

# BitHeroToken Smart Contracts Audit Report

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## Preamble

This audit report was undertaken for BitHero, by their request, and has subsequently been shared publicly without any express or implied warranty.

Solidity contracts were sourced directly from the BitHero team and the most recent commit we have audited is this commit [www.github.com/BlockchainLabsNZ/BitHeroToken](https://github.com/BlockchainLabsNZ/BitHeroToken)

We would encourage all community members and token holders to make their own assessment of the contracts.

## Scope

The following contracts were subject for analysis:

- contracts/
  - AllocatedCrowdsale.sol

- AllocatedCrowdsaleMixin.sol
- Crowdsale.sol
- CrowdsaleBase.sol
- CrowdsaleToken.sol
- DefaultFinalizeAgent.sol
- FinalizeAgent.sol
- FlatPricing.sol
- FractionalERC20.sol
- GnosisWallet.sol
- Haltable.sol
- Migrations.sol
- MintableToken.sol
- PricingStrategy.sol
- Recoverable.sol
- ReleasableToken.sol
- SafeMathLib.sol
- StandardTokenExt.sol
- UpgradeAgent.sol
- UpgradeableToken.sol

## Framework Analysis

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Full report can be read [here](#)

## Functional Testing

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Full report can be read [here](#)

## Issues

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### Severity Description

Minor	A defect that does not have a material impact on the contract execution and is likely to be subjective.
Moderate	A defect that could impact the desired outcome of the contract execution in a specific scenario.
Major	A defect that impacts the desired outcome of the contract execution or introduces a weakness that may be exploited.

**Critical**

A defect that presents a significant security vulnerability or failure of the contract across a range of scenarios.

**Minor**

- Use `.transfer` instead of `.send` - Best practice This is a very minor issue because `.send` is still valid, but `.transfer` has a richer interface and allows you to override the gas limit, which `.send` does not. There is some discussion on `.send` vs `.transfer` here: [ethereum/solidity#610 #L208 #L361 ... View on GitHub](#)
- Avoid magic number. - Best practice We recommend avoiding the use of magic numbers, using a variable here would improve readability and make the code more maintainable for the future. [#L41](#) This could be better written as `0.1 ether` [View on GitHub](#)
- Make visibility explicitly declared on functions - Best practice Examples below, no visibility found: [#L37 #L148 #L159 View on GitHub](#)
- Use explicit types for variables - Best practice It is best practice to explicitly define your types. For example you should specify `uint256` instead of `uint` [#L44 View on GitHub](#)
- Using `require` is recommended over `throw` - Best practice [#L70](#) It is best practice to use `require(somethingHappened)` instead of `if (!somethingHappened) throw` [View on GitHub](#)
- Typo in function name `setEarlyParicipantWhitelist` - Best practice [#L410](#) There is a TODO which has not been completed, there is still a typo in this function name [View on Github](#)

**Moderate**

- Confusing logic in `isBreakingCap` function - Correctness The name of this function makes it sound like you are checking to see if you are trying to buy too many tokens, but there is also a check to see if the amount is above a minimum [#L41](#) Is this intentional or a mistake? [View on GitHub](#)
- `CrowdsaleBase` has no Solidity version specified - Correctness You should always specify the version of Solidity that should be used for compiling [View on GitHub](#)
- Old versions of Solidity used - Best practice It is recommended to use a consistent version of Solidity for each contract, and to use the latest stable version. Version `0.4.6`, `0.4.8`, `0.4.12` are being used [View on GitHub](#)

**Major**

- None found

**Critical**

- None found

## Observations

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- Before the Audit the team has deployed their contracts to mainnet at addresses [0x91e8782aed0213659caea7d80975ac20ce9ebb38](#) & [0x5ba422338f85d19d92eaab161ce0ee2d93165116](#). To date neither of these contracts have been source verified. We would recommend that the team source verified these contracts to confirm that they are the same as the code that has been audited.
- The MultiSigWallet contract is using a different name, GnosisWallet.sol, as the file name. It doesn't break the contract's behaviour or connections. However, we don't recommend this. Naming the file by contract name is better for readability.

## Conclusion

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tbd

## Disclaimer

Our team uses our current understanding of the best practises for Solidity and Smart Contracts. Development in Solidity and for Blockchain is an emerging area of software engineering which still has a lot of room to grow, hence our current understanding of best practise may not find all of the issues in this code and design.

We have not analysed any of the assembly code generated by the Solidity compiler. We have not verified the deployment process and configurations of the contracts. We have only analysed the code outlined in the scope. We have not verified any of the claims made by any of the organisations behind this code.

Security audits do not warrant bug-free code. We encourage all users interacting with smart contract code to continue to analyse and inform themselves of any risks before interacting with any smart contracts.