



Cyberscope

Audit Report

GiantTool

March 2023

| | |
|------------|--|
| Type | ERC20 |
| Network | ARBITRUM |
| Address | 0x6803d631dacdb71Cb862f5D22F8A23DCB169cc0A |
| Audited by | © cyberscope |

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Review

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Contract Name | StandardToken |
| Compiler Version | v0.8.4+commit.c7e474f2 |
| Optimization | 200 runs |
| Explorer | https://arbiscan.io/address/0x6803d631dacdb71cb862f5d22f8a23dcb169cc0a |
| Address | 0x6803d631dacdb71cb862f5d22f8a23dcb169cc0a |
| Network | ARBITRUM |
| Symbol | \$GTOOL |
| Decimals | 10 |
| Total Supply | 10.000.000 |

Audit Updates

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Initial Audit | 08 Mar 2023 |
|---------------|-------------|

Source Files

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Filename | SHA256 |
| StandardToken.sol | 43810ac0dfad3de7f65f6848ac6e3953da 2024288d0937b62fa80707ff0dd5bf |

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 |
| ● | 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 unnecessarily the gas consumption.

```
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`.

```
_nam  
_symbo
```

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

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 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.

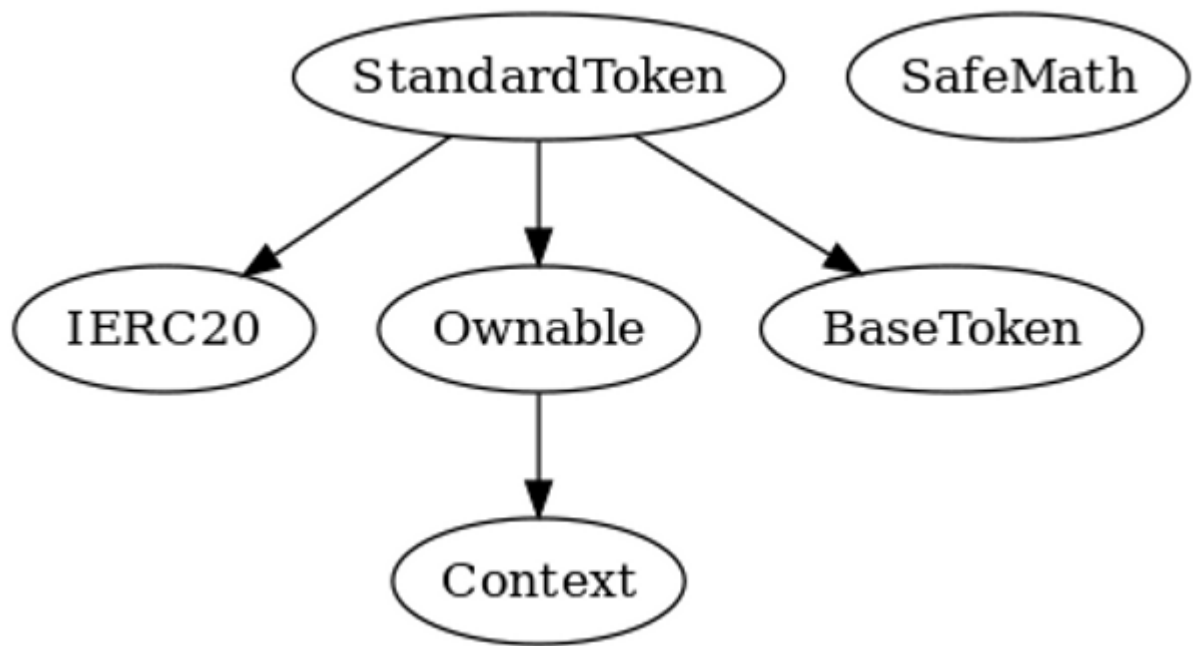
Functions Analysis

| 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



Summary

GiantTool 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.



The Cyberscope team

<https://www.cyberscope.io>