Metasecurelabs analysis report

metasecurelabs.io

November 3, 2022

1 Introduction

1.1 storage_signed_integer_array

SWC _ID:

Description:solc versions 0.4.7-0.5.10 contain a compiler bug leading to incorrect values in signed integer arrays.

Example:

contract A int[3] $\text{ether}_b alances; //storagesignedintegerarrayfunctionbad0()private//...\text{ether}_b alances$

bad0() uses a (storage-allocated) signed integer array state variable to store the ether balances of three accounts. 1 is supposed to indicate uninitialized values but the Solidity bug makes these as 1, which could be exploited by the accounts.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.2 modifier_like_Sol_keyword

SWC _ID:

Description:A contract may contain modifier that looks similar to Solidity keyword

Example:

contract Contract modifier pub1ic()

function doSomething() pub1ic require(owner == msg.sender); owner = newOwner;

public is a modifier meant to look like a Solidity keyword.

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.3 arbitrary_from_in_transferFrom

SWC _ID:

Description:Something wrong happens when msg.sender is not used as 'from' in transferFrom.

Example:

function a(address from, address to, uint256 amount) public erc20.transferFrom(from, to, am);

Alice approves this contract to spend her ERC20 tokens. Bob can call a and specify Alice's address as the from parameter in transferFrom, allowing him to transfer Alice's tokens to himself.

}
}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.4 arithmetic

SWC _ID:

Description:This bug type consists of various arithmetic bugs: integer overflow/underflow, division issues, . * Integer overflow/underflow. An overflow/underflow happens when an arithmetic operation reaches the maximum or minimum size of a type. For instance if a number is stored in the uint8 type, it means that the number is stored in a 8 bits unsigned number ranging from 0 to 2^8-1.$In computer programming, an integer overflow occurs when an arithmetic operation attempts to create a$
$Division issues. Some wrong will happen when integer or float numbers are divided by zero.*$
$Type deduction overflow. In Solidity, when declaring a variable as type var, the compiler uses type deduction to a$

Example:

Integer overflow/underflow /* * @source: https://capturetheether.com/challenges/math/token-sale/ * @author: Steve Marx */ pragma solidity ^{0}.4.21; $contract TokenSaleChallenge mapping(address =>$

function TokenSaleChallenge(address $_player)public payable require(msg.value == 1ether)$;

function isComplete() public view returns (bool) return address(this).balance ¡ 1 ether;

function buy(uint256 numTokens) public payable require(msg.value == numTokens * PRICE$_P ER_T OKEN$);

balanceOf[msg.sender] += numTokens;

Division issues contract Division

/*function unsigned$_d ivision(uint32x, uint32y)returns(intr)//if(y == 0)throw;r = x/y;*$
/

function signed$_d ivision(intx, inty)returns(int)//if((y == 0)||((x == -2**255)(y == -1)))throw;re$

Type deduction overflow contract For$_T est...functionTest()payable public if(msg.value > 0.1ether)uint2$

}
}

DASP : Arithmetic

Found: true

1.5 storage_ABIEncoderV2_array

SWC _ID:

Description:solc versions 0.4.7-0.5.9 contain a compiler bug leading to incorrect ABI encoder usage.

Example:

contract A uint[2][3] bad$_arr$ = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]];

/* Array of arrays passed to abi.encode is vulnerable */ function bad() public bytes memory b = abi.encode(bad$_arr$);

abi.encode(bad$_arr$)$inacalltobad()willincorrectlyencodethearrayas[[1,2],[2,3],[3,4]]andleadtounintena$

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.6 dead_code

SWC _ID:

Description:In Solidity, it's possible to write code that does not produce the intended effects. Currently, the solidity compiler will not return a warning for effect-free code. This can lead to the introduction of "dead" code that does not properly performing an intended action.

For example, it's easy to miss the trailing parentheses in msg.sender.call.value(xx)("");, which could lead to a function proceeding without transferring funds to msg.sender. Also, internal functions could be 'dead' when they are not invoked.

Example:

pragma solidity ^{0}.5.0;

contract DepositBox mapping(address =¿ uint) balance;

// Accept deposit function deposit(uint amount) public payable require(msg.value == amount, 'incorrect amount'); // Should update user balance balance[msg.sender] = amount;

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.7 func_modifying_storage_array_by_value

SWC _ID:

Description:Arrays passed to a function that expects reference to a storage array.

Example:

contract Memory uint[1] public x; // storage

function f() public f1(x); // update x f2(x); // do not update x

function f1(uint[1] storage arr) internal // by reference arr[0] = 1;

function f2(uint[1] arr) internal // by value arr[0] = 2;

Bob calls f(). Bob assumes that at the end of the call x[0] is 2, but it is 1. As a result, Bob's usage of the contract is incorrect.
}
}
DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.8 strict_balance_equality

SWC _ID:

Description:Contracts can behave erroneously when they strictly assume a specific Ether balance. It is always possible to forcibly send ether to a contract (without triggering its fallback function), using selfdestruct, or by mining to the account. In the worst case scenario this could lead to DOS conditions that might render the contract unusable.

Example:
if (address(this).balance == 42 ether) /* ... */ secure alternative:
if (address(this).balance ¿= 42 ether) /* ... */
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.9 overpowered_role

SWC _ID:

Description:This function is callable only from one address. Therefore, the system depends heavily on this address. In this case, there are scenarios that may lead to undesirable consequences for investors, e.g. if the private key of this address becomes compromised.

Example:
pragma solidity 0.4.25;
contract Crowdsale
address public owner;
uint rate; uint cap;
constructor() owner = msg.sender;
function setRate($_r ate$)$publiconlyOwnerrate =_r ate$;
function setCap($_c ap$)$publicrequire(msg.sender == owner); cap =_c ap$;
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.10 erc20_event_not_indexed

SWC _ID:

Description:Events defined by the ERC20 specification that should have some parameters as indexed.

Example:

contract ERC20Bad // ... event Transfer(address from, address to, uint value); event Approval(address owner, address spender, uint value);

// ...

Transfer and Approval events should have the 'indexed' keyword on their two first parameters, as defined by the ERC20 specification. Failure to include these keywords will exclude the parameter data in the transaction/block's bloom filter, so external tooling searching for these parameters may overlook them and fail to index logs from this token contract.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.11 unused_retval

SWC _ID:

Description:The return value of an external call is not stored in a local or state variable.

Example:

contract MyConc using SafeMath for uint; function my$_f unc(uinta, uintb)publica.add(b)$;

MyConc calls add of SafeMath, but does not store the result in a. As a result, the computation has no effect.

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: true

1.12 extra_gas_in_loops

SWC _ID:

Description:State variable, .balance, or .length of non-memory array is used in the condition of for or while loop. In this case, every iteration of loop consumes extra gas.

Example:

In the following example, limiter variable is accessed on every for-loop iteration:

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract NewContract uint limiter = 100;

function longLoop() for(uint i = 0; i ¡ limiter; i++) /* ... */

}

}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.13 uninitialized_state_variable

SWC _ID:
Description:Some unexpected error may happen when state variables are not uninitialized.
Example:
contract Uninitialized address destination;
function transfer() payable public destination.transfer(msg.value);
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: true

1.14 pre-declare_usage_of_local

SWC _ID:
Description:Using a variable before the declaration is stepped over (either because it is later declared, or declared in another scope).
Example:
contract C function f(uint z) public returns (uint) uint y = x + 9 + z; // 'z' is used pre-declaration uint x = 7;
if (z uint max = 5; // ...
// 'max' was intended to be 5, but it was mistakenly declared in a scope and not assigned (so it is zero). for (uint i = 0; i ¡ max; i++) x += 1;
return x;
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.15 race_condition

SWC _ID:
Description:Since miners always get rewarded via gas fees for running code on behalf of externally owned addresses (EOA), users can specify higher fees to have their transactions mined more quickly. Since the Ethereum blockchain is public, everyone can see the contents of others' pending transactions. This means if a given user is revealing the solution to a puzzle or other valuable secret, a malicious user can steal the solution and copy their transaction with higher fees to preempt the original solution. If developers of smart contracts are not careful, this situation can lead to practical and devastating front-running attacks.

Example:

In this example, one can front-run transactions to claim his/her reward before the owner reduces the reward amount.

pragma solidity ^{0}.4.16;

contract EthTxOrderDependenceMinimal address public owner; bool public claimed; uint public reward;

function EthTxOrderDependenceMinimal() public owner = msg.sender;

function setReward() public payable require (!claimed); require(msg.sender == owner); owner.transfer(reward); reward = msg.value;

function claimReward(uint256 submission) require (!claimed); require(submission ¡ 10); msg.sender.transfer(reward); claimed = true;

}

}

DASP : Front Running

Found: true

1.16 unchecked_calls

SWC _ID:

Description:The return value of a message call is not checked. Execution will resume even if the called contract throws an exception. If the call fails accidentally or an attacker forces the call to fail, this may cause unexpected behaviour in the subsequent program logic.

Example:

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract ReturnValue

checked function callchecked(address callee) public require(callee.call());

function callnotchecked(address callee) public callee.call();

}

}

DASP : Unchecked Low Level Calls

Found: true

1.17 locked_money

SWC _ID:

Description:Contracts programmed to receive ether should implement a way to withdraw it, i.e., call transfer (recommended), send, or call.value at least once..

Example:

In the following example, contracts programmed to receive ether does not call transfer, send, or call.value function:

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract BadMarketPlace function deposit() payable require(msg.value ¿ 0);

}

}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.18 incorrect_ERC20_interface

SWC _ID:

Description:Incorrect return values for ERC20 functions. A contract compiled with Solidity ¿ 0.4.22 interacting with these functions will fail to execute them, as the return value is missing.

Example:

contract Token function transfer(address to, uint value) external; //...

Token.transfer does not return a boolean. Bob deploys the token. Alice creates a contract that interacts with it but assumes a correct ERC20 interface implementation. Alice's contract is unable to interact with Bob's contract.

}
}
DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.19 unused_function_should_be_external

SWC _ID:

Description:A function with public visibility modifier that is not called internally. Changing visibility level to external increases code readability. Moreover, in many cases functions with external visibility modifier spend less gas comparing to functions with public visibility modifier.

Example:

In the following example, functions with both public and external visibility modifiers are used:

contract Token
mapping (address =¿ uint256) internal $_b alances$;
function transfer$_p ublic(addressto, uint256value) publicrequire(value <=_b alances[msg.sender])$;
$_b alances[msg.sender] - = value;_b alances[to] + = value$;
function transfer$_e xternal(addressto, uint256value) externalrequire(value <=_b alances[msg.sender])$;
$_b alances[msg.sender] - = value;_b alances[to] + = value$;
The second function requires less gas.
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: true

1.20 uninitialized_func_pointer

SWC _ID:

Description:this.balance will include the value sent by msg.value, which might lead to incorrect computation.

Example:

contract Bug function buy() public payable uint minted = msg.value * (1000 / address(this).balance); // ...

buy is meant to compute a price that changes a ratio over the contract's balance. .balance will include msg.value and lead to an incorrect price computation.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.21 reentrancy

SWC _ID:

Description:One of the major dangers of calling external contracts is that they can take over the control flow. In the reentrancy attack (a.k.a. recursive call attack), a malicious contract calls back into the calling contract before the first invocation of the function is finished. This may cause the different invocations of the function to interact in undesirable ways.

Example:

/* * @source: http://blockchain.unica.it/projects/ethereum-survey/attacks.htmlsimpledao * @author: - * @vulnerable$_a t_l ines$: 19 * /

pragma solidity ^{0}.4.2;

contract SimpleDAO mapping (address =¿ uint) public credit;

function donate(address to) payable credit[to] += msg.value;

function withdraw(uint amount) if (credit[msg.sender]¿= amount) // ¡yes¿ ¡report¿ REENTRANCY bool res = msg.sender.call.value(amount)(); credit[msg.sender]-=amount;

}

}

DASP : Reentrancy

Found: true

1.22 visibility

SWC _ID:

Description:The default function visibility level in contracts is public, in interfaces - external, and the state variable default visibility level is internal. In contracts, the fallback function can be external or public. In interfaces, all the functions should be declared as external. Explicitly define function visibility to prevent confusion. Additionally, the visibility of state variables could be a problem. labeling the visibility explicitly makes it easier to catch incorrect assumptions about who can access the variable.

Example:

In this example, a specific modifier, such as public, is not used when declaring a function:

function foo();

Preferred alternatives:

function foo() public; function foo() internal;

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: true

1.23 state_variable_shadowing

SWC _ID:

Description:Solidity allows for ambiguous naming of state variables when inheritance is used. Contract A with a variable x could inherit contract B that also has a state variable x defined. This would result in two separate versions of x, one of them being accessed from contract A and the other one from contract B. In more complex contract systems this condition could go unnoticed and subsequently lead to security issues.

Example:

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract Tokensale uint public hardcap = 10000 ether;

function Tokensale()

function fetchCap() public constant returns(uint) return hardcap;

contract Presale is Tokensale //uint hardcap = 1000 ether; //If the hardcap variables were both needed we would have to rename one to fix this. function Presale() Tokensale() hardcap = 1000 ether;

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.24 call_without_data

SWC _ID:

Description:Using low-level call function with no arguments provided.

Example:

In the following example, call function is used for ETH transfer: pragma solidity 0.4.24;

contract MyContract

function withdraw() if (msg.sender.call.value(1)()) /*...*/

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.25 incorrect_modifier

SWC _ID:

Description:If a modifier does not execute $_o rrevert, theexecutionofthefunctionwillreturnthedefaultu$

Example:

modidfier myModif() if(..) $_; functionget()myModifreturns(uint)$

If the condition in myModif is false, the execution of get() will return 0.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.26 builtin_symbol_shadowing

SWC _ID:

Description:Something wrong may happen when built-in symbols are shadowed by local variables, state variables, functions, modifiers, or events.

Example:

pragma solidity ^{0}.4.24;

contract Bug uint now; // Overshadows current time stamp.

function assert(bool condition) public // Overshadows built-in symbol for providing assertions.

function get$_n ext_e xpiration(uintearlier_t ime)privatereturns(uint)returnnow + 259200; //Referenceso$

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.27 address_hardcoded

SWC _ID:

Description:The contract contains unknown address. This address might be used for some malicious activity. Please check hardcoded address and it's usage.

Example:

In the following contract, the address is specified in the source code:

pragma solidity 0.4.24; contract C function f(uint a, uint b) pure returns (address) address public multisig = 0xf64B584972FE6055a770477670208d737Fff282f; return multisig;

Do not forget to check the contract at the address 0xf64B584972FE6055a770477670208d737Fff282f for vulnerabilities.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.28 wrong_signature

SWC _ID:

Description:In Solidity, the function signature is defined as the canonical expression of the basic prototype without data location specifier, i.e. the function name with the parenthesised list of parameter types. Parameter types are split by a single comma - no spaces are used. This means one should use uint256 and int256 instead of uint or int.

Example:

This code uses incorrect function signature:

pragma solidity ^{0}.5.1; $contractSignaturefunctioncallFoo(addressaddr, uintvalue)publicreturns(bool)b$

Use "foo(uint256)" instead.

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.29 msg.value_in_loop

SWC _ID:

Description:It is error-prone to use msg.value inside a loop.

Example:

contract MsgValueInLoop mapping (address =¿ uint256) balances;

function bad(address[] memory receivers) public payable for (uint256 i=0; i ¡ receivers.length; i++) balances[receivers[i]] += msg.value;

msg.value should be tracked through a local variable and decrease its amount on every iteration/usage.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.30 right_to_left_char

SWC _ID:

Description:Malicious actors can use the Right-To-Left-Override unicode character to force RTL text rendering and confuse users as to the real intent of a contract.

Example:

/* * @source: https://youtu.be/P$_{M}td5Fc_{3}E$ * @$author$: $ShaharZini$ * /$pragmasolidity^{0}$.5.0;

contract GuessTheNumber uint $_{s}ecretNumber$; $addresspayable_{o}wner$; $eventsuccess(string)$; $eventwro$

function guess(uint n) payable public require(msg.value == 1 ether);

uint p = address(this).balance; checkAndTransferPrize(/*The prize/*rebmun desseug*/n , p/* /*The user who should benefit */,msg.sender);

function checkAndTransferPrize(uint p, uint n, address payable guesser) internal returns(bool) if(n == $_{s}ecretNumber)guesser.transfer(p); emitsuccess("Youguessedthecorrectnu
}
}
DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.31 local_variable_shadowing

SWC _ID:
Description:Something wrong may happen when local variables shadowing state variables or other local variables.
Example:
pragma solidity ^{0}.4.24;
contract Bug uint owner;
function sensitive$_{f}unction(addressowner)public//...require(owner == msg.sender)$;
function alternate$_{s}ensitive_{f}unction()publicaddressowner = msg.sender; //...require(owner == msg.
sensitive$_{f}unction.ownershadowsBug.owner.Asaresult, theuseofownerinsensitive_{f}unctionmightbeinc
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.32 use_after_delete

SWC _ID:
Description:Using values of variables after they have been explicitly deleted may lead to unexpected behavior or compromise.
Example:
mapping(address =¿ uint) public balances; function f() public delete balances[msg.sender]; msg.sender.transfer(balances[msg.sender]);
balances[msg.sender] is deleted before it's sent to the caller, leading the transfer to always send zero.
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.33 incorrect_shift_in_assembly

SWC _ID:
Description:The values in a shift operation could be reversed (in a wrong order)
Example:
contract C function f() internal returns (uint a) assembly a := shr(a, 8)
}

}
DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.34 deprecated_standards

SWC _ID:

Description:Several functions and operators in Solidity are deprecated. Using them leads to reduced code quality. With new major versions of the Solidity compiler, deprecated functions and operators may result in side effects and compile errors. Deprecated Alternative suicide(address) selfdestruct(address) block.blockhash(uint) blockhash(uint) sha3(...) keccak256(...) callcode(...) delegatecall(...) throw revert() msg.gas gasleft constant view var corresponding type name

Example:

pragma solidity 0.4.24;

contract BreakThisHash bytes32 hash; uint birthday; constructor(bytes32 $_h ash)publicpayablehash =_h ash; birthday = now$;

function kill(bytes password) external if (sha3(password) != hash) throw; suicide(msg.sender);

function hashAge() public constant returns(uint) return(now - birthday);

Use keccak256, selfdestruct, revert() instead.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.35 costly_ops_in_loop

SWC _ID:

Description:Costly operations inside a loop might waste gas, so optimizations are justified.

Example:

contract CostlyOperationsInLoop

uint $\text{loop}_c ount = 100; uintstate_v ariable = 0$;

function bad() external for (uint i=0; i ¡ $\text{loop}_c ount; i++)state_v ariable++$;

function good() external uint $\text{local}_v ariable = state_v ariable; for(uinti = 0; i < loop_c ount; i{+}{+})local_v ariable++; state_v ariable = local_v ariable; Incrementingstate_v ariableinaloopi of - gas.$

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.36 function_declared_return_but_no_return

SWC _ID:

Description:Function doesn't initialize return value. As result default value will be returned.

Example:

In the following example, the function's signature only denotes the type of the return value, but the function's body does not contain return statement:

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract NewContract uint minimumBuy;

function setMinimumBuy(uint256 newMinimumBuy) returns (bool) minimumBuy = newMinimumBuy;

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.37 multiple_constructor_schemes

SWC _ID:

Description:Multiple constructor definitions in the same contract (using new and old schemes).

Example:

contract A uint x; constructor() public x = 0; function A() public x = 1;

function test() public returns(uint) return x;

In Solidity 0.4.22, a contract with both constructor schemes will compile. The first constructor will take precedence over the second, which may be unintended.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.38 byte_array_instead_bytes

SWC _ID:

Description:Use bytes instead of byte[] for lower gas consumption.

Example:

In the following example, byte array is used:

pragma solidity 0.4.24;

contract C byte[] someVariable; ...

Alternative:

pragma solidity 0.4.24;

contract C bytes someVariable; ...

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.39 short_addresses

SWC _ID:
Description:MISSING
Example:
MISSING
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.40 uninitialized_storage_pointer

SWC _ID:
Description:An uninitialized storage variable will act as a reference to the first state variable, and can override a critical variable.
Example:
contract Uninitialized address owner = msg.sender;
struct St uint a;
function func() St st; st.a = 0x0; Bob calls func. As a result, owner is overridden to 0.
}
}
DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.41 pausable_modifier_absence

SWC _ID:
Description:ERC20 balance/allowance is modified without whenNotPaused modifier (in pausable contract).x
Example:
function buggyTransfer(address to, uint256 value) external returns (bool) balanceOf[msg.sender] -= value; balanceOf[to] += value; return true;
In a pausable contract, buggyTransfer performs a token transfer but does not use Pausable's whenNotPaused modifier. If the token admin/owner pauses the ERC20 contract to trigger an emergency stop, it will not apply to this function. This results in Txs transferring even in a paused state, which corrupts the contract balance state and affects recovery.
}
}
DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.42 useless_compare

SWC _ID:

Description:A variable compared to itself is probably an error as it will always return true for ==, ¿=, ¡= and always false for ¡, ¿ and !=. In addition, some comparison are also tautologies or contradictions.

Example:

function check(uint a) external returns(bool) return (a ¿= a);

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.43 benign_reentrancy

SWC _ID:

Description:Some re-entrancy bugs have no adverse effect since its exploitation would have the same effect as two consecutive calls.

Example:

function callme() if(! (msg.sender.call()())) throw; counter += 1

callme() contains a benign reentrancy.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.44 divide_before_multiply

SWC _ID:

Description:Solidity operates only with integers. Thus, if the division is done before the multiplication, the rounding errors can increase dramatically. Vulnerability type by SmartDec classification: Precision issues.

Example:

In the following example, amount variable is divided by DELIMITER and then multiplied by BONUS. Thus, a rounding error appears (consider amount = 9000):

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract MyContract

uint constant BONUS = 500; uint constant DELIMITER = 10000;

function calculateBonus(uint amount) returns (uint) return amount/DELIMITER*BONUS;

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.45 should_be_pure

SWC _ID:

Description:In Solidity, function that do not read from the state or modify it can be declared as pure.

Example:

Here is the example of correct pure-function:

pragma solidity ^{0}.4.16;

contract C function f(uint a, uint b) pure returns (uint) return a * (b + 42) + now;

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.46 del_structure_containing_mapping

SWC _ID:

Description:A deletion in a structure containing a mapping will not delete the mapping (see the Solidity documentation). The remaining data may be used to compromise the contract.

Example:

struct BalancesStruct address owner; mapping(address =¿ uint) balances; mapping(address =¿ BalancesStruct) public stackBalance;

function remove() internal delete stackBalance[msg.sender];

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.47 msg.value_equals_zero

SWC _ID:

Description:The msg.value == 0 condition check is meaningless in most cases.

Example:

msg.value == 0

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.48 unused_state_variables

SWC _ID:

Description:Unused variables are allowed in Solidity and they do not pose a direct security issue. It is best practice though to avoid them as they can: * cause an increase in computations (and unnecessary gas consumption) * indicate bugs or malformed data structures and they are generally a sign of poor code quality * cause code noise and decrease readability of the code

Example:

pragma solidity ¿=0.5.0; pragma experimental ABIEncoderV2;

import "./base.sol";

contract DerivedA is Base // i is not used in the current contract A i = A(1);

int internal j = 500;

function call(int a) public assign1(a);

function assign3(A memory x) public returns (uint) return g[1] + x.a + uint(j);

function ret() public returns (int) return this.e();

int internal j = 500; function call(int a) public assign1(a);

function assign3(A memory x) public returns (uint) return g[1] + x.a + uint(j);

function ret() public returns (int) return this.e();

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.49 denial_of_service

SWC _ID:

Description:Denial of service (DoS) is deadly in the world of Ethereum: while other types of applications can eventually recover, smart contracts can be taken offline forever by just one of these attacks. DoS can happen in the following cases: * External calls can fail accidentally or deliberately, which can cause a DoS condition in the contract. Particularly, DoS would happen if there is a loop where external calls are not isolated. * A large number of loops may consume gas, so it is possible that the function exceeds the block gas limit, and transactions calling it will never be confirmed. * An inappropriate type inference in the loop (e.g., literal -¿ uint8) may cause a infinite loop. * Recursive external calls may consume a large number of callstacks, which may lead to DoS.

Example:

for (var i = 0; i ¡ array.length; i++) /* ... */

}

}

DASP : Denial of Services

Found: true

1.50 array_length_manipulation

SWC _ID:

Description:The length of the dynamic array is changed directly. In the following case, the appearance of gigantic arrays is possible and it can lead to a storage overlap attack (collisions with other data in storage).

Example:

pragma solidity 0.4.24;
contract dataStorage uint[] public data;
function writeData(uint[] $_{d}ata)external for(uinti = data.length; i <_{d} ata.length; i + +)data.length + +
}
}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.51 constant_state_variable

SWC _ID:

Description:There is a conflict if the same base constructor is called with arguments from two different locations in the same inheritance hierarchy.

Example:

pragma solidity ^{0}.4.0;
contract A uint num = 5; constructor(uint x) public num += x;
contract B is A constructor() A(2) public /* ... */
contract C is A constructor() A(3) public /* ... */
contract D is B, C constructor() public /* ... */
}
}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.52 access_control

SWC _ID:

Description:Access Control issues are common in all programs, not just smart contracts. In fact, it's number 5 on the OWASP top 10. One usually accesses a contract's functionality through its public or external functions. While insecure visibility settings give attackers straightforward ways to access a contract's private values or logic, access control bypasses are sometimes more subtle. These vulnerabilities can occur in the following cases: * Contracts use the deprecated tx.origin to validate callers * Handling large authorization logic with lengthy require * Making reckless use of delegatecall in proxy libraries or proxy contracts. Delegate calling into untrusted contracts is very dangerous, as the code at the target address can change any storage values of the caller and has full control over the caller's balance. * Due to missing or insufficient access controls, malicious parties can withdraw some or all Ether from the contract

account. * Due to missing or insufficient access controls, malicious parties can self-destruct the contract.

Example:

contract TestContract is MultiOwnable

function withdrawAll() msg.sender.transfer(this.balance);

}

}

DASP : Access control

Found: true

1.53 ignore

SWC _ID:

Description:Other trivial bug types.

Example:

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: true

1.54 controlled_lowlevel_call

SWC _ID:

Description:Low-level call with a user-controlled data field

Example:

address token;

function call$_token(bytesdata)token.call(data)$;

token‘ points to an ERC20 token. Bob uses call$_tokentocallthetransferfunctionoftokentowithdrawallto$

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: true

1.55 dangerous_enum_conversion

SWC _ID:

Description:out-of-range enum conversion may occur (solc ¡ 0.4.5).

Example:

pragma solidity 0.4.2; contract Test enum Ea function bug(uint a) public returns(E) return E(a);

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.56 should_be_view

SWC _ID:

Description:In Solidity, functions that do not read from the state or modify it can be declared as view.

Example:

Here is the example of correct view-function:

contract C function f(uint a, uint b) view returns (uint) return a * (b + 42) + now;

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.57 uninitialized_local_variable

SWC _ID:

Description:Some unexpected error may happen when local variables are not uninitialized.

Example:

contract Uninitialized is Owner function withdraw() payable public only-Owner address to; to.transfer(this.balance)

Bob calls transfer. As a result, all Ether is sent to the address 0x0 and is lost.

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.58 reused_base_constructors

SWC _ID:

Description:There is a conflict if the same base constructor is called with arguments from two different locations in the same inheritance hierarchy.

Example:

pragma solidity ^{0}.4.0;

contract A uint num = 5; constructor(uint x) public num += x;

contract B is A constructor() A(2) public /* ... */

contract C is A constructor() A(3) public /* ... */

contract D is B, C constructor() public /* ... */

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.59 blockhash_current

SWC _ID:

Description:blockhash function returns a non-zero value only for 256 last blocks. Besides, it always returns 0 for the current block, i.e. blockhash(block.number) always equals to 0.

Example:

In the following example, currentBlockBlockhash function always returns 0:

pragma solidity 0.4.25;

contract MyContract function currentBlockHash() public view returns(bytes32) return blockhash(block.number);

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns

Found: false

1.60 payable_func_using_delegatecall_in_loop

SWC _ID:

Description:The same msg.value amount may be incorrectly accredited multiple times when using delegatecall inside a loop in a payable function.

Example:

contract DelegatecallInLoop

mapping (address =¿ uint256) balances;

function bad(address[] memory receivers) public payable for (uint256 i = 0; i ¡ receivers.length; i++) address(this).delegatecall(abi.encodeWithSignature("addBalance(address)", receivers[i]));

function addBalance(address a) public payable balances[a] += msg.value;

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns

Found: false

1.61 using_send

SWC _ID:

Description:The send function is called inside checks instead of using transfer. The recommended way to perform checked ether payments is addr.transfer(x), which automatically throws an exception if the transfer is unsuccessful.

Example:

In the following example, the send function is used:

if(!addr.send(42 ether)) revert();

Preferred alternative:

addr.transfer(42 ether);

}

}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.62 time_manipulation

SWC _ID:

Description:From locking a token sale to unlocking funds at a specific time for a game, contracts sometimes need to rely on the current time. This is usually done via block.timestamp or its alias now in Solidity. But where does that value come from? From the miners! Because a transaction's miner has leeway in reporting the time at which the mining occurred, good smart contracts will avoid relying strongly on the time advertised.

Example:

contract TimedCrowdsale event Finished(); event notFinished();

// Sale should finish exactly at January 1, 2019 function isSaleFinished() private returns (bool) return block.timestamp ¿= 1546300800;

function run() public if (isSaleFinished()) emit Finished(); else emit notFinished();

}

}

DASP : Time Manipulation
Found: false

1.63 incorrect_ERC721_interface

SWC _ID:

Description:Incorrect return values for ERC721 functions. A contract compiled with solidity ¿ 0.4.22 interacting with these functions will fail to execute them, as the return value is missing.

Example:

contract Token function ownerOf(uint256 $_tokenId)external view returns(bool);$ //...

}

}

DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.64 redundant_code

SWC _ID:

Description:Redundant statements may have no effect.

Example:

contract RedundantStatementsContract

constructor() public uint; // Elementary Type Name bool; // Elementary Type Name RedundantStatementsContract; // Identifier

function test() public returns (uint) uint; // Elementary Type Name assert; // Identifier test; // Identifier return 777;

Each commented line references types/identifiers, but performs no action with them, so no code will be generated for such statements and they can be removed.

}
}

DASP : Unknown unknowns
Found: false

1.65 do_while_continue

SWC _ID:

Description:Prior to version 0.5.0, Solidity compiler handles continue inside do-while loop incorrectly: it ignores while condition.

Example:

The following loop is infinite:
do continue; while(false);
}
}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false

1.66 assert_state_change

SWC _ID:

Description:Incorrect use of assert(). See Solidity best practices.

Example:

contract A uint s_a;
function bad() public assert((s_a+ = 1) > 10); $The assert in bad() increments the state variables_a while che$
}
}

DASP : Unknown Unknowns
Found: false