

# Coineer Security

## 智能合约安全审计报告

Coineer Security 团队于 2019-5-12 日,收到 Self Incentivized Network 团队对 SIN 项目智能合约安全审计申请。如下为 本次智能合约安全审计细节及结果:

#### Token 名称

DemeToken

#### Token 符号

**DEMT** 

#### 合约列表

SafeMath.sol/IERC20.sol/ERC20.sol/ERC20Detailed.sol/DemeToken.sol

#### 合约地址

0xb380284a5eDBb4E52775b59100B39945117e7a0E

#### 链接地址

etherscan.io/address/0xb380284a5eDBb4E52775b59100B39945117e7a0E

#### 本次审计项及结果:

(其他未知安全漏洞不包含在本次审计责任范围)

序号	审计大类	审计子类	审计结果
1	溢出审计	-	通过
2	条件竞争审计	-	通过
3	权限控制审计	权限漏洞审计	通过

权限过大审计       通过         Zeppelin 模块使用安全       通过         编译器版本安全       通过         硬编码地址安全       通过         显现编码安全       通过         函数返回值安全       通过         Call 调用安全       通过         5       拒绝服务审计       -       通过			T	
编译器版本安全       通过         硬编码地址安全       通过         Fallback 函数使用安全       通过         显现编码安全       通过         函数返回值安全       通过         Call 调用安全       通过			权限过大审计	通过
4     安全设计审计     Fallback 函数使用安全     通过       显现编码安全     通过       函数返回值安全     通过       Call 调用安全     通过	4	安全设计审计	Zeppelin 模块使用安全	通过
4       安全设计审计       Fallback 函数使用安全       通过         显现编码安全       通过         函数返回值安全       通过         Call 调用安全       通过			编译器版本安全	通过
显现编码安全 通过 函数返回值安全 通过 Call 调用安全 通过			硬编码地址安全	通过
函数返回值安全 通过 Call 调用安全 通过			Fallback 函数使用安全	通过
Call 调用安全 通过			显现编码安全	通过
			函数返回值安全	通过
5 拒绝服务审计 - 通过			Call 调用安全	通过
	5	拒绝服务审计	-	通过
6 Gas 优化审计 - 通过	6	Gas 优化审计	-	通过
7 设计逻辑审计 - 通过	7	设计逻辑审计	-	通过
8 "假充值"漏洞审计 - 通过	8	"假充值"漏洞审计	-	通过
9 恶意 Event 事件日志审计 - 通过	9	恶意 Event 事件日志审计	-	通过
10 未初始化的存储指针 - 通过	10	未初始化的存储指针	_	通过
11 算术精度误差 - 通过	11	算术精度误差	-	通过

备注:审计意见及建议见代码注释 //Coineer Security//.....

审计结果:通过

审计编号: CS201911090002

审计日期: 2019年11月09日

审计团队: Coineer Security 安全团队

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总结:此为代币合约,包含锁仓和销毁功能,合约使用了 OpenZeppelin 的 SafeMath 安全模块,值得称赞的做法,综合评估合约无风险

链上合约已经过验证,和源代码无误,合约源代码包含了四个文件,SafeMath.sol,IERC20.sol,ERC20.sol,ERC20Detailed.sol.

#### 1. SafeMath.sol

//Coineer Security// 使用了 OpenZeppelin 的 SafeMath 安全模块,值得称赞的做法

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
library SafeMath {
  function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
     if (a == 0) {
       return 0;
     }
     uint256 c = a * b;
     require(c / a == b, "SafeMath: multiplication overflow");
     return c;
  }
  function div(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
     require(b > 0, "SafeMath: division by zero");
     uint256 c = a / b;
     return c;
  }
  function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
     require(b <= a, "SafeMath: subtraction overflow");
     uint256 c = a - b;
     return c;
  }
  function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
     uint256 c = a + b;
     require(c >= a, "SafeMath: addition overflow");
     return c;
```

```
function mod(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
   require(b != 0, "SafeMath: modulo by zero");
   return a % b;
}
```

#### 2. IERC20.sol

(uint256);

```
//Coineer Security// 标准的 ERC20 代币接口, 经验证不存在安全漏洞
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;

interface IERC20 {
    function transfer(address to, uint256 value) external returns (bool);

function approve(address spender, uint256 value) external returns (bool);

function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint256 value) external returns (bool);

function totalSupply() external view returns (uint256);

function balanceOf(address who) external view returns (uint256);

function allowance(address owner, address spender) external view returns
```

event Transfer(address indexed from, address indexed to, uint256 value);

```
event Approval(address indexed owner, address indexed spender, uint256 value);
}
```

#### 3. ERC20.sol

//Coineer Security// 使用了 OpenZeppelin 的标准 ERC20 实现,合约不存在溢出,条件竞争问题

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
import "./IERC20.sol";
import "./SafeMath.sol";
contract ERC20 is IERC20 {
  using SafeMath for uint256;
  mapping (address => uint256) private _balances;
  mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowances;
  uint256 private _totalSupply;
  function totalSupply() public view returns (uint256) {
    return _totalSupply;
  }
  function balanceOf(address owner) public view returns (uint256) {
    return _balances[owner];
  }
```

```
function allowance(address owner, address spender) public view returns
(uint256) {
    return _allowances[owner][spender];
  }
  function transfer(address to, uint256 value) public returns (bool) {
    _transfer(msg.sender, to, value);
    return true;
  }
  function approve(address spender, uint256 value) public returns (bool) {
    _approve(msg.sender, spender, value);
    return true;
  }
  function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint256 value) public
returns (bool) {
    transfer(from, to, value);
    _approve(from, msg.sender, _allowances[from][msg.sender].sub(value));
    return true;
  }
  function increaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 addedValue) public
returns (bool) {
    _approve(msg.sender, spender,
_allowances[msg.sender][spender].add(addedValue));
    return true;
  }
  function decreaseAllowance(address spender, uint256 subtractedValue)
public returns (bool) {
```

```
_approve(msg.sender, spender,
allowances[msq.sender][spender].sub(subtractedValue));
    return true;
  }
  function transfer(address from, address to, uint256 value) internal {
     require(to != address(0), "ERC20: transfer to the zero address");
    _balances[from] = _balances[from].sub(value);
    balances[to] = balances[to].add(value);
    emit Transfer(from, to, value);
  }
  function _mint(address account, uint256 value) internal {
     require(account != address(0), "ERC20: mint to the zero address");
    _totalSupply = _totalSupply.add(value);
    _balances[account] = _balances[account].add(value);
    emit Transfer(address(0), account, value);
  }
  function _burn(address account, uint256 value) internal {
     require(account != address(0), "ERC20: burn from the zero address");
    _totalSupply = _totalSupply.sub(value);
    balances[account] = balances[account].sub(value);
    emit Transfer(account, address(0), value);
  }
  function _approve(address owner, address spender, uint256 value) internal {
     require(owner!= address(0), "ERC20: approve from the zero address");
    require(spender != address(0), "ERC20: approve to the zero address");
```

```
_allowances[owner][spender] = value;
  emit Approval(owner, spender, value);
}

function _burnFrom(address account, uint256 value) internal {
  _burn(account, value);
  _approve(account, msg.sender,
  _allowances[account][msg.sender].sub(value));
}
```

#### 4. ERC20Detailed.sol

//Coineer Security// 使用了 OpenZeppelin 的标准 ERC20Detailed 实现,经验证不存在安全漏洞

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
import "./IERC20.sol";

contract ERC20Detailed is IERC20 {
    string private _name;
    string private _symbol;
    uint8 private _decimals;

    constructor (string memory name, string memory symbol, uint8 decimals)
public {
        _name = name;
        _symbol = symbol;
        _decimals = decimals;
}
```

```
function name() public view returns (string memory) {
    return _name;
}

function symbol() public view returns (string memory) {
    return _symbol;
}

function decimals() public view returns (uint8) {
    return _decimals;
}
```

#### 4. ERC20Detailed.sol

//Coineer Security// 初始化代币,总量 100 亿,精度 4 位,没有锁仓,初始 100 亿代币给到参数 owner 指定的字段,在本合约中,owner 值为 0xbc3f9c071123533880fb885113d67a77e9b9e739

```
pragma solidity ^0.5.0;
import "./ERC20.sol";
import "./ERC20Detailed.sol";

contract DemeToken is ERC20, ERC20Detailed {
    uint8 public constant DECIMALS = 4;
    uint256 public constant INITIAL_SUPPLY = 10000000000 * (10 ** uint256(DECIMALS));

    constructor (address owner) public ERC20Detailed("DemeToken", "DEMT", DECIMALS) {
```

```
_mint(owner, INITIAL_SUPPLY);
}
```



## 联系方式

contact@coineer.me