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SECURITY AUDIT OF

STMAN TOKEN SMART CONTRACTS

Public Report

Feb 11, 2022

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Driving Technology > Forward

ABBREVIATIONS

Name	Description
Ethereum	An open source platform based on blockchain technology to create and distribute smart contracts and decentralized applications.
Ether (ETH)	A cryptocurrency whose blockchain is generated by the Ethereum platform. Ether is used for payment of transactions and computing services in the Ethereum network.
Smart contract	A computer protocol intended to digitally facilitate, verify or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract.
Solidity	A contract-oriented, high-level language for implementing smart contracts for the Ethereum platform.
Solc	A compiler for Solidity.
ERC20	ERC20 (BEP20 in Binance Smart Chain or *x*RP20 in other chains) tokens are blockchain-based assets that have value and can be sent and received. The primary difference with the primary coin is that instead of running on their own blockchain, ERC20 tokens are issued on a network that supports smart contracts such as Ethereum or Binance Smart Chain.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Security Audit Report prepared by Verichains Lab on Feb 11, 2022. We would like to thank the STMAN for trusting Verichains Lab in auditing smart contracts. Delivering high-quality audits is always our top priority.

This audit focused on identifying security flaws in code and the design of the STMAN Token Smart Contracts. The scope of the audit is limited to the source code files provided to Verichains. Verichains Lab completed the assessment using manual, static, and dynamic analysis techniques.

During the audit process, the audit team had identified no vulnerable issue in the contract code.

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1. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

1.1. About STMAN Token Smart Contracts

Anti-inflation Stickman's Battleground is an NFT game of survival with a free-to-play-to-earn mechanism.

1.2. Audit scope

This audit focused on identifying security flaws in code and the design of the ERC20 token and ERC721 token of the STMAN Token Smart Contracts. It was conducted on the source code provided by the STMAN team.

The latest version of the following files were made available in the course of the review:

SHA256 Sum	File
7a5f80770d407376296c102dab52c2c0326e8dc8ed6c876dd3490bc7ec64365b	STMAN.SOL
4bead5b22c294d25358a35527dedffb10c1dd6f4348aad905010e2472e305bfc	Hero.sol

1.3. Audit methodology

Our security audit process for smart contract includes two steps:

- Smart contract codes are scanned/tested for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities using public and RK87, our in-house smart contract security analysis tool.
- Manual audit of the codes for security issues. The contracts are manually analyzed to look for any potential problems.

Following is the list of commonly known vulnerabilities that was considered during the audit of the smart contract:

- Integer Overflow and Underflow
- Timestamp Dependence
- Race Conditions
- Transaction-Ordering Dependence
- DoS with (Unexpected) revert
- DoS with Block Gas Limit
- Gas Usage, Gas Limit and Loops
- Redundant fallback function
- Unsafe type Inference

- Reentrancy
- Explicit visibility of functions state variables (external, internal, private and public)
- Logic Flaws

For vulnerabilities, we categorize the findings into categories as listed in table below, depending on their severity level:

SEVERITY LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
CRITICAL	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning; creates a critical risk to the contract; required to be fixed immediately.
HIGH	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract with high impact; needs to be fixed with high priority.
MEDIUM	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract with medium impact in a specific scenario; needs to be fixed.
LOW	An issue that does not have a significant impact, can be considered as less important.

Table 1. Severity levels

1.4. Disclaimer

Please note that security auditing cannot uncover all existing vulnerabilities, and even an audit in which no vulnerabilities are found is not a guarantee for a 100% secure smart contract. However, auditing allows discovering vulnerabilities that were unobserved, overlooked during development and areas where additional security measures are necessary.

2. AUDIT RESULT

2.1. Overview

The STMAN Token Smart Contracts was written in Solidity language.

2.1.1. STManToken contract

STManToken requires solidity version to be 0.6.12. The contract extends BEP20 and Ownable contracts. With Ownable, by default, Token Owner is contract deployer but he can transfer ownership to another address at any time.

The contract also supports bot protection by BPContract, which will make limit on buy/sell, add/remove blacklist, whitelist addresses and prevent sandwich attack. The owner can enable/disable bot protection at any time.

STManToken does not have the hardcap and the owner can use mint function to increase total supply.

2.1.2. Hero contract

Hero contract requires solidity version to be <=0.8.10. This is the NFT contract in the STMAN Token Smart Contracts, which extends ERC721Enumerable and Ownable contract. With Ownable, by default, Token Owner is contract deployer, but he can transfer ownership to another address at any time.

The owner can mint new NFT and change the base URL by using mint and setBaseUrl function. In additional, each address only can own 1 Hero NFT.

2.2. Findings

During the audit process, the audit team found no vulnerability in the given version of the STMAN Token Smart Contracts.

APPENDIX

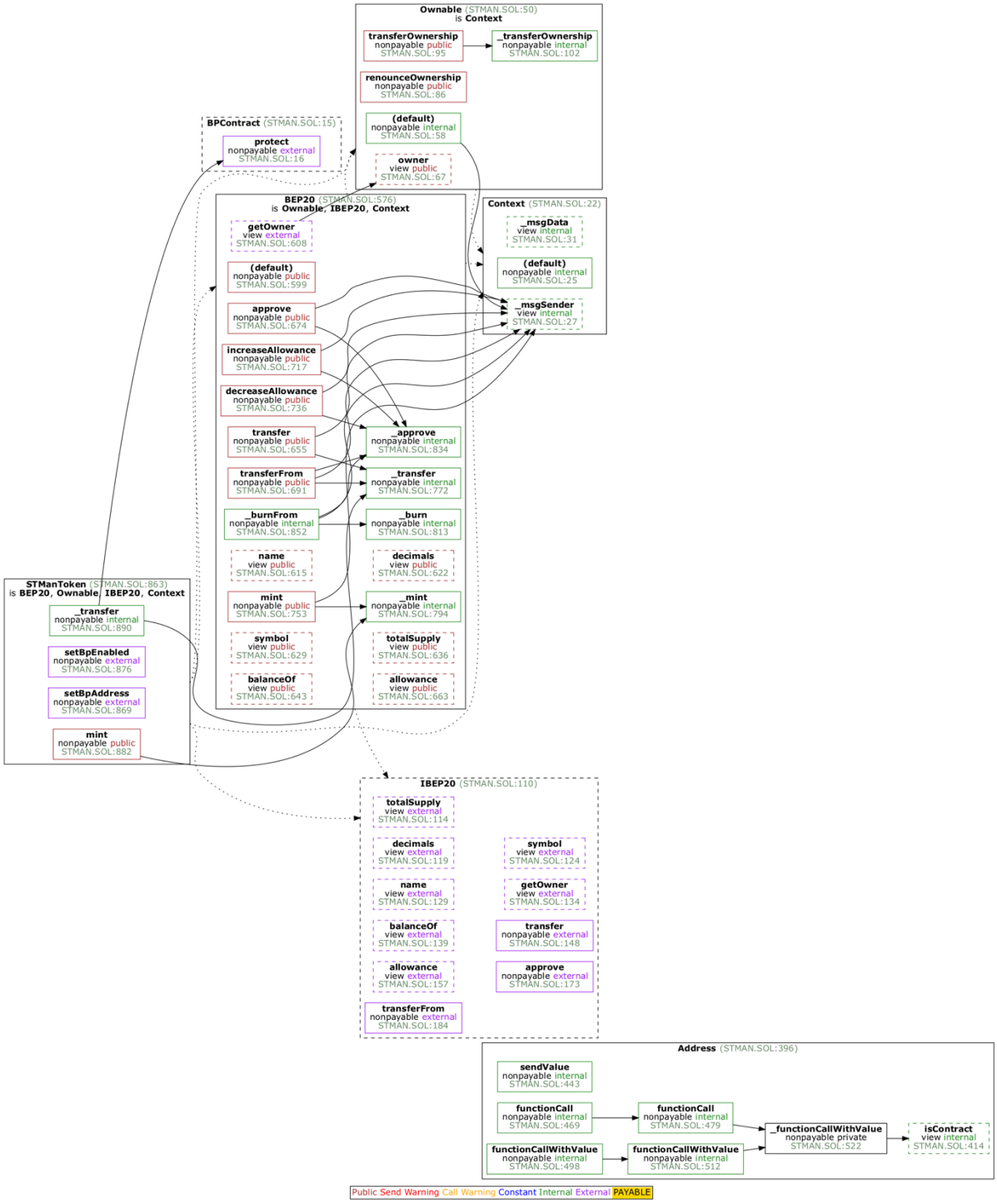

Image 1. STMAN Token call graph

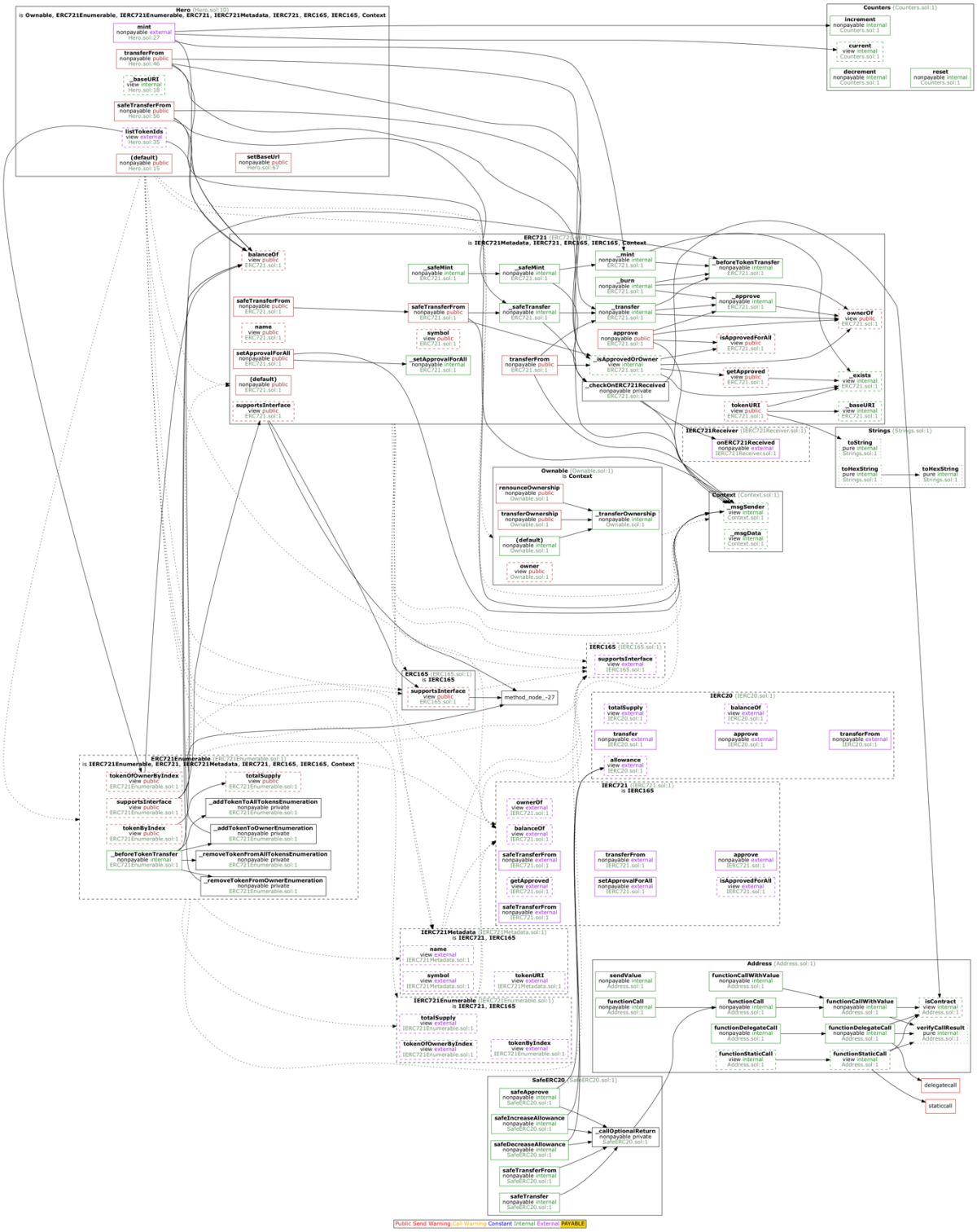

Image 2. Hero call graph

3. VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Status/Change	Created by
1.0	*Feb 11, 2022*	Public Report	Verichains Lab

Table 2. Report versions history