

SKELETON ECOSYSTEM

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT



BE THE CHAD
[BTCCHAD]
BEP 20

0xdEe1280F26B4eBE5E626DA1E3C292896Ce4Cc87f



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Global Disclaimer

This document serves as a disclaimer for the crypto smart contract audit conducted by Skeleton Ecosystem. The purpose of the audit was to review the codebase of the smart contracts for potential vulnerabilities and issues. It is important to note the following:

Limited Scope: The audit is based on the code and information available up to the audit completion date. It does not cover external factors, system interactions, or changes made after the audit. The audit itself can not guarantee 100% safety and can not detect common scam methods like farming and developer sell-out.

No Guarantee of Security: While we have taken reasonable steps to identify vulnerabilities, it is impossible to guarantee the complete absence of security risks or issues. The audit report provides an assessment of the contract's security as of the audit date.

Continued Development: Smart contracts and blockchain technology are evolving fields. Updates, forks, or changes to the contract post-audit may introduce new risks that were not present during the audit.

Third-party Code: If the smart contract relies on third-party libraries or code, those components were not thoroughly audited unless explicitly stated. Security of these dependencies is the responsibility of their respective developers.

Non-Exhaustive Testing: The audit involved automated analysis, manual review, and testing under controlled conditions. It is possible that certain vulnerabilities or issues may not have been identified.

Risk Evaluation: The audit report includes a risk assessment for identified vulnerabilities. It is recommended that the development team carefully reviews and addresses these risks to mitigate potential exploits.

Not Financial Advice: This audit report is not intended as financial or investment advice. Decisions regarding the use, deployment, or investment in the smart contract should be made based on a comprehensive assessment of the associated risks.

By accessing and using this audit report, you acknowledge and agree to the limitations outlined above. Skeleton Ecosystem and its auditors shall not be held liable for any direct or indirect damages resulting from the use of the audit report or the smart contract itself.

Please consult with legal, technical, and financial professionals before making any decisions related to the smart contract.

Overview

Contract Name	Be The Chad
Ticker/Symbol	BTCchad
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain BEP20
Contract Address	0xdEe1280F26B4eBE5E626DA1E3C292896Ce4Cc87f
Creator Address	0xcFC46cB90FE1DF1631e536d5b8C0AC49fecfe617
Current Owner Address	0xcFC46cB90FE1DF1631e536d5b8C0AC49fecfe617
Contract Explorer	https://bscscan.com/token/0x3ED1be864a7D08a3e3e72B28c567DEd1E5eE70c7#code
Compiler Version	v0.8.15+commit.e14f2714
License	MIT
Optimisation	Yes with 200 Runs
Total Supply	1,000,000 BTCchad
Decimals	18




Creation/Audit

Contract Deployed	21 Aug 2023
Audit Created	29 Sept 2023
Audit Update	V 1.0

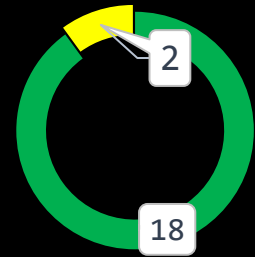
Verified Socials









Website	http://BeTheChad.net
Telegram	https://t.me/BeTheChad
Twitter (X)	https://x.com/Bethechad_bsc

Contract Function Analysis

 Pass
  Attention Item
  Risky Item

■ Pass
 ■ Attention
 ■ Risk

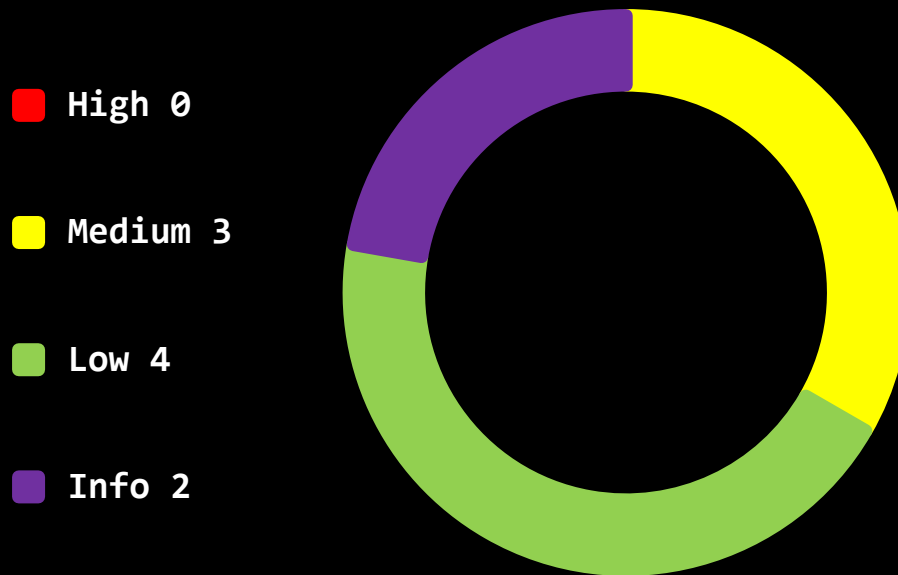



Contract Verified		The contract source code is uploaded to blockchain explorer and is open source, so everybody can read it.
Contract Ownership		0xcFC46cB90FE1DF1631e536d5b8C0AC49fecfe617
Buy Tax	6 %	Shows the taxes for purchase transactions. Above 10% may be considered a high tax rate. More than 50% tax rate means may not be tradable.
Sell Tax	14 %	Shows the taxes for sell transactions. Above 10% may be considered a high tax rate. More than 50% tax rate means may not be tradable.
Honeypot Analyse		Holder is able to buy and sell. If honeypot: The contract blocks sell transfer from holder wallet. Multiple events may cause honeypot. Trading disabled, extremely high tax
Liquidity Status		Liquidity lock status on 29.09.2023: Lp Locker 1: 93.59% Mudra Locker for 64 days. Lp Locker 2: 4.87% Mudra Locker for 64 days.
Trading Disable Functions		No Trading suspendable function found. If a suspendable code is included, the token maybe neither be bought or sold (honeypot risk). If contract is renounced this function can't be used
Set Fees function	 15% max	Fee Setting function found. The contract owner may contain the authority to modify the transaction tax. If the transaction tax is increased to more than 49%, the tokens may not be able to be traded (honeypot risk). Max fee setting option: 15%
Proxy Contract		Not a proxy contract!
Mint Function		No Mint Function detected Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token. Owner can mint new tokens and sell.


Balance Modifier Function		<p>No Balance Modifier function found.</p> <p>If there is a function for this, the contract owner can have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses. For example revoke the bought tokens from the holders wallet. Common form of scam: You buy the token, but it's disappearing from your wallet.</p>
Blacklist Function		<p>No blacklist function found</p> <p>If there is a blacklist, some addresses may not be able to trade normally. Example: you buy the token and right after your Wallet getting blacklisted. Like so you will be unable to sell. Honeypot Risk.</p>
Whitelist Function		<p>Whitelist function found</p> <p>If there is a function for this Developer can set zero fee or no max wallet size for addresses (for example team wallets can trade without fee. Can cause farming)</p>
Hidden Owner Analysis		<p>No authorised hidden owner found.</p> <p>For contract with a hidden owner, developer can still manipulate the contract even if the ownership has been abandoned. Fake renounce.</p>
Retrieve Ownership Function		<p>No functions found which can retrieve ownership of the contract.</p> <p>If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it. Also known as fake renounce.</p>
Self Destruct Function		<p>No Self Destruct function found.</p> <p>If this function exists and is triggered, the contract will be destroyed, all functions will be unavailable, and all related assets will be erased.</p>
Specific Tax Changing Function		<p>No Specific Tax Changing Functions found.</p> <p>If it exists, the contract owner may set a very outrageous tax rate for assigned address to block it from trading. Can assign all wallets at once!</p>
Trading Cooldown Function		<p>No Trading Cooldown Function found. If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying. Like a temporary honeypot.</p>
Max Transaction and Holding Modify Function		<p>No Max Transaction and Holding Modify function found.</p> <p>If there is a function for this, the maximum trading amount or maximum position can be modified. Can cause honeypot</p>
Transaction Limiting Function		<p>No Transaction Limiter Function Found.</p> <p>The number of overall token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk)</p>


Contract Security


Total Findings: 9



 **High Severity Issues:** High possibility to cause problems, need to be resolved.

 **Medium Severity Issue:** Will likely cause problems, recommended to resolve.

 **Low Severity Issues:** Won't cause problems, but for improvement purposes could be adjusted.

 **Informational Severity Issues:** Not harmful in any way, information for the developer team.

Contract Security

List of Found Issues

High severity Issues: (0)

Medium severity issues: (3)

- Approve of front running attack
- TX Origin used
- Unchecked transfer

Low severity issues: (4)

- Numeric Notation Best Practices
- Use of Floating Pragma
- Low level Calls
- Missing Events

Informational severity issues: (2)

- Hard Coded Address
- Public Functions Should be Declared External

Contract Weakness Classisication

THE SMART CONTRACT WEAKNESS CLASSIFICATION REGISTRY (SWC REGISTRY) IS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WEAKNESS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME PROPOSED IN EIP-1470. IT IS LOOSELY ALIGNED TO THE TERMINOLOGIES AND STRUCTURE USED IN THE COMMON WEAKNESS ENUMERATION (CWE) WHILE OVERLAYING A WIDE RANGE OF WEAKNESS VARIANTS THAT ARE SPECIFIC TO SMART CONTRACTS.

ID	Description	AI	Manual	Result
SWC-100	Function Default Visibility	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-101	Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-102	Outdated Compiler Version	Low	Passed	Passed
SWC-103	Floating Pragma	Low	Passed	Passed
SWC-104	Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-105	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-106	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-107	Reentrancy	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-108	State Variable Default Visibility	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-109	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-110	Assert Violation	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-111	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-112	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-113	DoS with Failed Call	Low	Passed	Passed
SWC-114	Transaction Order Dependence	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-115	Authorization through tx.origin	Medium	Medium	Medium
SWC-116	Block values as a proxy for time	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-117	Signature Malleability	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-118	Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed	Passed	Passed

SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-125	Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-126	Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-127	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-128	DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-129	Typographical Error	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-130	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-131	Presence of unused variables	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-132	Unexpected Ether balance	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-133	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-134	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-135	Code With No Effects	Passed	Passed	Passed
SWC-136	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed	Passed	Passed

Detected High and Medium Severity Vulnerability Description.

⚠️ Approve of front running attack (2 Items)

Item: 1	Location:	Line 266-274	Severity:	■ Medium
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Function	<p>The <code>approve()</code> method overrides current allowance regardless of whether the spender already used it or not, so there is no way to increase or decrease allowance by a certain value atomically unless the token owner is a smart contract, not an account. This can be abused by a token receiver when they try to withdraw certain tokens from the sender's account. Meanwhile, if the sender decides to change the amount and sends another approve transaction, the receiver can notice this transaction before it's mined and can extract tokens from both the transactions, therefore, ending up with tokens from both the transactions. This is a front-running attack affecting the ERC20 Approve function.</p> <p>The function approve can be front-run by abusing the <code>approve</code> function.</p>
Remediation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce mechanisms that limit the maximum acceptable gas price for transactions. This can help prevent front-runners from drastically increasing the gas fees to prioritize their transactions. 2. Use transaction taxes to prevent against front-run attack

```

266     function approve(address spender, uint256 amount)
267     public
268     virtual
269     override
270     returns (bool)
271     {
272         _approve(_msgSender(), spender, amount);
273         return true;
274     }
  
```

Item: 2	Location:	Line 276-291	Severity:	Medium
---------	-----------	--------------	-----------	--------

Function	<p>The <code>transferFrom()</code> method overrides current allowance regardless of whether the spender already used it or not, so there is no way to increase or decrease allowance by a certain value atomically unless the token owner is a smart contract, not an account. This can be abused by a token receiver when they try to withdraw certain tokens from the sender's account. Meanwhile, if the sender decides to change the amount and sends another approve transaction, the receiver can notice this transaction before it's mined and can extract tokens from both the transactions, therefore, ending up with tokens from both the transactions. This is a front-running attack affecting the ERC20 Approve function. The function <code>transferFrom</code> can be front-run by abusing the <code>approve</code> function.</p>
Remediation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce mechanisms that limit the maximum acceptable gas price for transactions. This can help prevent front-runners from drastically increasing the gas fees to prioritize their transactions. 2. Use transaction taxes to prevent against front-run attack

```

276 function transferFrom(
277     address sender,
278     address recipient,
279     uint256 amount
280 ) public virtual override returns (bool) {
281     _transfer(sender, recipient, amount);
282     _approve(
283         sender,
284         _msgSender(),
285         allowances[sender][_msgSender()].sub(
286             amount,
287             "ERC20: transfer amount exceeds allowance"
288         )
289     );
290     return true;
291 }
  
```

⚠ Use of Tx. Origin (6 Items)

Item: 1	Location:	Line 1401	Severity:	Medium
Item: 2	Location:	Line 1495	Severity:	Medium
Item: 3	Location:	Line 1497	Severity:	Medium
Item: 4	Location:	Line 1511	Severity:	Medium
Item: 5	Location:	Line 1512	Severity:	Medium
Item: 6	Location:	Line 1592	Severity:	Medium

Function	In Solidity, tx.origin is a global variable that returns the address of the account that sent the transaction. Using the variable for authorization could make a contract vulnerable. For example, if an authorized account calls a malicious contract which triggers it to call the vulnerable contract that passes an authorization check since tx.origin returns the original sender of the transaction which in this case is the authorized account.
Remediation	tx.origin should not be used for authorization in smart contracts. It does have some legitimate use cases, for example, To prevent external contracts from calling the current contract, you can implement a require of the form require(tx.origin == msg.sender). This prevents intermediate contracts from calling the current contract, thus limiting the contract to regular codeless addresses.

```

1400         gas,
1401         tx.origin
1402     )
  
```

```

1494         if (limitsInEffect) {
1495             require(block.timestamp >= _holderLastTransferTimestamp[tx.origin] + cooldowntimer,
1496                 "cooldown period active");
1497             _holderLastTransferTimestamp[tx.origin] = block.timestamp;
1498         }
  
```


```

1511         require(_holderLastTransferBlock[tx.origin] != block.number, "Too many TX in block");
1512         _holderLastTransferBlock[tx.origin] = block.number;
  
```

```

1591         gas,
1592         tx.origin
1593     )
  
```

Unchecked Transfers (1 Item)

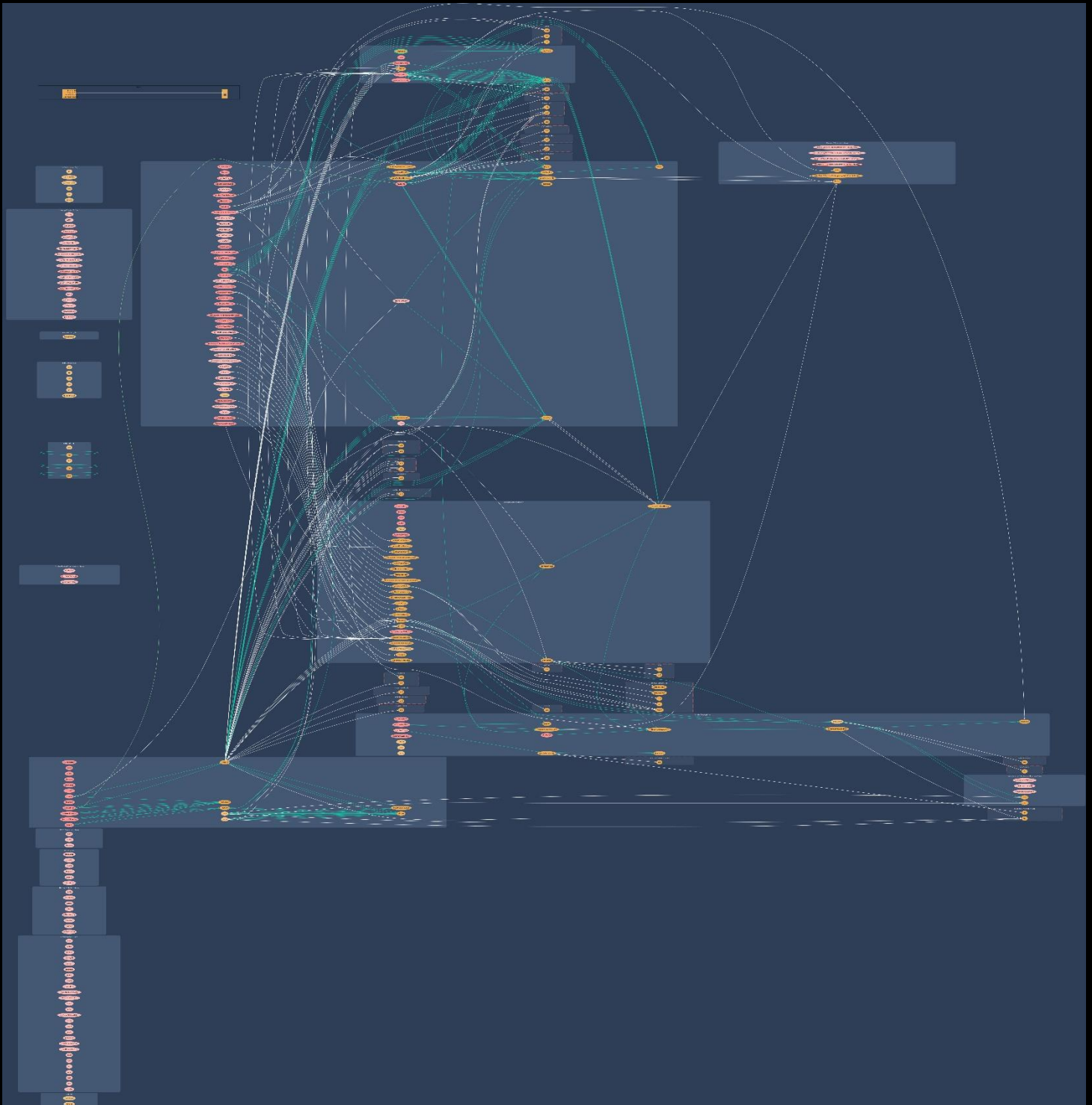
Item: 1	Location:	Line 1746-1786	Severity:  Medium
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Function	Some tokens do not revert the transaction when the transfer or transferFrom fails and returns False. Hence we must check the return value after calling the transfer or transferFrom function.
Remediation	Use OpenZeppelin SafeERC20's safetransfer and safetransferFrom functions.

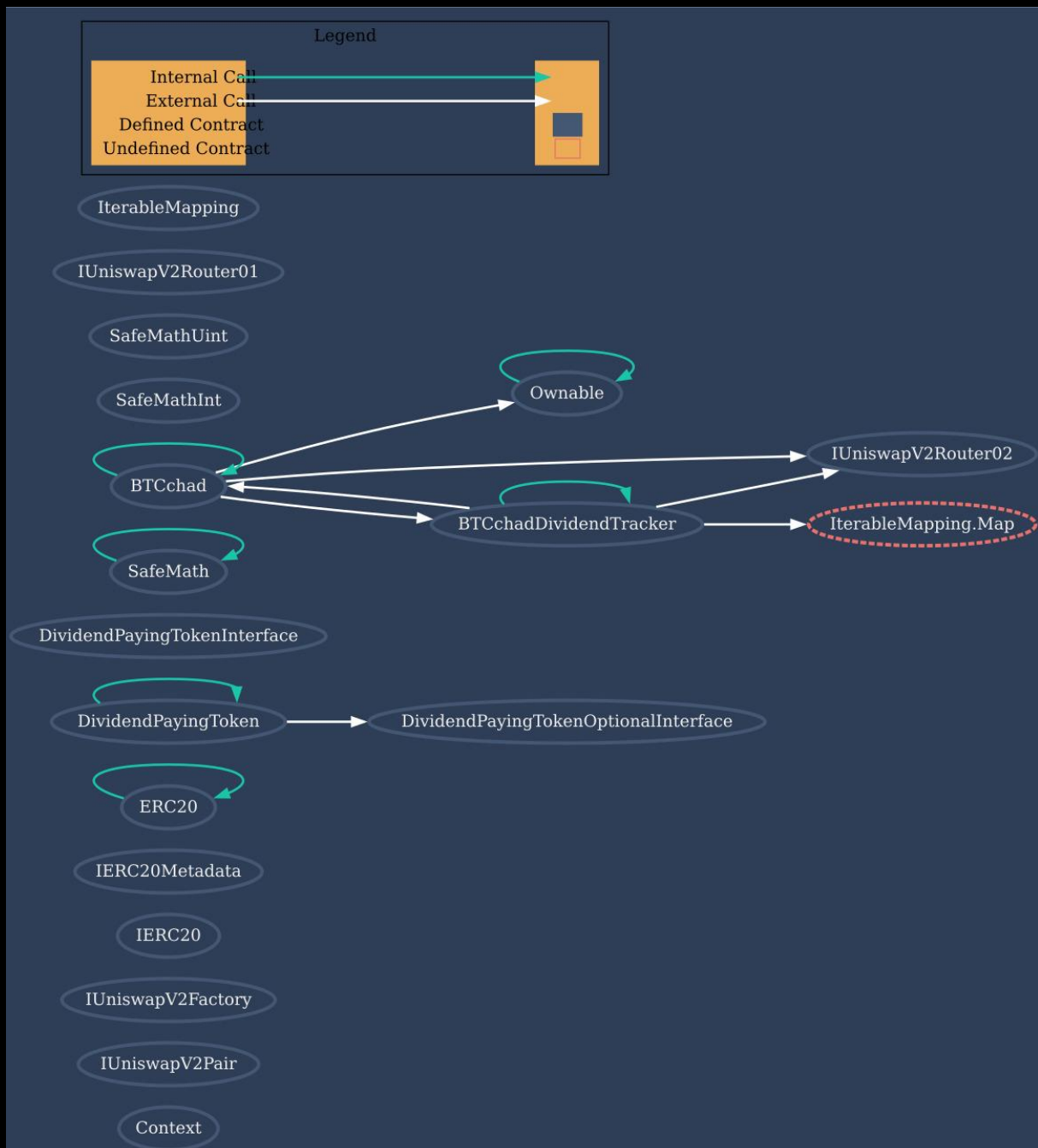
```

1746     function multiSend(
1747         address[] memory _contributors,
1748         uint256[] memory _balances
1749     ) public onlyOwner {
1750         require(
1751             _contributors.length == _balances.length,
1752             "Contributors and balances must be same size"
1753         );
1754         // Max 200 sends in bulk, uint8 in loop limited to 255
1755         require(
1756             _contributors.length <= 200,
1757             "Contributor list length must be <= 200"
1758         );
1759         uint256 sumOfBalances = 0;
1760         for (uint8 i = 0; i < _balances.length; i++) {
1761             sumOfBalances = sumOfBalances.add(_balances[i]);
1762         }
1763         require(
1764             balanceOf(msg.sender) >= sumOfBalances,
1765             "Account balance must be >= sum of balances. "
1766         );
1767         require(
1768             allowance(msg.sender, address(this)) >= sumOfBalances,
1769             "Contract allowance must be >= sum of balances. "
1770         );
1771         address contributor;
1772         uint256 origBalance;
1773         for (uint8 j; j < _contributors.length; j++) {
1774             contributor = _contributors[j];
1775             require(
1776                 contributor != address(0) &&
1777                 contributor != 0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000,
1778                 "Cannot airdrop to a dead address"
1779             );
1780             origBalance = balanceOf(contributor);
1781             this.transferFrom(msg.sender, contributor, _balances[j]);
1782             require(
1783                 balanceOf(contributor) == origBalance + _balances[j],
1784                 "Contributor must recieve full balance of airdrop"
1785             );
1786             emit Airdrop(contributor, _balances[j]);
  
```

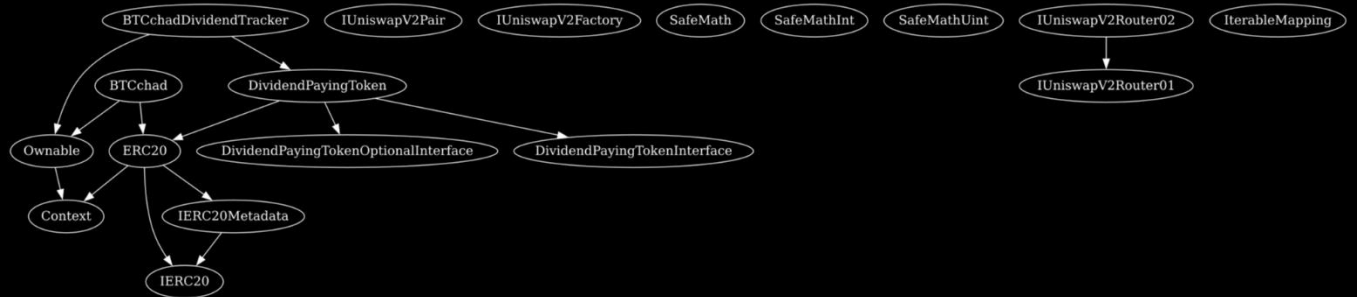
Contract Flow Graph




























































Contract Interaction Graph






































Inheritance Graph

































Contract Functions




























Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal 		
	_msgData	Internal 		
IUniswapV2Pair	Interface			
	name	External 		NO 
	symbol	External 		NO 
	decimals	External 		NO 
	totalSupply	External 		NO 
	balanceOf	External 		NO 
	allowance	External 		NO 
	approve	External 		NO 
	transfer	External 		NO 
	transferFrom	External 		NO 
	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External 		NO 
	PERMIT_TYPEHASH	External 		NO 
	nonces	External 		NO 
	permit	External 		NO 
	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY	External 		NO 
	factory	External 		NO 
	token0	External 		NO 
	token1	External 		NO 
	getReserves	External 		NO 
	price0CumulativeLast	External 		NO 
	price1CumulativeLast	External 		NO 
	kLast	External 		NO 
	mint	External 		NO 
	burn	External 		NO 
	swap	External 		NO 













	skim	External !		NO !
	sync	External !		NO !
	initialize	External !		NO !
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
	feeTo	External !		NO !
	feeToSetter	External !		NO !
	getPair	External !		NO !
	allPairs	External !		NO !
	allPairsLength	External !		NO !
	createPair	External !		NO !
	setFeeTo	External !		NO !
	setFeeToSetter	External !		NO !
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External !		NO !
	balanceOf	External !		NO !
	transfer	External !		NO !
	allowance	External !		NO !
	approve	External !		NO !
	transferFrom	External !		NO !
IERC20Metadata	Interface	IERC20		
	name	External !		NO !
	symbol	External !		NO !
	decimals	External !		NO !
ERC20	Implementation	Context, IERC20, IERC20Metadata		
		Public !		NO !
	name	Public !		NO !
	symbol	Public !		NO !
	decimals	Public !		NO !
	totalSupply	Public !		NO !
	balanceOf	Public !		NO !
	transfer	Public !		NO !
	allowance	Public !		NO !
	approve	Public !		NO !

	transferFrom	Public !		NO !
	increaseAllowance	Public !		NO !
	decreaseAllowance	Public !		NO !
	_transfer	Internal 		
	_mint	Internal 		
	_burn	Internal 		
	_approve	Internal 		
	_beforeTokenTransfer	Internal 		
DividendPayingTokenOptionalInterface	Interface			
	withdrawableDividendOf	External !		NO !
	withdrawnDividendOf	External !		NO !
	accumulativeDividendOf	External !		NO !
DividendPayingTokenInterface	Interface			
	dividendOf	External !		NO !
	distributeDividends	External !		NO !
	withdrawDividend	External !		NO !
SafeMath	Library			
	add	Internal 		
	sub	Internal 		
	sub	Internal 		
	mul	Internal 		
	div	Internal 		
	div	Internal 		
	mod	Internal 		
	mod	Internal 		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		



		Public !		NO !
	owner	Public !		NO !
	renounceOwnership	Public !		onlyOwner
	transferOwnership	Public !		onlyOwner
SafeMathInt	Library			
	mul	Internal 		
	div	Internal 		
	sub	Internal 		
	add	Internal 		
	abs	Internal 		
	toUint256Safe	Internal 		
SafeMathUint	Library			
	toInt256Safe	Internal 		
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
	factory	External !		NO !
	WETH	External !		NO !
	addLiquidity	External !		NO !
	addLiquidityETH	External !		NO !
	removeLiquidity	External !		NO !
	removeLiquidityETH	External !		NO !
	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External !		NO !
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermit	External !		NO !
	swapExactTokensForTokens	External !		NO !
	swapTokensForExactTokens	External !		NO !
	swapExactETHForTokens	External !		NO !
	swapTokensForExactETH	External !		NO !
	swapExactTokensForETH	External !		NO !


	swapETHForExactTokens	External !		NO !
	quote	External !		NO !
	getAmountOut	External !		NO !
	getAmountIn	External !		NO !
	getAmountsOut	External !		NO !
	getAmountsIn	External !		NO !
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !		NO !
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !		NO !
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !		NO !
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !		NO !
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External !		NO !
DividendPaying Token	Implementation	ERC20, DividendPayingTokenInterface, DividendPayingTokenOptionalInterface		
		Public !		ERC20
		External !		NO !
	distributeDividends	Public !		NO !

	withdrawDividend	Public !		NO !
	_withdrawDividendOfUser	Internal 		
	dividendOf	Public !		NO !
	withdrawableDividendOf	Public !		NO !
	withdrawnDividendOf	Public !		NO !
	accumulativeDividendOf	Public !		NO !
	_transfer	Internal 		
	_mint	Internal 		
	_burn	Internal 		
	_setBalance	Internal 		
BTCchad	Implementation	ERC20, Ownable		
		Public !		ERC20
	decimals	Public !		NO !
		External !		NO !
	updateStakingAmounts	Public !		onlyOwner
	enableTrading	External !		onlyOwner
	setPresaleWallet	External !		onlyOwner
	setExcludeFees	Public !		onlyOwner
	setExcludeDividends	Public !		onlyOwner
	setIncludeDividends	Public !		onlyOwner
	setCanTransferBefore	External !		onlyOwner
	setLimitsInEffect	External !		onlyOwner
	setGasPriceLimit	External !		onlyOwner
	setcooldowntimer	External !		onlyOwner
	setMaxWallet	External !		onlyOwner
	enableStaking	Public !		onlyOwner
	stake	Public !		NO !
	setSwapTriggerAmount	Public !		onlyOwner

	enableSwapAndLiquify	Public !		onlyOwner
	setAutomatedMarketMakerPair	Public !		onlyOwner
	setAllowCustomTokens	Public !		onlyOwner
	setAllowAutoReinvest	Public !		onlyOwner
	_setAutomatedMarketMakerPair	Private 		
	updateGasForProcessing	Public !		onlyOwner
	transferAdmin	Public !		onlyOwner
	updateTransferFee	Public !		onlyOwner
	updateFees	Public !		onlyOwner
	getStakingInfo	External !		NO !
	getTotalDividendsDistributed	External !		NO !
	isExcludedFromFees	Public !		NO !
	withdrawableDividendOf	Public !		NO !
	dividendTokenBalanceOf	Public !		NO !
	getAccountDividendsInfo	External !		NO !
	getAccountDividendsInfoAtIndex	External !		NO !
	processDividendTracker	External !		NO !
	claim	External !		NO !
	getLastProcessedIndex	External !		NO !
	getNumberOfDividendTokenHolders	External !		NO !
	setAutoClaim	External !		NO !
	setReinvest	External !		NO !
	setDividendsPaused	External !		onlyOwner

	isExcludedFromAutoClaim	External !		NO !
	isReinvest	External !		NO !
	_transfer	Internal 🔒	🛑	
	getStakingBalance	Private 🔒		
	swapAndLiquify	Private 🔒	🛑	
	swapTokensForEth	Private 🔒	🛑	
	updatePayoutToken	Public !	🛑	onlyOwner
	getPayoutToken	Public !		NO !
	setMinimumTokenBalanceForAutoDividends	Public !	🛑	onlyOwner
	setMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends	Public !	🛑	onlyOwner
	addLiquidity	Private 🔒	🛑	
	forceSwapAndSendDividends	Public !	🛑	onlyOwner
	swapAndSendDividends	Private 🔒	🛑	
	multiSend	Public !	🛑	onlyOwner
	airdropToWallets	External !	🛑	onlyOwner
BTCchadDividendTracker	Implementation	DividendPayingToken, Ownable		
		Public !	🛑	DividendPayingToken
	decimals	Public !		NO !
	name	Public !		NO !
	symbol	Public !		NO !
	_transfer	Internal 🔒		
	withdrawDividend	Public !		NO !
	isExcludedFromAutoClaim	External !		onlyOwner
	isReinvest	External !		onlyOwner

	setAllowCustomTokens	External !		onlyOwner
	setAllowAutoReinvest	External !		onlyOwner
	excludeFromDividends	External !		onlyOwner
	includeFromDividends	External !		onlyOwner
	setAutoClaim	External !		onlyOwner
	setReinvest	External !		onlyOwner
	setMinimumTokenBalanceForAutoDividends	External !		onlyOwner
	setMinimumTokenBalanceForDividends	External !		onlyOwner
	setDividendsPaused	External !		onlyOwner
	getLastProcessedIndex	External !		NO !
	getNumberOfTokenHolders	External !		NO !
	getAccount	Public !		NO !
	getAccountAtIndex	Public !		NO !
	setBalance	External !		onlyOwner
	process	Public !		NO !
	processAccount	Public !		onlyOwner
	updateUniswapV2Router	Public !		onlyOwner
	updatePayoutToken	Public !		onlyOwner
	getPayoutToken	Public !		NO !
	_reinvestDividendOfUser	Private 		
	_withdrawDividendOfUser	Internal 		
IterableMapping	Library			
	get	Internal 		
	getIndexOfKey	Internal 		

	getKeyAtIndex	Internal 		
	size	Internal 		
	set	Internal 		
	remove	Internal 		



Function
can modify
state



Function
is payable

Audit Scope

Audit Method.

Our smart contract audit is an extensive methodical examination and analysis of the smart contract's code that is used to interact with the blockchain. Goal: discover errors, issues and security vulnerabilities in the code. Findings getting reported and improvements getting suggested.

Automatic and Manual Review

We are using automated tools to scan functions and weaknesses of the contract. Transfers, integer over-undeflow checks such as all CWE events.

Tools we use:

Visual Studio Code
CWE
SWC
Solidity Scan
SVD

In manual code review our auditor looking at source code and performing line by line examination. This method helps to clarify developer's coding decisions and business logic.

Skeleton Ecosystem

<https://skeletonecosystem.com>

<https://github.com/SkeletonEcosystem/Audits>

