

# ManuFactory Staking

smart contracts  
final audit report

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# 1. Disclaimer

This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the disclaimer below - please make sure to read it in full.

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## 2. Overview

HashEx was commissioned by the ManuFactory team to perform an audit of their smart contract. The audit was conducted between 09/02/2022 and 10/02/2022.

The purpose of this audit was to achieve the following:

- Identify potential security issues with smart contracts
- Formally check the logic behind given smart contracts.

Information in this report should be used for understanding the risk exposure of smart contracts, and as a guide to improving the security posture of smart contracts by remediating the issues that were identified.

The code is available at [0x85E3a0bfb3D4a39Cde7c0b41Fd7A9b560F313194](https://bscscan.com/address/0x85E3a0bfb3D4a39Cde7c0b41Fd7A9b560F313194) in BSC Tesnet.

**Update:** the ManuFactory team has responded to this report. The updated code is available at [0xa498705E034adC0B1B0a82FACCD075eA4B77bdd1](https://bscscan.com/address/0xa498705E034adC0B1B0a82FACCD075eA4B77bdd1) in Binance Smart Chain (BSC) network.

## 2.1 Summary

Project name	ManuFactory Staking
URL	<a href="https://manufactory.gg">https://manufactory.gg</a>
Platform	Binance Smart Chain
Language	Solidity

## 2.2 Contracts

Name	Address
Staking	0xa498705E034adC0B1B0a82FACCD075eA4B77bdd1

### 3. Found issues



● Low	1 (25%)
● Info	3 (75%)

### Cc7. Staking

ID	Severity	Title	Status
Cc7lf8	● Low	Gas optimisation	✓ Resolved
Cc7lfa	● Info	Variables' access level can be reduced	✓ Resolved
Cc7lf9	● Info	The staked token's address can't be read from the contract	✓ Resolved
Cc7lfb	● Info	Floating pragma	✓ Resolved

## 4. Contracts

### Cc7. Staking

#### Overview

The contract allows staking the target token for 1 day. Staking supports tokens with ERC-20 interface and without inner transfer commissions.

#### Issues

##### Cc7If8 Gas optimisation

 Low Resolved

- a. `_token` should be declared as immutable;
- b. `_minimumStakedPeriodSeconds` should be constant;
- c. `hardhat/console.sol` import is used for debugging purposes and should be deleted;
- d. The functions `stake()`, `unstake()`, `totalStakedFor()` can be declared as external;
- e. `totalStaked + amount` operation duplication in L34, 40;
- f. `totalStakedForUser - amount` operation duplication in L56, 59.

##### Cc7Ifa Variables' access level can be reduced

 Info Resolved

No contracts are derived from the `Staking` contract, consequently, `_totalStakedFor` and `_lastStakeTimestamp` variables can be private.

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## Cc7lf9 The staked token's address can't be read from the contract ● Info ✓ Resolved

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Some users may not be able to see the staked token address since the `_token` variable is private.

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## Cc7lfb Floating pragma ● Info ✓ Resolved

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A general recommendation is that pragma should be fixed to the version that you are intending to deploy your contracts with. This helps to avoid deploying using an outdated compiler version and shields from possible bugs in future solidity releases.



## 5. Conclusion

Only minor issues, that are not putting the assets of potential users in jeopardy, have been found during the audit. The staking contract is considered trustworthy and safe. The audit also includes recommendations on code improvements.

The audited contract is deployed to the mainnet of Binance Smart Chain:

[0xa498705E034adC0B1B0a82FACCD075eA4B77bdd1](#).

## Appendix A. Issues severity classification

- **Critical.** Issues that may cause an unlimited loss of funds or entirely break the contract workflow. Malicious code (including malicious modification of libraries) is also treated as a critical severity issue. These issues must be fixed before deployments or fixed in already running projects as soon as possible.
- **High.** Issues that may lead to a limited loss of funds, break interaction with users, or other contracts under specific conditions. Also, issues in a smart contract, that allow a privileged account the ability to steal or block other users' funds.
- **Medium.** Issues that do not lead to a loss of funds directly, but break the contract logic. May lead to failures in contracts operation.
- **Low.** Issues that are of a non-optimal code character, for instance, gas optimization tips, unused variables, errors in messages.
- **Info.** Issues that do not impact the contract operation. Usually, info severity issues are related to code best practices, e.g. style guide.

## Appendix B. List of examined issue types

- Business logic overview
- Functionality checks
- Following best practices
- Access control and authorization
- Reentrancy attacks
- Front-run attacks
- DoS with (unexpected) revert
- DoS with block gas limit
- Transaction-ordering dependence
- ERC/BEP and other standards violation
- Unchecked math
- Implicit visibility levels
- Excessive gas usage
- Timestamp dependence
- Forcibly sending ether to a contract
- Weak sources of randomness
- Shadowing state variables
- Usage of deprecated code

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