

REPORT 658501DEF1BCF1001A61D178

Created	Fri Dec 22 2023 03:26:22 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Number of analyses	1
User	648fc02af4bf584372592643

REPORT SUMMARY

Analyses ID	Main source file	Detected vulnerabilities
528c1eda-0006-4fb5-b2c9-4a6994a7b5b5	/governance/yzftoken.sol	6

Started	Fri Dec 22 2023 03:26:30 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Finished	Fri Dec 22 2023 04:12:04 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)
Mode	Deep
Client Tool	Mythx-Vscode-Extension
Main Source File	/Governance/Yzftoken.Sol

DETECTED VULNERABILITIES

HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
0	0	6

ISSUES

LOW

A floating pragma is set.

SWC-103

The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.0"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

Source file

/governance/yzftoken.sol

Locations

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
2
3 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
4
5 import "@openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/SafeMath.sol";
```

LOW

A control flow decision is made based on The block.timestamp environment variable.

SWC-116

The block.timestamp environment variable is used to determine a control flow decision. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

Source file

/governance/yzftoken.sol

Locations

```
292 require(signatory != address(0), "Uni::delegateBySig: invalid signature");
293 require(nonce == nonces[signatory]++, "Uni::delegateBySig: invalid nonce");
294 require(block.timestamp <= expiry, "Uni::delegateBySig: signature expired");
295 return _delegate(signatory, delegatee);
296
297
298 /**
299 /**
300 * @notice Gets the current votes balance for 'account'
301 * @param account The address to get votes balance
```

LOW

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Source file

/governance/yzftoken.sol

Locations

```
217 | require(signatory != address(0), "Uni::permit: invalid signature");
218 | require(signatory == owner, "Uni::permit: unauthorized");
219 | require(block.timestamp <= deadline, "Uni::permit: signature expired");
220 |
221 | allowances[owner][spender] = amount;
222 |
223 | emit Approval(owner, spender, amount);
224 | }
225 |
```

LOW

Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.

SWC-120

The environment variable "block.number" looks like it might be used as a source of randomness. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

Source file

/governance/yzftoken.sol

Locations

```
316 | require(blockNumber < block.number, "Uni::getPriorVotes: not yet determined");
317 |
318 | uint32 nCheckpoints = numCheckpoints[account];
319 | if (nCheckpoints == 0) {
320 |     return 0;
```

LOW

Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness.

SWC-120

The environment variable "block.number" looks like it might be used as a source of randomness. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

Source file

/governance/yzftoken.sol

Locations

```
387 |
388 | function _writeCheckpoint(address delegatee, uint32 nCheckpoints, uint96 oldVotes, uint96 newVotes) internal {
389 |     uint32 blockNumber = safe32(block.number, "Uni::_writeCheckpoint: block number exceeds 32 bits");
390 |
391 |     if (nCheckpoints > 0 && checkpoints[delegatee][nCheckpoints - 1].fromBlock == blockNumber) {
392 |         if (nCheckpoints > 0 && checkpoints[delegatee][nCheckpoints - 1].fromBlock == blockNumber) {
393 |             checkpoints[delegatee][nCheckpoints - 1].votes = newVotes;
394 |         } else {
```

LOW

A control flow decision is made based on The block.number environment variable.

SWC-120

The block.number environment variable is used to determine a control flow decision. Note that the values of variables like coinbase, gaslimit, block number and timestamp are predictable and can be manipulated by a malicious miner. Also keep in mind that attackers know hashes of earlier blocks. Don't use any of those environment variables as sources of randomness and be aware that use of these variables introduces a certain level of trust into miners.

Source file

/governance/yzftoken.sol

Locations

```
314  */
315  function getPriorVotes(address account, uint blockNumber) public view returns (uint96) {
316  require(blockNumber < block.number, "Uni::getPriorVotes: not yet determined");
317
318  uint32 nCheckpoints = numCheckpoints account;
319  if (nCheckpoints == 0) {
320  if (nCheckpoints == 0) {
321  return 0;
322  }
```