Findings

1. Integer Arithmetic Bugs

SWC ID: 101Severity: High

• Estimated Gas Usage: 1169 – 1545

• Relationships: CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation

• Description: The arithmetic operator can overflow. It is possible to cause an integer overflow or underflow in the arithmetic operation.

```
function calculateTopUpClaim(
   uint256 currentRecipientBalance,
   uint256 basedRewardCycleBlock,
   uint256 threshHoldTopUpRate,
   uint256 amount
) public view returns (uint256) {
    if (currentRecipientBalance == 0) {
      return block.timestamp + basedRewardCycleBlock;
   else {
       uint256 rate = amount.mul(100).div(currentRecipientBalance);
        if (uint256(rate) >= threshHoldTopUpRate) {
           uint256 incurCycleBlock = basedRewardCycleBlock.mul(uint256(rate)).div(100);
            if (incurCycleBlock >= basedRewardCycleBlock) {
                incurCycleBlock = basedRewardCycleBlock;
            return incurCycleBlock;
       return 0;
```

2. Integer Arithmetic Bugs

SWC ID: 101Severity: High

• Estimated Gas Usage: 21347 - 83534

• Relationships: CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation

• Description: The arithmetic operator can overflow. It is possible to cause an integer overflow or underflow in the arithmetic operation.

```
function lock(uint256 time) public virtual onlyOwner {
    _previousOwner = _owner;
    owner = address(0):
    _lockTime = block.timestamp + time;
    emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
}
```

3. Dependence on predictable environment variable

- SWC ID: 116
- Severity: Low
- Relationships: CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere
- Description: A control flow decision is made based on The block.timestamp environment variable. 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.

```
function unlock() public virtual {
    require( previousOwner == msg.sender, "You don't have permission to unlock");

467
468
469
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470
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}
function unlock() public virtual {
    require( previousOwner == msg.sender, "You don't have permission to unlock");
    require(block.timestamp > _lockTime , "Contract is locked until 7 days");
    emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, _previousOwner);
    _owner = _previousOwner;
}
471
}
472
```

4. Authorization through tx.origin

SWC ID: 115Severity: Low

• Relationships: CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function

• Description: Use of "tx.origin" as a part of authorization control. The tx.origin environment variable has been found to influence a control flow decision. Note that using "tx.origin" as a security control might cause a situation where a user inadvertently authorizes a smart contract to perform an action on their behalf. It is recommended to use "msg.sender" instead.

5. Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes

- SWC ID: 120
- Severity: Low
- Relationships: CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values
- Description: Potential use of "block.number" as source of randomness. 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.