



CERTIK

# Preliminary Comments

## Security Assessment

March 4, 2021

Preliminary Report

For :

Standard Hashrate Token team @ Standard Hashrate Group





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- Representation that a Client of CertiK has indeed completed a round of auditing with the intention to increase the quality of the company/product’s IT infrastructure and or source code.



# Overview

## Project Summary

<b>Project Name</b>	<a href="#">Standard Hashrate Token</a>
<b>Description</b>	An ERC20 token implementation with an linear release mechanism.
<b>Platform</b>	Ethereum; Solidity
<b>Codebase</b>	<a href="#">GitHub Repository</a>
<b>Commit</b>	<a href="#">3478e6a86ca97f6ae8b267157fd8d92fc80ace11</a>

## Audit Summary

<b>Delivery Date</b>	March 4, 2021
<b>Method of Audit</b>	Static Analysis, Manual Review
<b>Consultants Engaged</b>	2
<b>Timeline</b>	Mar. 1, 2021 - Mar. 4, 2021

## Vulnerability Summary

<b>Total Issues</b>	10
<b>Total Critical</b>	0
<b>Total Major</b>	0
<b>Total Minor</b>	1
<b>Total Informational</b>	8
<b>Total Discussion</b>	1



## Executive Summary

This report has been prepared for **Standard Hashrate Token** smart contract to discover issues and vulnerabilities in the source code of their Smart Contract as well as any contract dependencies that were not part of an officially recognized library. A comprehensive examination has been performed, utilizing Dynamic Analysis, Static Analysis, and Manual Review techniques.

The auditing process pays special attention to the following considerations:

- Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon attack vectors.
- Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

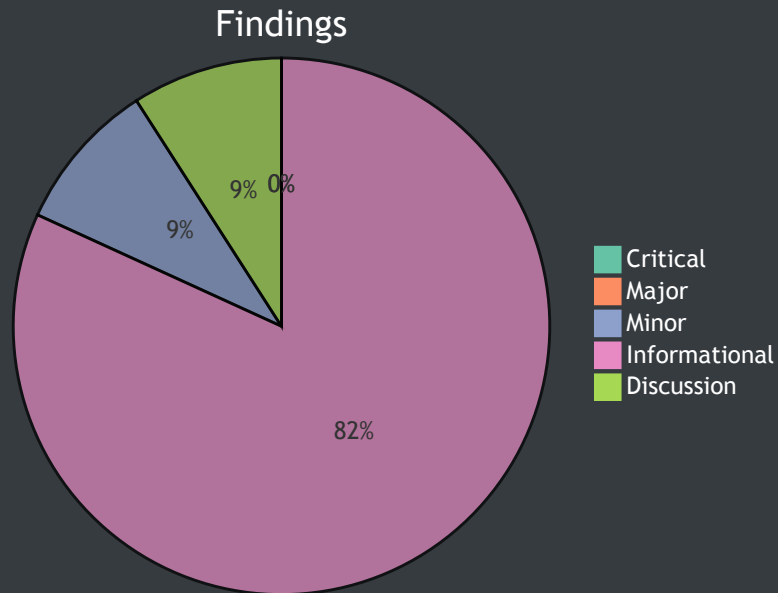


## File in Scope

ID	Contract	SHA-256 Checksum
PT	<b>libraries/PeggyToken.sol</b>	cdeb49f26ffca5b9a19741c184bf1f135c9a72b178d132ba5e69b84281b7a8d
TU	<b>libraries/TokenUtility.sol</b>	481bd2cedec89030be731966ee0e74ecf387c1315968713548e308960cb4823c
BT	<b>token/BTCSTV2.sol</b>	62ab66d74f32f9cab28f84aceb71ed8f75b3f846d1c4527a36c7e3404d7514b1
LR	<b>token/LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</b>	905f7d8f4713ae6f4ea018e36120e1f35847eaa1e277ace70e95a54fdea153de
SH	<b>token/StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol</b>	dd12c70f6862711453f1caa51d6ee255c698e4c1b32df7b58db752f8f43df131



## Findings



ID	Title	Type	Severity
<a href="#">PT-01</a>	Missing Emit Events	Optimization	Informational
<a href="#">PT-02</a>	Missing Check Zero Address	Optimization	Informational
<a href="#">PT-03</a>	Function State Mutability	Optimization	Informational
<a href="#">BT-01</a>	Economy Model	Logical	Discussion
<a href="#">LR-01</a>	Usage of <code>_balanceFreeTimeKeysIndex</code>	Logical	Minor
<a href="#">LR-02</a>	Similar Functions	Logical	Informational
<a href="#">LR-03</a>	Optimalization of If Condition	Optimization	Informational
<a href="#">LR-04</a>	Missing Check Zero Value	Logical	Informational
<a href="#">SH-01</a>	Usage of Local Variables	Optimization	Informational
<a href="#">SH-02</a>	Initialization of <code>_farmContract</code>	Optimization	Informational



## PT-01: Missing Emit Events

Type	Severity	Location
Optimization	Informational	<a href="#">PeggyToken.sol</a> , <a href="#">LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</a> , <a href="#">StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

Several sensitive actions are defined without event declarations.

#### Examples:

Functions `changeIcon()` , `changeMeta()` , and `dev()` in contract `PeggyToken.sol` .

Functions `changeLockTime()` , `changeLockRounds()` , and `changeLockTimeUnitPerSeconds` in contract `LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol` .

Function `changeFarmContract()` in contract `StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol` .

### Recommendation:

Consider adding events for sensitive actions, and emit it in the function like below:

```
event Lock(address indexed devAddress);
function dev(address _devaddr) public {
    .....
    emit Dev(_devaddr);
}
```



## PT-02: Missing Check Zero Address

Type	Severity	Location
Optimization	Informational	<a href="#">PeggyToken.sol</a> , <a href="#">BTCSTV2.sol</a> , <a href="#">LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</a> , <a href="#">StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

Functions `lockAccount()` and `unlockAccount()` in contract `PeggyToken.sol` are missing check zero address.

Function `adminUpgradeDecimal` in contract `BTCSTV2.sol`.

Functions `allowanceLocked()`, `linearLockedBalanceOf`, `_linearLockedBalanceOf`, `getFreeToTransferAmount`, `transferLockedFrom`, `transferLockedTo`, and `approveLocked` in contract `LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol` are missing check zero address.

Functions `transferLockedTo` and `transfer` in contract `StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol` are missing check zero address.

### Recommendation:

Consider adding necessary check, for example:

```
function lockAccount(address account) public onlyOwner {
    require(account != address(0), "account is address(0)")
    ...
}
```





## PT-03: Function State Mutability

Type	Severity	Location
Optimization	Informational	<a href="#">PeggyToken.sol</a>

### Description:

Function `renounceOwnership()` in contract `PeggyToken.sol`, does not change the state.

### Recommendation:

Consider restricting the state mutability of the function to be `view`.



## BT-01 : Economy Model

Type	Severity	Location
Logical	Discussion	<u>BTCSTV2.sol</u>

### Description:

The contract `BTCSTV2` will create a new token but has the same name `BTCST` with the before listed token. What's your solution to make the new token compatible with the old `BTCST` token under the function `adminUpgradeDecimal` ?  
What's your solution to migrate user data from the old token to new token?



## LR-01: Usage of `_balanceFreeTimeKeysIndex`

Type	Severity	Location
Logical	Minor	<a href="#">LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

The below statement is unnecessary and has a mistake:

```
function _timeKeysRemove(address account,uint timeKey)internal returns(bool){  
    ...  
    _balanceFreeTimeKeysIndex[account][bytes32(lastvalue)] = toDeleteIndex+1;  
    ...  
}
```

Value `bytes32(timeKey)` instead of `bytes32(lastvalue)` should be the index of `_balanceFreeTimeKeysIndex[account][ ]`, based its usage in the functions `_timeKeysPush()` and `_timeKeysRemove()`.

### Recommendation:

Consider removing this useless statement.



## LR-02: Useless Functions

Type	Severity	Location
Logical	Informational	<a href="#">LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

There are two similar functions, `linearLockedBalanceOf()` and `_linearLockedBalanceOf()`, in contract `LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol`.

Function `decreaseGasConsumptionByClearExpiredRecordst` only returns a zero and is useless.

### Recommendation:

Consider removing one of functions: `linearLockedBalanceOf()` and `_linearLockedBalanceOf()`.

Consider removing the function `decreaseGasConsumptionByClearExpiredRecordst()`.



## LR-03: Optimization of If Condition

Type	Severity	Location
Optimization	Informational	<a href="#">LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

In the last if branch in the function `getFreeToTransferAmount` of contract `LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol`, once `allFreed` equals `lockedBalance`, the last if condition will lead more opcodes to be executed since statement `lockedBalance.sub(allFreed, "allFreed>lockedBalance")` returns zero.

### Recommendation:

Consider changing the condition like below without any side effects:

```
if (allFreed < lockedBalance){
    return balance.sub(lockedBalance.sub(allFreed, "allFreed>lockedBalance"), "balance
limited");
}
return balance;
```



## LR-04: Missing Check Zero Value

Type	Severity	Location
Logical	Informational	<a href="#">LinearReleaseTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

Function `changeLockTime` and `changeLockTimeUnitPerSeconds` missing check zero value for parameter `nLockTime` and `nval` respectively. Function `calculateFreeAmount` in contract will be reverted once `nLockTime` or `_lockTimeUnitPerSeconds` is zero since they are factors of denominator in the function `calculateFreeAmount`.

### Recommendation:

Consider checking zero value for the parameter `nLockTime` and `_lockTimeUnitPerSeconds`, like:

```
function changeLockTime(uint256 nLockTime) public onlyOwner{
    require(nLockTime > 0,"nLockTime should greater than 0");
    _lockTime = nLockTime;
}
```



## SH-01: Usage of Local Variables

Type	Severity	Location
Optimization	Informational	<a href="#">StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

There are local variables are declared and only used once in the functions of contract `StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol` , like `address owner` in the function `initialize()` , `address farm` in the function `onlyFarm` .

### Recommendation:

Consider removing those local variables, like:

```
function initialize(string memory name, string memory symbol) public override
initializer{
    super.initialize(name,symbol,msg.sender,25*7,25);
}
```



## SH-02: Initialization of `_farmContract`

Type	Severity	Location
Optimization	Informational	<a href="#">StandardHashrateTokenV2.sol</a>

### Description:

Important contract `_farmContract` does not be initialized in function `initialize` .

### Recommendation:

Consider initializing the value of `_farmContract` in function `initialize()` .



## Appendix

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### Finding Categories

#### Gas Optimization

Gas Optimization findings refer to exhibits that do not affect the functionality of the code but generate different, more optimal EVM opcodes resulting in a reduction on the total gas cost of a transaction.

#### Mathematical Operations

Mathematical Operation exhibits entail findings that relate to mishandling of math formulas, such as overflows, incorrect operations etc.

#### Logical Issue

Logical Issue findings are exhibits that detail a fault in the logic of the linked code, such as an incorrect notion on how `block.timestamp` works.

#### Control Flow

Control Flow findings concern the access control imposed on functions, such as owner-only functions being invoke-able by anyone under certain circumstances.

#### Volatile Code

Volatile Code findings refer to segments of code that behave unexpectedly on certain edge cases that may result in a vulnerability.

#### Data Flow

Data Flow findings describe faults in the way data is handled at rest and in memory, such as the result of a `struct` assignment operation affecting an in-memory `struct` rather than an instorage one.

#### Language Specific

Language Specific findings are issues that would only arise within Solidity, i.e. incorrect usage of `private` or `delete`.

#### Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated byte-code and comment on how to make the codebase more legible and as a result easily maintainable.

#### Inconsistency

Inconsistency findings refer to functions that should seemingly behave similarly yet contain different code, such as a constructor assignment imposing different `require` statements on the input variables than a setter function.

### **Magic Numbers**

Magic Number findings refer to numeric literals that are expressed in the codebase in their raw format and should otherwise be specified as `constant` contract variables aiding in their legibility and maintainability.

### **Compiler Error**


Compiler Error findings refer to an error in the structure of the code that renders it impossible to compile using the specified version of the project.


### **Dead Code**


Code that otherwise does not affect the functionality of the codebase and can be safely omitted.

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### **Icons explanation**

 : Issue resolved

 : Issue not resolved / Acknowledged. The team will be fixing the issues in the own timeframe.

 : Issue partially resolved. Not all instances of an issue was resolved.