



Cyberscope

Audit Report

BitX Global Exchange

November 2023

Network BSC

Address 0x0CDec6a84Ed1eA7F66e989bfbE2B0F67b244178C

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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
●	RED	Redundant Event Declaration	Unresolved
●	RSD	Redundant Swap Duplication	Unresolved
●	DDP	Decimal Division Precision	Unresolved
●	FSA	Fixed Swap Address	Unresolved
●	IDI	Immutable Declaration Improvement	Unresolved
●	L02	State Variables could be Declared Constant	Unresolved
●	L04	Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	Unresolved

Table of Contents

Analysis	1
Diagnostics	2
Table of Contents	3
Review	4
Audit Updates	4
Source Files	4
Findings Breakdown	5
RED - Redundant Event Declaration	6
Description	6
Recommendation	6
RSD - Redundant Swap Duplication	7
Description	7
Recommendation	7
DDP - Decimal Division Precision	8
Description	8
Recommendation	8
FSA - Fixed Swap Address	9
Description	9
Recommendation	9
IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement	10
Description	10
Recommendation	10
L02 - State Variables could be Declared Constant	11
Description	11
Recommendation	11
L04 - Conformance to Solidity Naming Conventions	12
Description	12
Recommendation	13
Functions Analysis	14
Inheritance Graph	20
Flow Graph	21
Summary	22
Disclaimer	23
About Cyberscope	24

Review

Contract Name	BITX
Compiler Version	v0.8.17+commit.8df45f5f
Optimization	200 runs
Explorer	https://bscscan.com/address/0x0cdec6a84ed1ea7f66e989bfbe2b0f67b244178c
Address	0x0cdec6a84ed1ea7f66e989bfbe2b0f67b244178c
Network	BSC
Symbol	BITX
Decimals	9
Total Supply	420,000,000,000,000,000

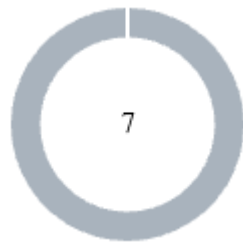
Audit Updates

Initial Audit	15 Nov 2023
Corrected Phase 2	16 Nov 2023

Source Files

Filename	SHA256
BITX.sol	c3b531a0ae670bc6dddac81c0c28527fe8a627ec17ae9eadfe17d16c1883bc54

Findings Breakdown



Critical	0
Medium	0
Minor / Informative	7

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

RED - Redundant Event Declaration

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L318,319,320,322
Status	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 certain events in its code. However, these events are not emitted within the contract's functions. As a result, these declared events are redundant and serve no purpose within the contract's current implementation.

```
event MarketingWalletChanged(address marketingWallet);
event SwapEnabledUpdated(bool enabled);
event SwapAndLiquify(uint256 tokensSwapped, uint256 bnbReceived, uint256
tokensIntoLiquidity);
event SwapTokensAtAmountUpdated(uint256 amount);
```

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.

RSD - Redundant Swap Duplication

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L589,594
Status	Unresolved

Description

The contract contains multiple swap methods that individually perform token swaps and transfer promotional amounts to specific addresses and features. This redundant duplication of code introduces unnecessary complexity and increases dramatically the gas consumption. By consolidating these operations into a single swap method, the contract can achieve better code readability, reduce gas costs, and improve overall efficiency.

```
if(totalShare > 0) {  
    if(buybackShare > 0) {  
        uint256 buybackTokens = (contractTokenBalance * buybackShare) /  
totalShare;  
        buyBackAndBurn(buybackTokens);  
    }  
  
    if(marketingShare > 0) {  
        uint256 marketingTokens = (contractTokenBalance * marketingShare)  
/ totalShare;  
        swapAndSendMarketing(marketingTokens);  
    }  
}
```

Recommendation

A more optimized approach could be adopted to perform the token swap operation once for the total amount of tokens and distribute the proportional amounts to the corresponding addresses, eliminating the need for separate swaps.

DDP - Decimal Division Precision

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L588,593
Status	Unresolved

Description

Division of decimal (fixed point) numbers can result in rounding errors due to the way that division is implemented in Solidity. Thus, it may produce issues with precise calculations with decimal numbers.

Solidity represents decimal numbers as integers, with the decimal point implied by the number of decimal places specified in the type (e.g. decimal with 18 decimal places). When a division is performed with decimal numbers, the result is also represented as an integer, with the decimal point implied by the number of decimal places in the type. This can lead to rounding errors, as the result may not be able to be accurately represented as an integer with the specified number of decimal places.

Hence, the splitted shares will not have the exact precision and some funds may not be calculated as expected.

```
uint256 buybackTokens = (contractTokenBalance * buybackShare) /  
totalShare;  
uint256 marketingTokens = (contractTokenBalance * marketingShare) /  
totalShare;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to take into consideration the rounding results that are produced from the solidity calculations. The contract could calculate the subtraction of the divided funds in the last calculation in order to avoid the division rounding issue.

FSA - Fixed Swap Address

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L328,329
Status	Unresolved

Description

The swap address is assigned once and it can not be changed. It is a common practice in decentralized exchanges to create new swap versions. A contract that cannot change the swap address may not be able to catch up to the upgrade. As a result, the contract will not be able to migrate to a new liquidity pool pair or decentralized exchange.

```
IUniswapV2Router02 _uniswapV2Router = IUniswapV2Router02(router);
uniswapV2Pair = IUniswapV2Factory(_uniswapV2Router.factory())
    .createPair(address(this), _uniswapV2Router.WETH());
uniswapV2Router = _uniswapV2Router;
```

Recommendation

The team is advised to add the ability to change the pair and router address in order to cover potential liquidity pool migrations. It would be better to support multiple pair addresses so the token will be able to have the same behavior in all the decentralized liquidity pairs.

IDI - Immutable Declaration Improvement

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L329,331,335,336,338,339,341,342,344,345,347,349,350
Status	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.

```
uniswapV2Pair
uniswapV2Router
taxFeeonBuy
taxFeeonSell
buyBackFeeOnBuy
buyBackFeeOnSell
marketingFeeonBuy
marketingFeeonSell
totalBuyFees
totalSellFees
marketingWallet
swapEnabled
swapTokensAtAmount
```

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

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L288
Status	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 = 420e15 * (10 ** _decimals);
```

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

Criticality	Minor / Informative
Location	BITX.sol#L102,103,119,138,283,284,285,510,514,518
Status	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.

```
function DOMAIN_SEPARATOR() external view returns (bytes32);
function PERMIT_TYPEHASH() external pure returns (bytes32);
function MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY() external pure returns (uint);
function WETH() external pure returns (address);
string constant _name      = "BitX Exchange";
string constant _symbol    = "BITX";
uint8 constant _decimals  = 9;
uint256 _amount
```

Recommendation

By following the Solidity naming convention guidelines, the codebase increased the readability, 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>.

Functions Analysis

Contract	Type	Bases		
	Function Name	Visibility	Mutability	Modifiers
Context	Implementation			
	_msgSender	Internal		
	_msgData	Internal		
Ownable	Implementation	Context		
		Public	✓	-
	owner	Public		-
	renounceOwnership	Public	✓	onlyOwner
IERC20	Interface			
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
Address	Library			

	sendValue	Internal	✓	
IUniswapV2Factory	Interface			
	feeTo	External		-
	feeToSetter	External		-
	getPair	External		-
	allPairs	External		-
	allPairsLength	External		-
	createPair	External	✓	-
	setFeeTo	External	✓	-
	setFeeToSetter	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Pair	Interface			
	name	External		-
	symbol	External		-
	decimals	External		-
	totalSupply	External		-
	balanceOf	External		-
	allowance	External		-
	approve	External	✓	-
	transfer	External	✓	-
	transferFrom	External	✓	-
	DOMAIN_SEPARATOR	External		-

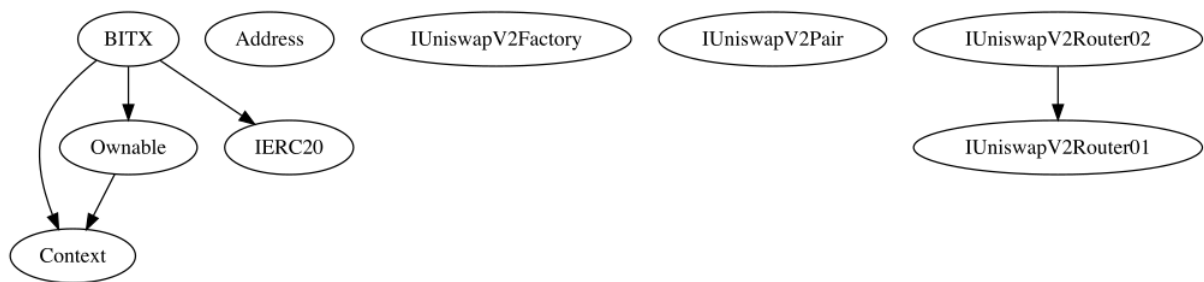
	PERMIT_TYPEHASH	External		-
	nonces	External		-
	permit	External	✓	-
	MINIMUM_LIQUIDITY	External		-
	factory	External		-
	token0	External		-
	token1	External		-
	getReserves	External		-
	price0CumulativeLast	External		-
	price1CumulativeLast	External		-
	kLast	External		-
	burn	External	✓	-
	swap	External	✓	-
	skim	External	✓	-
	sync	External	✓	-
	initialize	External	✓	-
IUniswapV2Router01	Interface			
	factory	External		-
	WETH	External		-
	addLiquidity	External	✓	-
	addLiquidityETH	External	Payable	-
	removeLiquidity	External	✓	-

	removeLiquidityETH	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityWithPermit	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermit	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokens	External	✓	-
	swapTokensForExactTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapTokensForExactETH	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForETH	External	✓	-
	swapETHForExactTokens	External	Payable	-
	quote	External		-
	getAmountOut	External		-
	getAmountIn	External		-
	getAmountsOut	External		-
	getAmountsIn	External		-
IUniswapV2Router02	Interface	IUniswapV2Router01		
	removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-
	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	Payable	-
	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External	✓	-

BITX	Implementation	Context, IERC20, Ownable		
		Public	✓	-
	name	Public		-
	symbol	Public		-
	decimals	Public		-
	totalSupply	Public		-
	balanceOf	Public		-
	transfer	Public	✓	-
	allowance	Public		-
	approve	Public	✓	-
	transferFrom	Public	✓	-
	increaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	decreaseAllowance	Public	✓	-
	isExcludedFromReward	Public		-
	totalReflectionDistributed	Public		-
	reflectionFromToken	Public		-
	tokenFromReflection	Public		-
		External	Payable	-
	_reflectFee	Private	✓	
	_getValues	Private		
	_getTValues	Private		
	_getRValues	Private		
	_getRate	Private		

	_getCurrentSupply	Private		
	_takeBuyback	Private	✓	
	_takeMarketing	Private	✓	
	calculateTaxFee	Private		
	calculateBuybackFee	Private		
	calculateMarketingFee	Private		
	removeAllFee	Private	✓	
	setBuyFee	Private	✓	
	setSellFee	Private	✓	
	setTransferFee	Private	✓	
	isExcludedFromFee	Public		-
	_approve	Private	✓	
	_transfer	Private	✓	
	buyBackAndBurn	Private	✓	
	swapAndSendMarketing	Private	✓	
	_tokenTransfer	Private	✓	
	_transferStandard	Private	✓	
	_transferToExcluded	Private	✓	
	_transferFromExcluded	Private	✓	
	_transferBothExcluded	Private	✓	
	excludeFromFees	External	✓	onlyOwner

Inheritance Graph



Flow Graph

Summary

BitX Global Exchange contract implements a token mechanism. This audit investigates security issues, business logic concerns, and potential improvements. BitX Global Exchange 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. The fees are locked at 5% on buy and sell fees and 10% on transfer fees.

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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>