

SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT



Customer: SDAO

Date: March 10th, 2022



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

The report containing confidential information can be used internally by the Customer, or it can be disclosed publicly after all vulnerabilities are fixed — upon a decision of the Customer.

Document

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for SDAO.
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Туре	ERC20 Converter
Platform	EVM
Language	Solidity
Methods	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided
	Verification, Manual Review
Repository	<pre>https://gitlab.com/nunet/upgradable-tokens</pre>
Commit	c4c0b77524df3890221269226bc13b2d6da08d4f
Technical	NO
Documentation	
JS tests	YES
Website	<pre>https://singularitydao.ai/</pre>
Timeline	04 MARCH 2022 - 10 MARCH 2022
Changelog	10 MARCH 2022 - INITIAL AUDIT



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Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by SDAO (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of the Customer's smart contracts.

Scope

The scope of the project is smart contracts in the repository:

Repository:

https://gitlab.com/nunet/upgradable-tokens

Commit:

c4c0b77524df3890221269226bc13b2d6da08d4f

Technical Documentation: No

JS tests: Yes; in tests directory

Contracts:

NuNetUpgradeableToken.sol NuNetUpgradeableTokenV2.sol NuNetUpgradeableTokenV3.sol

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered:

Category	Check Item
Code review	ReentrancyOwnership TakeoverTimestamp Dependence
	 Gas Limit and Loops Transaction-Ordering Dependence Style guide violation EIP standards violation Unchecked external call Unchecked math
	 Unsafe type inference Implicit visibility level Deployment Consistency Repository Consistency
Functional review	 Business Logics Review Functionality Checks Access Control & Authorization Escrow manipulation Token Supply manipulation Assets integrity User Balances manipulation Data Consistency Kill-Switch Mechanism



Executive Summary

Score measurements details can be found in the corresponding section of the methodology.

Documentation quality

The customer has neither provided any functional nor technical requirements.

Total Documentation Quality score is 0 out of 10.

Code quality

Total CodeQuality score is **6** out of **10**. Too long lines. No DocBlocks. Spacing issues.

Architecture quality

Architecture quality score is **8** out of **10**. The outdated compiler version is used. Some functions could be declared pure, some external.

Security score

As a result of the audit, security engineers found 1 low severity issue. Security score is 10 out of 10. All found issues are displayed in the "Issues overview" section of the report.

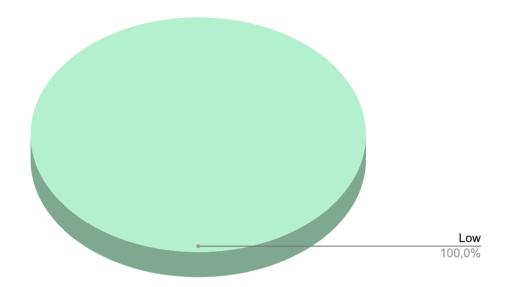
Summary

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart has the following score: **8.4**





Graph 1. The distribution of vulnerabilities after the audit.





Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a 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 assets loss or data manipulations.
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that can't have a significant impact on execution



Audit overview

Critical

No critical issues were found.

High

No high severity issues were found.

■ Medium

No medium severity issues were found.

Low

1. A public function that could be declared external

public functions that are never called by the contract should be declared external.

Contract: NuNetUpgradeableToken.sol, NuNetUpgradeableTokenV2.sol,
NuNetUpgradeableTokenV3.sol

Functions: decimals, burn, additionalMint

Recommendation: Use the **external** attribute for functions never called from the contract.

Status: New

2. A view function that could be declared pure

view functions that are neither access contract state nor do external
calls should be declared pure to save gas.

Contract: NuNetUpgradeableToken.sol, NuNetUpgradeableTokenV2.sol, NuNetUpgradeableTokenV3.sol

Functions: decimals

Recommendation: Use the pure attribute for functions never access

state.

Status: New



Recommendations

- 1. Please follow solidity recommendations for the code formatting.
- 2. To minimize gas usages try to use pure functions, instead of view.
- 3. Try using a more modern compiler version, e.g. 0.8.11

Contracts: NuNetUpgradeableToken.sol, NuNetUpgradeableTokenV2.sol,
NuNetUpgradeableTokenV3.sol



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, bug-free 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 the security of smart contracts.

Technical Disclaimer

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