

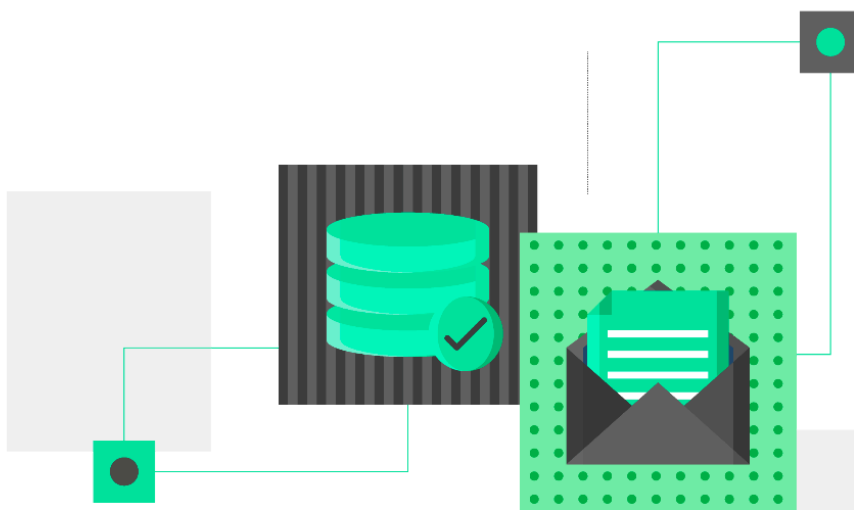
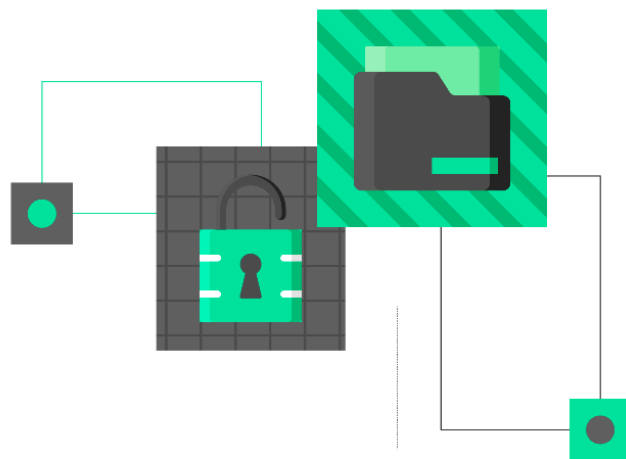


Mantiseclabs

Smart Contract Audit

Presearch
PRE-Token-Base

Apr 2024



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Audit Process & Methodology

The MantiseC Labs team carried out a thorough audit for the project, starting with an in-depth analysis of code design patterns. This initial step ensured the smart contract's architecture was well-structured and securely integrated with third-party smart contracts and libraries. Also, our team conducted a thorough line-by-line inspection of the smart contract, seeking out potential issues such as Signature Replay Attacks, Unchecked External Calls, External Contract Referencing, Variable Shadowing, Race conditions, Transaction-ordering dependence, timestamp dependence, DoS attacks, among others.

During the Unit testing phase, we assessed the functions authored by the developer to ascertain their precise functionality. Our Automated Testing procedures leveraged proprietary tools designed in-house to spot vulnerabilities and security flaws within the Smart Contract. The code was subjected to an in-depth audit administered by an independent team of auditors, encompassing the following critical aspects:

- Scrutiny of the smart contract's structural analysis to verify its integrity.
- Extensive automated testing of the contract
- A manual line-by-line Code review, undertaken with the aim of evaluating, analyzing, and identifying potential security risks.
- An evaluation of the contract's intended behavior, encompassing a review of provided documentation to ensure the contract conformed to expectations.
- Rigorous verification of storage layout in upgradeable contracts.
- An integral component of the audit procedure involved the identification and recommendation of enhanced gas optimization techniques for the contract

Audit Purpose

Mantisec Labs was hired by the Presearch team to review their smart contract. This audit was conducted in **April 2024**.

The main reasons for this review were:

- To find any possible security issues in the smart contract.
- To carefully check the logic behind the given smart contract.

This report provides valuable information for assessing the level of risk associated with this smart contract and offers suggestions on how to improve its security by addressing any identified issues.

Contract Details

Project Name	Presearch
Contract link	https://github.com/PresearchOfficial/PRE-Token-Base/tree/main/contracts
Language	Solidity
Type	ERC20

Security Level Reference

Each problem identified in this report has been categorized into one of the following severity levels:

- **High** severity issues pose significant risks and should be addressed promptly.
- **Medium** severity issues have the potential to create problems and should be on the agenda for future fixes.
- **Low** severity issues are minor concerns and warnings. While they may not require immediate action, addressing them in the future is advisable for overall improvement.

Issues	High	Medium	Low
Open	0	0	0
Closed	1	-	3

Findings

Contract Name: [PRE-Token-Base](#)

L001- Don't Initialize Variables with Default Value

If a variable is not set/initialized, it is assumed to have the default value (0, false, 0x0 etc depending on the data type). If you explicitly initialize it with its default value, you are just wasting gas.

Code Location:

~/PRE-Token-Base-main/contracts/PresearchCommonERC20.sol::102

L002- Cache Array Length Outside of Loop

Reading array length at each iteration of the loop takes 6 gas (3 for mload and 3 to place memory_offset) in the stack.

Code Location:

~/PRE-Token-Base-main/contracts/PresearchCommonERC20.sol::102

L003- Redundant Initialization Function Found in Contract

`__PresearchCommonERC20_init()` is calling `__PresearchCommonERC20_init_unchained()` within the same contract and has no reference, which seems unnecessary. Both functions have the same access modifier and purpose.

To streamline the code and remove redundancy, you can eliminate one of the functions and directly call `__PresearchCommonERC20_init_unchained()` from `initialize()`

H001- Incorrect Authorization State Check

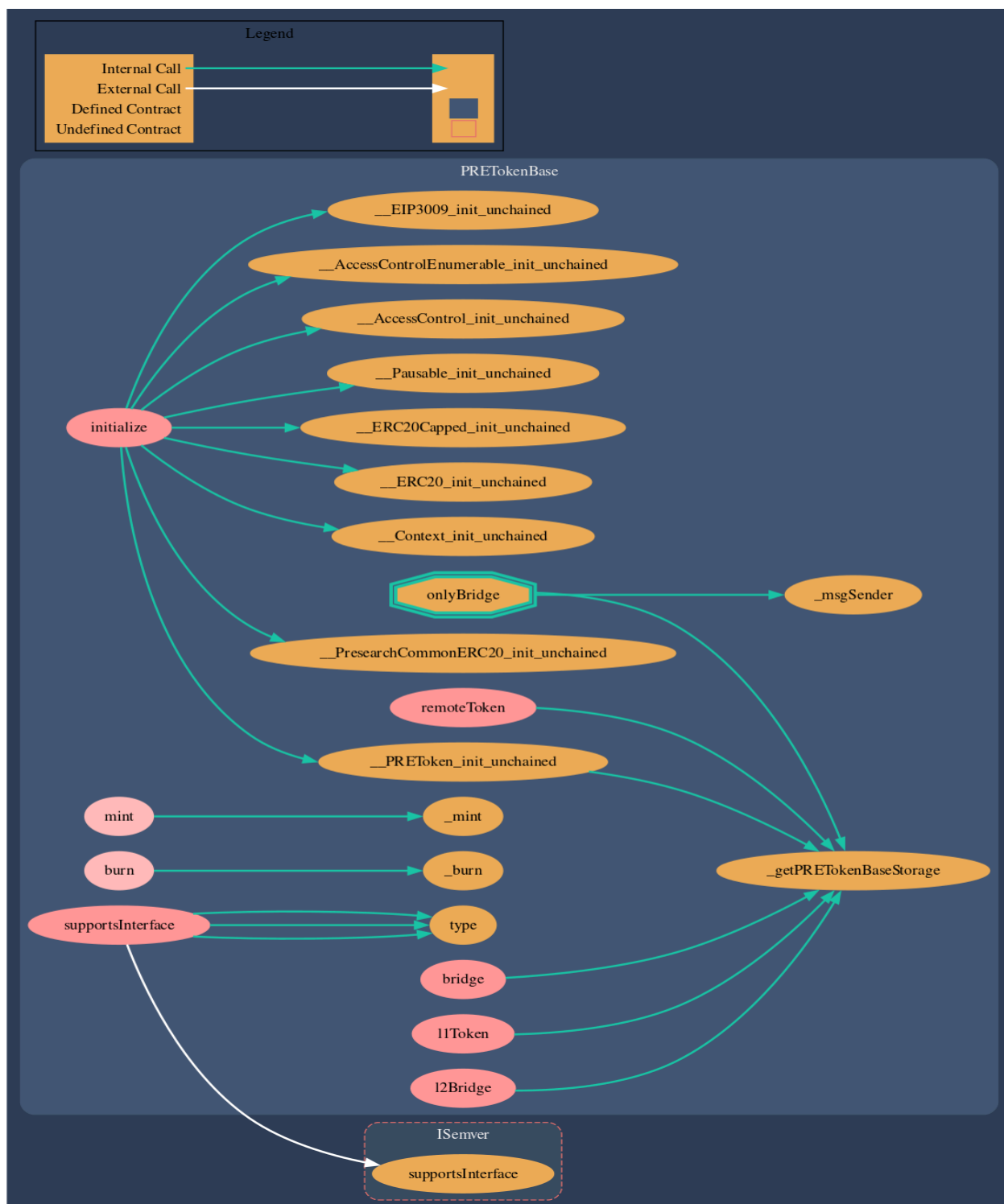
The bug occurs in the `cancelAuthorization` function of the contract `EIP3009.sol`. In this function, the validation logic for checking whether an authorization has been used.

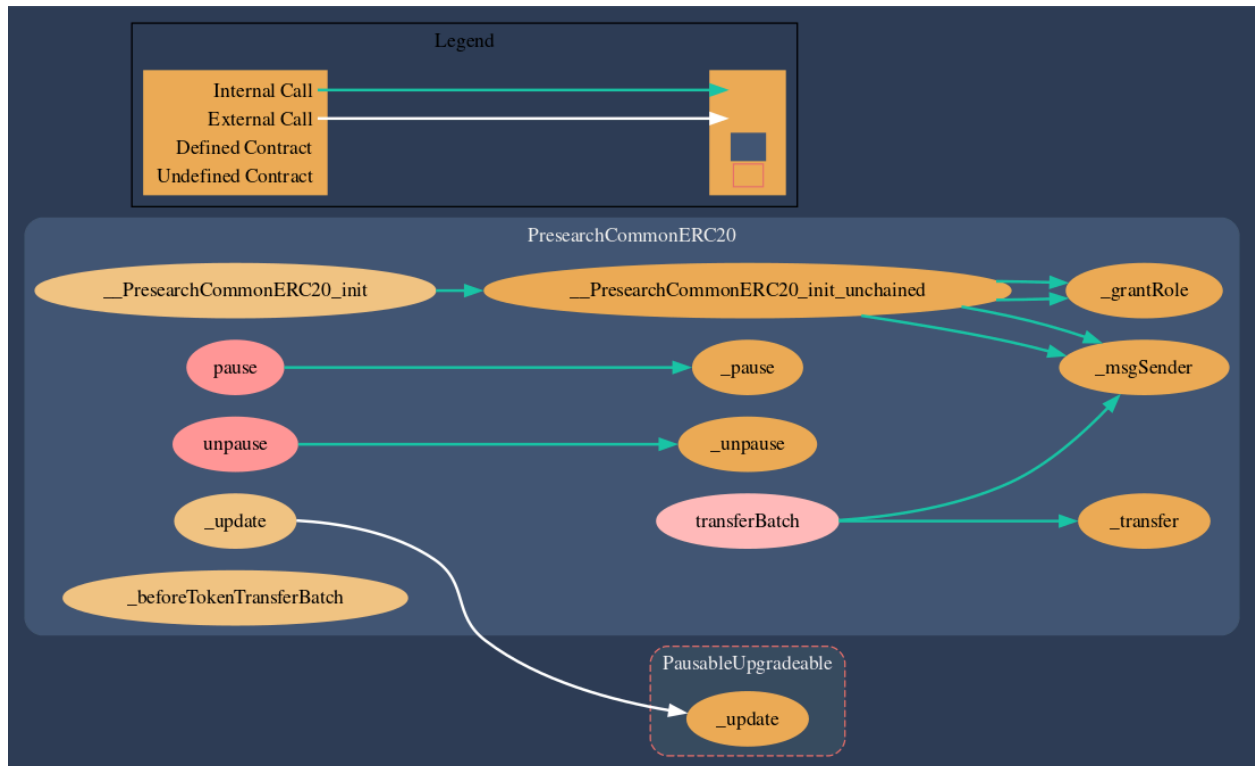
Currently, the function erroneously allows the cancellation of authorizations that have already been used. The incorrect validation logic poses a security risk to the integrity and functionality of the contract. To address this issue, the validation logic in the `cancelAuthorization` function needs to be corrected.

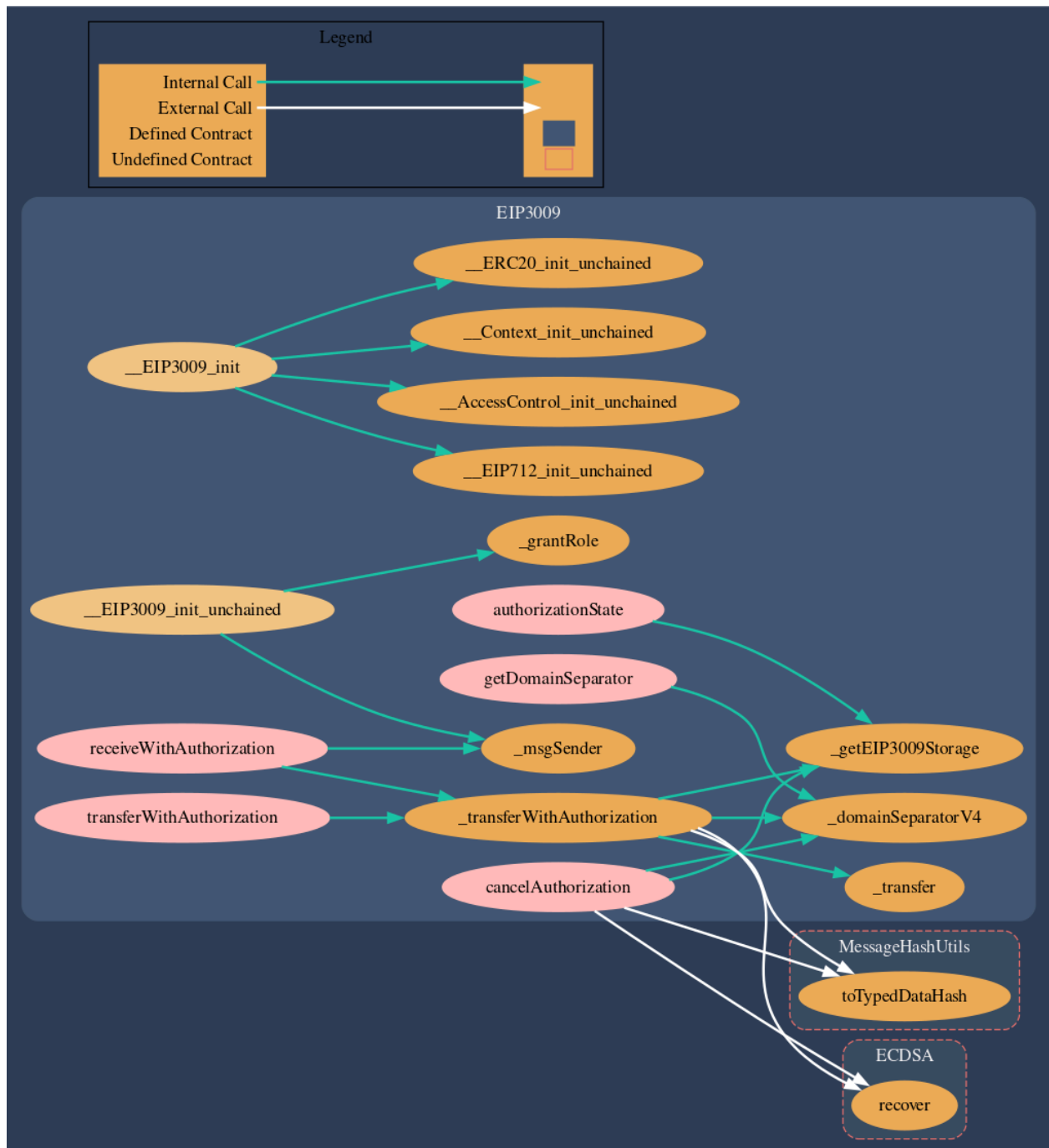
It should be this:

```
require(  
    !$_authorizationStates[authorizer][nonce],  
    _AUTHORIZATION_USED_ERROR  
);
```


Additional Details









Concluding Remarks

To wrap it up, this [PRE-Token-Base](#) audit has given us a good look at the contract's security and functionality.

Our auditors confirmed that all the issues are now resolved by the developers.