

The logo for DeHacker, featuring a stylized 'D' icon followed by the text 'DeHacker' in a bold, sans-serif font. The 'D' icon is a square with a diagonal line, and the text is in a light blue color.

DeHacker

Code Security Assessment Miro

April 29th, 2025



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Summary

DeHacker's objective was to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. Possible issues we looked for included (but are not limited to):

- Transaction-ordering dependence
- Timestamp dependence
- Mishandled exceptions and call stack limits
- Unsafe external calls
- Integer overflow/underflow
- Number rounding errors
- Reentrancy and cross-function vulnerabilities
- Denial of service/logical oversights
- Access control
- Centralization of power
- Business logic contradicting the specification
- Code clones, functionality duplication
- Gas usage
- Arbitrary token minting



Issue Categories

Every issue in this report was assigned a severity level from the following:

Critical severity issues

A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios or creates a risk that the contract may be broken.

Major severity issues

A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way.

Medium severity issues

A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario.

Minor severity issues

A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective.

Informational

A vulnerability that has informational character but is not affecting any of the code.



Overview

Project Summary

Project Name	Miro
Platform	Binance Smart Chain (BSC)
Website	https://nexchain.ai
Type	DeFi
Language	Solidity
Codebase	Token

Vulnerability Summary

Vulnerability Level	Total	Mitigated	Declined	Acknowledged	Partially Resolved	Resolved
Critical	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major	1	1	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informational	2	0	0	2	0	0
Discussion	0	0	0	0	0	0



Audit scope

ID	File	SHA256 Checksum
MTC	MiroToken.sol	c3d242f5db3cde8fe8a949149be939e3ec29d66e5d1a3f56e316f2d7acf8b66d



Findings

ID	Title	Severity	Status
MIR-01	Initial Token Distribution	Major	Mitigated
MIR-02	Unused Interface Declarations	Informational	Acknowledged
MIR-03	Redundant Owner Role	Informational	Acknowledged



MAJOR

MIR-01 | Initial Token Distribution

Issue	Severity	Location	Status
Centralization	Major	contracts/NexchainCoin.sol (base): 21, 21	Partially Resolved

Description

All of the MIRO tokens are initially sent to the contract deployer and then distributed as follows:

- 0xd6B492ff3554DC04Aa5EFF33d997cE8fc0Fbf54d, 91.3974%
- 0xC105776EC37431618BA60C654F9F2171E106Efad, 4.4455%
- 0x1FEEe902b2dD2c01352435f99E6B97b0694C11E8, 1.5152%
- 0x407993575c91ce7643a4d4cCACc9A98c36eE1BBE (PinkLock), 1.5152%
- 0xc00dc7FFe7bAcc4eAA2f8E5402b8418078a2823B, 1.1268%

This is a centralization risk because the owners of the EOAs can distribute tokens without obtaining the consensus of the community. Any compromise to these addresses may allow a hacker to steal and sell tokens on the market, resulting in severe damage to the project.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the team be transparent regarding the initial token distribution process. The token distribution plan should be published in a public location that the community can access. The team should make efforts to restrict access to the private keys of the deployer account or EOAs. A multi-signature ($\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$) wallet can be used to prevent a single point of failure due to a private key compromise. Additionally, the team can lock up a portion of tokens, release them with a vesting schedule for long-term success, and deanonymize the project team with a third-party KYC provider to create greater accountability.



INFORMATIONAL

MIR-02 | Unused Interface Declarations

Issue	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Informational	MiroToken.sol: 146, 204	Acknowledged

Description

The contract declares interfaces IERC721Errors and IERC1155Errors , but never references them in any part of the implementation. This results in unnecessary code that bloats the codebase without providing functional benefits.

Recommendation

Consider removing the IERC721Errors and IERC1155Errors interfaces from the codebase if they are not actively used.



INFORMATIONAL

MIR-03 | Redundant Owner Role

Issue	Severity	Location	Status
Coding Style	Informational	MiroToken.sol: 659	Acknowledged

Description

The contract initializes an owner in the constructor and provides functionality for transferring or renouncing ownership. However, the owner role has no authority over any meaningful operations beyond managing ownership itself. This results in a redundant access control pattern that introduces unnecessary complexity without any benefit.

Recommendation

Consider removing the owner role and related functions.



Disclaimer

This report is based on the scope of materials and documentation provided for a limited review at the time provided. Results may not be complete nor inclusive of all vulnerabilities. The review and this report are provided on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any associated services, products, protocols, platforms, content, and materials, will be at your sole risk. Blockchain technology remains under development and is subject to unknown risks and flaws. The review does not extend to the compiler layer, or any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. A report does not indicate the endorsement of any particular project or team, nor guarantee its security. No third party should rely on the reports in any way, including for the purpose of making any decisions to buy or sell a product, service or any other asset. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we disclaim all warranties, expressed or implied, in connection with this report, its content, and the related services and products and your use thereof, including, without limitation, the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. We do not warrant, endorse, guarantee, or assume responsibility for any product or service advertised or offered by a third party through the product, any open source or third-party software, code, libraries, materials, or information linked to, called by, referenced by or accessible through the report, its content, and the related services and products, any hyperlinked websites, any websites or mobile applications appearing on any advertising, and we will not be a party to or in any way be responsible for monitoring any transaction between you and any third-party providers of products or services. As with the purchase or use of a product or service through any medium or in any environment, you should use your best judgment and exercise caution where appropriate.

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Appendix

Finding Categories

Centralization / Privilege

Centralization / Privilege findings refer to either feature logic or implementation of components that act against the nature of decentralization, such as explicit ownership or specialized access roles in combination with a mechanism to relocate funds.

Coding Style

Coding Style findings usually do not affect the generated bytecode but rather comment on how to make the codebase more legible and, as a result, easily maintainable.

Volatile Code

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

Logical Issue

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

Checksum Calculation Method

The "Checksum" field in the "Audit Scope" section is calculated as the SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 2 with digest size of 256 bits) digest of the content of each file hosted in the listed source repository under the specified commit.

The result is hexadecimal encoded and is the same as the output of the Linux "sha256sum" command against the target file.



About

DeHacker is a team of auditors and white hat hackers who perform security audits and assessments. With decades of experience in security and distributed systems, our experts focus on the ins and outs of system security. Our services follow clear and prudent industry standards. Whether it's reviewing the smallest modifications or a new platform, we'll provide an in-depth security survey at every stage of your company's project. We provide comprehensive vulnerability reports and identify structural inefficiencies in smart contract code, combining high-end security research with a real-world attacker mindset to reduce risk and harden code.

BLOCKCHAINS



Ethereum



Cosmos



Eos



Substrate

TECH STACK



Python



Solidity



Rust



C++

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The image features a dark background with a series of concentric circles in a light green color, centered around the text. There are also several green bokeh-like light spots scattered across the background. The text "DeHacker" is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with the "De" in green and "Hacker" in yellow.

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