

Smart Contract Secondary Code Review and Security Analysis Report

Customer: PumaPay
Date: September 21, 2018

This document contains confidential information about IT systems and intellectual property of the customer as well as information about potential vulnerabilities and methods of their exploitation.

This confidential information shall be used only internally by the customer and shall not be disclosed to third parties.

Document:

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for PumaPay
Platform	Ethereum / Solidity
Link	https://github.com/pumapayio/pumapay-token/blob/master/contracts/MasterPullPayment.sol
Date of first audit	12.09.2018
Version of first audit	badb0ec7b30821f3d34f8acab2876ac065dcc238
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Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by PumaPay (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of Customer`s smart contract and its code review conducted between September 4th, 2018 – September 12th, 2018. Secondary audit was conducted between September 18th, 2018 – September 21th, 2018.

Scope

The scope of the project is PumaPay smart contract, which can be found at Github by the link below:

<https://github.com/pumapayio/pumapay-token/blob/master/contracts/MasterPullPayment.sol>

Commit version – `3ec35a84163436fb9fedce30622546206c01cf0a`

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered (the full list includes them but is not limited to them):

- Reentrancy
- Timestamp Dependence
- Gas Limit and Loops
- DoS with (Unexpected) Throw
- DoS with Block Gas Limit
- Transaction-Ordering Dependence
- Byte array vulnerabilities
- Style guide violation
- Transfer forwards all gas
- ERC20 API violation
- Malicious libraries
- Compiler version not fixed
- Unchecked external call - Unchecked math
- Unsafe type inference
- Implicit visibility level

Executive Summary

According to the assessment, Customer`s smart contracts are secure.

Insecure

Poor secured

Secured

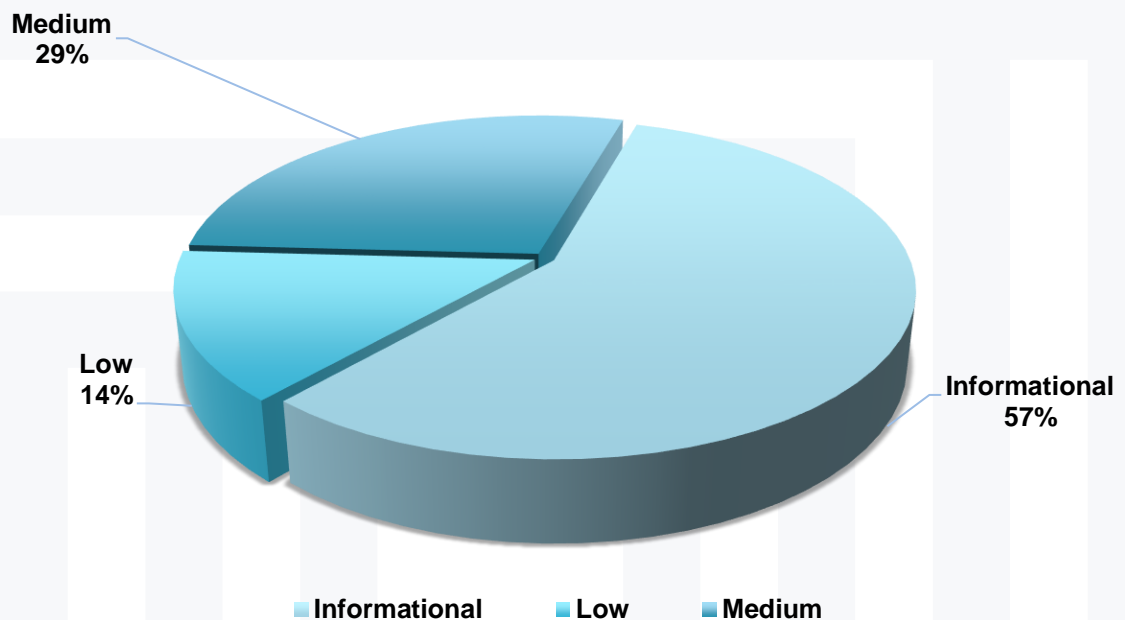
Well-secured

You are here

Our team has performed analysis of code functionality, manual audit and automated checks with solc, Mythril, Slither and remix IDE (see Appendix B pic 1-13). All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in Audit overview section. General overview is presented in AS-IS section and all found issues can be found in Audit overview section.

We have found 2 medium and 1 low vulnerability in smart contract; we also outline 4 informational statements, that can't have any security effect, but should be presented in the report.

Graph 1. The distribution of vulnerabilities.



Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to tokens lose etc.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g. public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to tokens lose
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused etc. code snippets, that can't have significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Info	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.

AS-IS overview

PumaPayPullPayment contract overview

PumaPayPullPayment contract manages billing systems for businesses. It allows registering, executing and deleting pull payments.

PumaPayPullPayment contract inherits **Ownable**. It imports **SafeMath** library for math operations, but doesn't use it.

PumaPayPullPayment contract constructor sets:

- `token` to `_token`

PumaPayPullPayment has 8 modifiers:

- `isExecutor` – checks whether `msg.sender` is an executor.
- `paymentExists` – checks whether payment between two specified addresses exists.
- `paymentNotCancelled` – checks whether payment is cancelled.
- `isValidPullPaymentRequest` – checks whether pull payment request is valid.
- `isValidDeletionRequest` – checks whether specified addresses are not `0x0` and `paymentID.length` is not equal to 0.
- `isValidAddress` – checks whether specified address is not `0x0` address.
- `executorExists` – checks whether specified address is an executor.
- `executorDoesNotExists` – checks whether specified address is not an executor.

PumaPayPullPayment has 13 functions:

- `addExecutor` is a public function – adds new executor. Has `onlyOwner`, `executorDoesNotExists` and `isValidAddress` modifiers.
- `removeExecutor` is a public function – removes an executor. Has `onlyOwner`, `executorExists` and `isValidAddress` modifiers.
- `setRate` is a public function – sets new exchange rate for specified currency. Has `onlyOwner` modifier.
- `registerPullPayment` is a public function – creates a new pull payment. Has `isExecutor` modifier.
- `deletePullPayment` is a public function – deletes pull payment. Has `isExecutor`, `paymentExists`, `paymentNotCancelled`, `isValidDeletionRequest` modifiers.
- `executePullPayment` is a public function – makes a pull payment. Has `paymentExists` and `isValidPullPaymentRequest` modifiers.
- `getRate` is a public view function – returns exchange rate for specified currency.
- `calculatePMAFromFiat` is an internal view function – returns a number of PMA tokens that can be bought for fiat.
- `isValidRegistration` is an internal pure function – checks whether registration is valid by comparing signature to specified client address.
- `isValidDeletion` is an internal view function – returns true if deletion is valid. It compares signature to the specified client address.
- `doesPaymentExist` is an internal view function – returns true if specified beneficiary address has a pull payment for the specified client address.
- `isFundingNeeded` is a private view function – returns true if specified address balance is higher than `MINIMUM_AMOUN_OF_ETH_FOR_OPARATORS`.
- fallback external payable function

Audit overview

Critical

No critical vulnerabilities were found.

High

No high severity vulnerabilities were found.

Medium

1. `executePullPayment` function could lead to overflow. `nextPaymentTimestamp` and `frequency` are specified in contract `registerPullPayment` function. Only executors can register new payments, but if they provide huge input numbers, `nextPaymentTimestamp` will cause an overflow and this will result in inability of executing `deletePullPayment` and `executePullPayment`, which have a check whether `nextPaymentTimestamp < 0` (See Appendix A pic. 1-5 for evidence).

```
pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].nextPaymentTimestamp = pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].nextPaymentTimestamp + pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].frequency;
```

Not Fixed in [3ec35a8](#): The possibility of this to happen is very low, however it does exist.

2. `calculatePMAFromFiat` function doesn't use `SafeMath` library for math operations. It is a good security practice to use `SafeMath` for handling math, nevertheless it unlikely that this function will result in overflow. `_fiatAmountInCents` should be set to `1*10^50` or higher for overflow to happen. (See Appendix A pic. 6 for evidence).

```
return ((ONE_ETHER * DECIMAL_FIXER * _fiatAmountInCents) / exchangeRates[_currency]) / FIAT_TO_CENT_FIXER;
```

Low

3. `addExecutor` function transfers ether before making changes to the state. It is considered as a bad practice because it violates Checks-Effects-Interactions pattern. However, transfer is safe against reentrancy because it forwards only 2,300 gas stipend (See Appendix A pic. 7 for evidence).

Lowest / Code style / Info

Informational statements

Informational statements are audit team findings that doesn't have any security issues. However, they are presented in report to clarify and outline functionality and business requirements.

4. Private variables in the lines 29-32, 40 are still visible for other people and can be read from blockchain.
5. Contract imports [SafeMath](#) library, but doesn't use it.
6. Contract name is [PumaPayPullPayment](#), but file name is [MasterPullPayment](#).
7. [isValidRegistration](#) function has the same comment as an [isValidDeletion](#) function.

Fixed in [3ec35a8](#): Comment was rewritten.

Conclusion

Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools. For the contract high level description of functionality was presented in As-is overview section of the report.

The audit report contains all found security vulnerabilities and other issues in the reviewed code.

Overall quality of reviewed contracts is good; however, it contains 2 medium vulnerabilities and 1 low vulnerability.

Disclaimers

Hacken Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to: cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report, (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment and functionality (performing the intended functions).

The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bugfree status or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only - we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure security of smart contracts.

Technical Disclaimer

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have own vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee explicit security of the audited smart contracts.

Appendix A. Evidences

Pic 1. registerPullPayment function:

```
173     function registerPullPayment (
174         uint8 v,
175         bytes32 r,
176         bytes32 s,
177         string _merchantID,
178         string _paymentID,
179         address _client,
180         address _beneficiary,
181         string _currency,
182         uint256 _initialPaymentAmountInCents,
183         uint256 _fiatAmountInCents,
184         uint256 _frequency,
185         uint256 _numberOfPayments,
186         uint256 _startTimestamp
187     )
188     public
189     isExecutor()
190     {
191         require(
192             bytes(_paymentID).length > 0 &&
193             bytes(_currency).length > 0 &&
194             _client != address(0) &&
195             _beneficiary != address(0) &&
196             _initialPaymentAmountInCents >= 0 &&
197             _fiatAmountInCents > 0 &&
198             _frequency > 0 &&
199             _numberOfPayments > 0 &&
200             _startTimestamp > 0
201         );
202
203         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].currency = _currency;
204         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].initialPaymentAmountInCents = _initialPaymentAmountInCents;
205         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].fiatAmountInCents = _fiatAmountInCents;
206         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].frequency = _frequency;
207         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].startTimestamp = _startTimestamp;
208         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].numberOfPayments = _numberOfPayments;
209
210         if (!isValidRegistration(v, r, s, _client, _beneficiary, pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary])) revert();
211
212         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].merchantID = _merchantID;
213         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].paymentID = _paymentID;
214         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].nextPaymentTimestamp = _startTimestamp;
215         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].lastPaymentTimestamp = 0;
216         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].cancelTimestamp = 0;
217
218         emit LogPaymentRegistered(_client, _beneficiary, _paymentID);
219     }
```

Pic 2. doesPaymentExist function:

```
394     function doesPaymentExist(address _client, address _beneficiary)
395     internal
396     view
397     returns(bool) {
398         return (
399             bytes(pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].currency).length > 0 &&
400             pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].fiatAmountInCents > 0 &&
401             pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].frequency > 0 &&
402             pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].startTimestamp > 0 &&
403             pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].numberOfPayments > 0 &&
404             pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].nextPaymentTimestamp > 0
405         );
406     }
```

Pic 3. paymentExists modifier:

```
62     modifier paymentExists(address _client, address _beneficiary) {
63         require(doesPaymentExist(_client, _beneficiary));
64         _;
65     }
```

Pic 4. deletePullPayment function:

```
232     function deletePullPayment (
233         uint8 v,
234         bytes32 r,
235         bytes32 s,
236         string _paymentID,
237         address _client,
238         address _beneficiary
239     )
240     public
241     isExecutor()
242     paymentExists(_client, _beneficiary)
243     paymentNotCancelled(_client, _beneficiary)
244     isValidDeletionRequest(_paymentID, _client, _beneficiary)
245     {
246         if (!isValidDeletion(v, r, s, _paymentID, _client, _beneficiary)) revert();
247         pullPayments[_client][_beneficiary].cancelTimestamp = now;
248
249         emit LogPaymentCancelled(_client, _beneficiary, _paymentID);
250     }
```

Pic 5. executePullPayment function:

```
271     function executePullPayment(address _client, string _paymentID)
272     public
273     paymentExists(_client, msg.sender)
274     isValidPullPaymentRequest(_client, msg.sender, _paymentID)
275     {
276         uint256 amountInPMA;
277         if (pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].initialPaymentAmountInCents > 0) {
278             amountInPMA = calculatePMAFromFiat(pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].initialPaymentAmountInCents, pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].currency);
279             pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].initialPaymentAmountInCents = 0;
280         } else {
281             amountInPMA = calculatePMAFromFiat(pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].fiatAmountInCents, pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].currency);
282
283             pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].nextPaymentTimestamp = pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].nextPaymentTimestamp + pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].frequency;
284             pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].numberOfPayments = pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].numberOfPayments - 1;
285         }
286         token.transferFrom(_client, msg.sender, amountInPMA);
287
288         pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].lastPaymentTimestamp = now;
289
290         emit LogPullPaymentExecuted(_client, msg.sender, pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].paymentID);
291     }
```

Pic 6. calculatePMAFromFiat function:

```
363     function calculatePMAFromFiat(uint256 _fiatAmountInCents, string _currency)
364     public
365     view
366     returns (uint256) {
367         return ((ONE_ETHER * DECIMAL_FIXER * _fiatAmountInCents) / exchangeRates[_currency]) / FIAT_TO_CENT_FIXER;
368     }
```

Pic. 7 addExecutor function:

```
143     function addExecutor(address _executor)
144     public
145     onlyOwner
146     isValidAddress(_executor)
147     executorDoesNotExists(_executor)
148     {
149         _executor.transfer(1 ether);
150         executors[_executor] = true;
151
152         if (isFundingNeeded(owner)) {
153             owner.transfer(1 ether);
154         }
155
156         emit LogExecutorAdded(_executor);
157     }
```

Appendix B. Automated tools reports

Pic 1. Solc automated report:

```
max@Hacken:~/solidity/projects/PumaPay$ solc -o output --bin --abi --overwrite *.sol
max@Hacken:~/solidity/projects/PumaPay$
```

Pic 2. Mythril automated report 1:

```
max@Hacken:~/solidity/projects/punapay-token-master/contracts$ myth -x MasterPullPayment.sol
==== Integer Overflow ====
Type: Warning
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: executePullPayment(address,string)
PC address: 399
A possible integer overflow exists in the function 'executePullPayment(address,string)'.
The addition or multiplication may result in a value higher than the maximum representable integer.
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:321

function executePullPayment(address _client, string _paymentID)
    public
    paymentExists(_client, msg.sender)
    isValidPullPaymentRequest(_client, msg.sender, _paymentID)
    {
        uint256 amountInPMA;
        if (pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].initialPaymentAmountInCents > 0) {
            amountInPMA = calculatePMAFromFlat(pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].initialPaymentAmountInCents, pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].currency);
            pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].initialPaymentAmountInCents = 0;
        } else {
            amountInPMA = calculatePMAFromFlat(pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].flatAmountInCents, pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].currency);
        }
        pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].nextPaymentTimestamp = pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].nextPaymentTimestamp + pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].frequency;
        pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].numberOfPayments = pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].numberOfPayments + 1;
        pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].lastPaymentTimestamp = now;
        token.transferFrom(_client, msg.sender, amountInPMA);
        emit LogPullPaymentExecuted(_client, msg.sender, pullPayments[_client][msg.sender].paymentID);
    }
}
-----
```

Pic 3. Mythril automated report 2:

```
==== Integer Overflow ====
Type: Warning
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: getRate(string)
PC address: 504
A possible integer overflow exists in the function 'getRate(string)'.
The addition or multiplication may result in a value higher than the maximum representable integer.
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:342

function getRate(string _currency) public view returns(uint256) {
    return exchangeRates[_currency];
}
-----

==== Integer Overflow ====
Type: Warning
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: setRate(string,uint256)
PC address: 1932
A possible integer overflow exists in the function 'setRate(string,uint256)'.
The addition or multiplication may result in a value higher than the maximum representable integer.
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:180

function setRate(string _currency, uint256 _rate)
    public
    onlyOwner
    returns (bool) {
        exchangeRates[_currency] = _rate;
        emit LogSetExchangeRate(_currency, _rate);

        if (isFundingNeeded(owner)) {
            owner.transfer(1 ether);
        }

        return true;
    }
}
-----
```

Pic 4. Mythril automated report 3:

```
==== Multiple Calls ====
Type: Information
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: addExecutor(address)
PC address: 2489
Multiple sends exist in one transaction, try to isolate each external call into its own transaction. As external calls can fail accidentally or deliberately.
Consecutive calls:
Call at address: 2736
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:149
_executor.transfer(1 ether)
-----
==== Transaction order dependence ====
Type: Warning
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: addExecutor(address)
PC address: 2736
A possible transaction order independence vulnerability exists in function addExecutor(address). The value or direction of the call statement is determined from a tainted storage location
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:153
owner.transfer(1 ether)
-----
==== Transaction order dependence ====
Type: Warning
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: removeExecutor(address)
PC address: 3329
A possible transaction order independence vulnerability exists in function removeExecutor(address). The value or direction of the call statement is determined from a tainted storage location
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:170
owner.transfer(1 ether)
-----
```

Pic 5. Mythril automated report 4:

```
==== Transaction order dependence ====
Type: Warning
Contract: PumaPayPullPayment
Function name: setRate(string,uint256)
PC address: 12949
A possible transaction order independence vulnerability exists in function setRate(string,uint256). The value or direction of the call statement is determined from a tainted storage location
-----
In file: MasterPullPayment.sol:188
owner.transfer(1 ether)
-----
max@Hacken:~/solidity/projects/pumapay-token-master/contracts$
```

Pic 6. Slither automated report:

```
max@Hacken:~/solidity/projects/pumapay-token-master/contracts$ slither MasterPullPayment.sol
INFO:Slither:MasterPullPayment.sol analyzed (7 contracts), 0 result(s) found
max@Hacken:~/solidity/projects/pumapay-token-master/contracts$
```

Pic 7. Remix IDE automated report part 1:



Pic 8. Remix IDE automated report part 2:



Pic 9. Remix IDE automated report part 3:

Gas requirement of function ERC20.decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20.increaseAllowance(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20.transfer(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.addMinter(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.finishMinting() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.increaseAllowance(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.isMinter(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.mint(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖

Pic 10. Remix IDE automated report part 4:

Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.renounceMinter() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.transfer(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function ERC20Mintable.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.addExecutor(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.calculatePMAFromFlat(uint256,string) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.deletePullPayment(uint8,bytes32,bytes32,string,address,address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.executePullPayment(address,string) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.getRate(string) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.pullPayments(address,address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.registerPullPayment(uint8,bytes32,bytes32,string,string,address,address,string,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖

Pic 11. Remix IDE automated report part 5:

Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.removeExecutor(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayPullPayment.setRate(string,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function MinterRole.addMinter(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function MinterRole.isMinter(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function MinterRole.renounceMinter() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.addMinter(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.decreaseAllowance(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.finishMinting() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.increaseAllowance(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.isMinter(address) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖

Pic 12. Remix IDE automated report part 6:

Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.mint(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.name() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.renounceMinter() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.symbol() high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.transfer(address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
Gas requirement of function PumaPayToken.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) high: infinite. If the gas requirement of a function is higher than the block gas limit, it cannot be executed. Please avoid loops in your functions or actions that modify large areas of storage (this includes clearing or copying arrays in storage)	✖
MinterRole.renounceMinter() : Potentially should be constant but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis. more	✖
PumaPayToken.transfer(address,uint256) : Potentially should be constant but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis. more	✖
PumaPayToken.transferFrom(address,address,uint256) : Potentially should be constant but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis. more	✖
Roles.add(struct Roles.Role,address) : Potentially should be constant but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis. more	✖

Pic 13. Remix IDE automated report part 7:

Roles.remove(struct Roles.Role,address) : Potentially should be constant but is not. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis. more	✕
ERC20_mint(address,uint256) : Variables have very similar names account and amount. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.	✕
ERC20_burn(address,uint256) : Variables have very similar names account and amount. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.	✕
ERC20_burnFrom(address,uint256) : Variables have very similar names account and amount. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.	✕
PumaPayPullPayment.addExecutor(address) : Variables have very similar names executors and _executor. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.	✕
PumaPayPullPayment.removeExecutor(address) : Variables have very similar names executors and _executor. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis.	✕
PumaPayPullPayment.isValidRegistration(uint8,bytes32,bytes32,address,address,struct PumaPayPullPayment.PullPayment) : Variables have very similar names pullPayments and _pullPayment. Note: Modifiers are currently not considered by this static analysis. more	✕
Use assert(x) if you never ever want x to be false, not in any circumstance (apart from a bug in your code). Use require(x) if x can be false, due to e.g. invalid input or a failing external component. more	✕