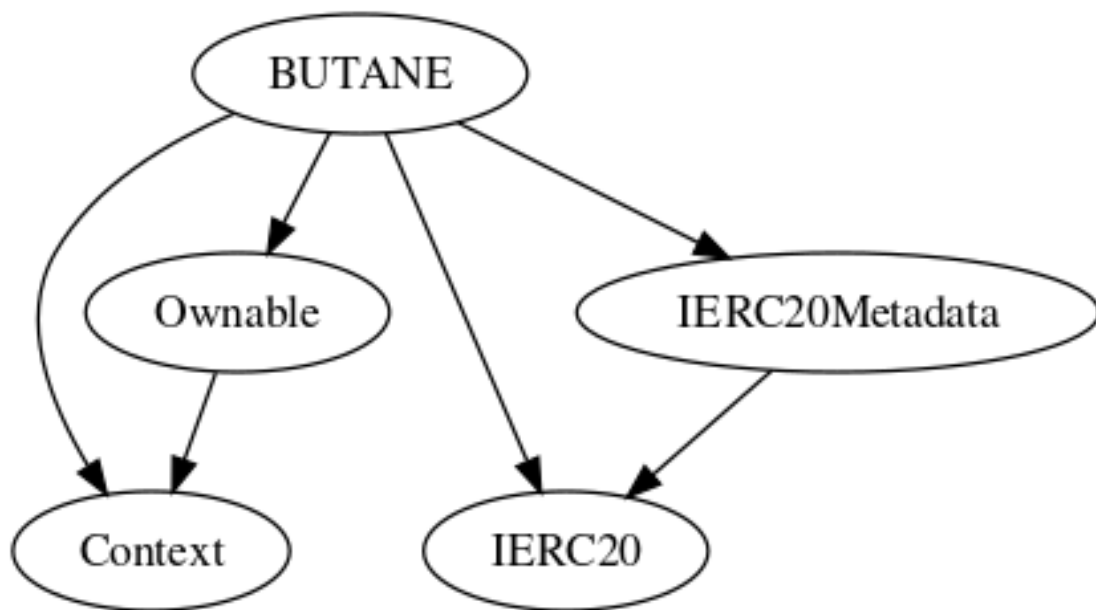
Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
<b>Context</b>	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
<b>Ownable</b>	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	_checkOwner	Internal		
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
	_transferOwnership	Internal	✓	
<b>IERC20</b>	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-



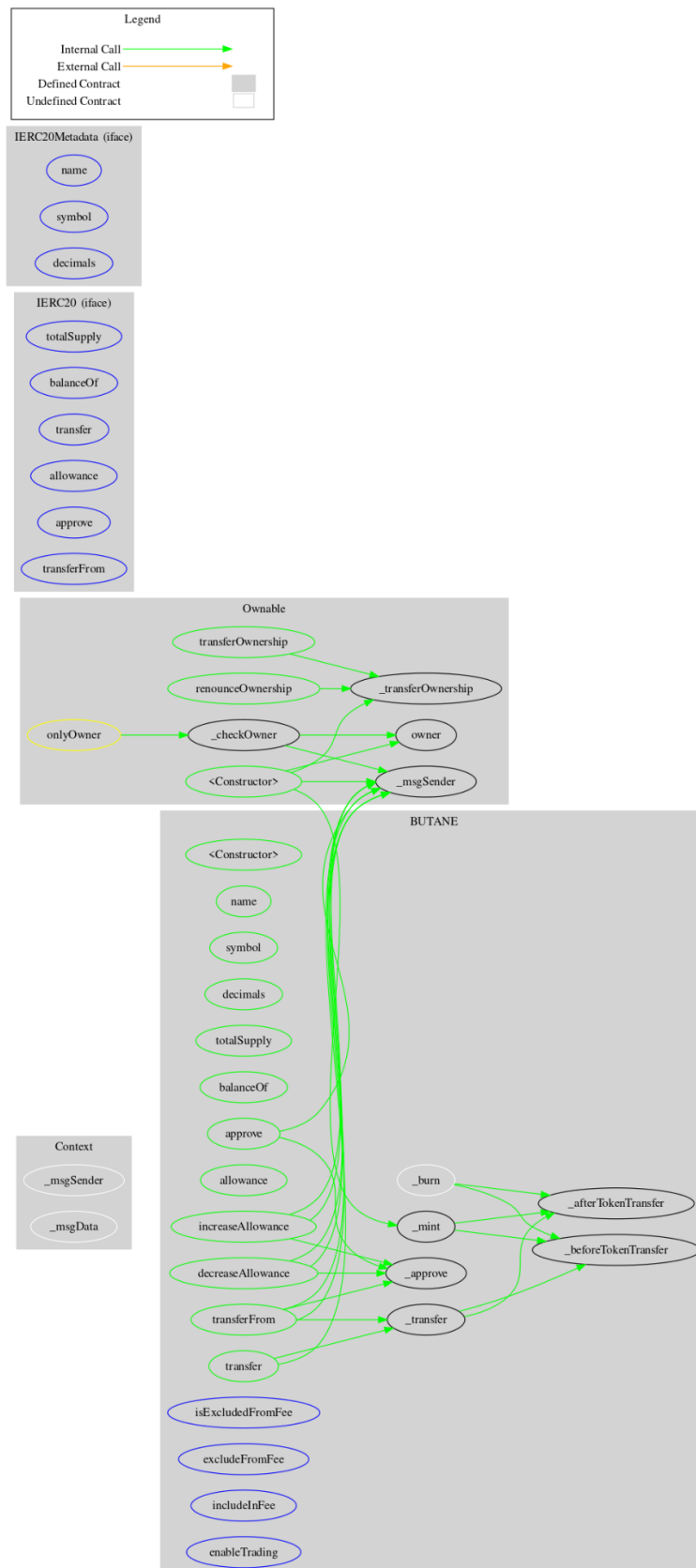
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
<b>IERC20Metadata</b>	Interface	IERC20		
	name	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	decimals	External		-
<b>BUTANE</b>	Implementation	Context, IERC20, IERC20Meta data, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	_transfer	Internal	✓	
	_mint	Internal	✓	

	_burn	Internal	✓	
	_approve	Internal	✓	
	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
	_afterTokenTransfer	Internal	✓	
	isExcludedFromFee	External		-
	excludeFromFee	External	✓	onlyOwner
	includeInFee	External	✓	onlyOwner
	enableTrading	External	✓	onlyOwner

## Inheritance Graph



# Flow Graph



## Summary

BUTANE contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. There are some functions that can be abused by the owner like stopping transactions. A multi-wallet signing pattern will provide security against potential hacks.

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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>