

# Security Assessment for Inswap II.

February 01, 2024

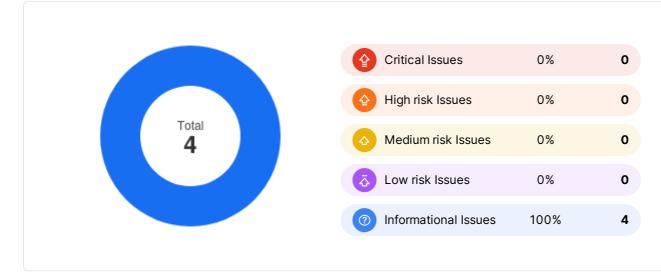


# **Executive Summary**

Overview	
Project Name	Inswap II
Codebase URL	https://github.com/inswapio/inswap-co ntracts
Scan Engine	Security Analyzer
Scan Time	2024/02/01 08:00:00
Commit Id	d5145f381c56c47e365814ba8599e9c19 f3dda4d

Total	
Critical Issues	0
High risk Issues	0
Medium risk Issues	0
Low risk Issues	0
Informational Issues	4

Critical Issues	The issue can cause large economic losses, large-scale data disorder, loss of control of authority management, failure of key functions, or indirectly affect the correct operation of other smart contracts interacting with it.
High Risk Issues	The issue puts a large number of users' sensitive information at risk or is reasonably likely to lead to catastrophic impacts on clients' reputations or serious financial implications for clients and users.
Medium Risk Issues	The issue puts a subset of users' sensitive information at risk, would be detrimental to the client's reputation if exploited, or is reasonably likely to lead to moderate financial impact.
Low Risk Issues	The risk is relatively small and could not be exploited on a recurring basis, or is a risk that the client has indicated is low-impact in view of the client's business circumstances.
Informational Issue	The issue does not pose an immediate risk but is relevant to security best practices or Defence in Depth.





# **Summary of Findings**

MetaScan security assessment was performed on **February 01, 2024 08:00:00** on project **Inswap II** with the repository on branch **default branch**. The assessment was carried out by scanning the project's codebase using the scan engine **Security Analyzer**. There are in total **4** vulnerabilities / security risks discovered during the scanning session, among which **0** critical vulnerabilities, **0** high risk vulnerabilities, **0** medium risk vulnerabilities, **0** low risk vulnerabilities, **4** informational issues.

ID	Description	Severity	Alleviation
MSA-001	Redundant Check	Informational	Acknowledged
MSA-002	Missing Emitting Events	Informational	Acknowledged
MSA-003	Unused Private State Variable	Informational	Acknowledged
MSA-004	Checking on <b>registry</b> early	Informational	Acknowledged



## **Findings**



# Critical (0)

No Critical vulnerabilities found here



# High risk (0)

No High risk vulnerabilities found here



# Medium risk (0)

No Medium risk vulnerabilities found here



# **A** Low risk (0)

No Low risk vulnerabilities found here



# Informational (4)

### 1. Redundant Check



(?) Informational



Security Analyzer

Both the homogenize function and the homogenizeMany function validate the unplugs[token], meanwhile, the homogenizeMany function invokes the nomogenize function that already does the check on the unplugs[token], thus, there is no need to repeatedly do it from the homogenizeMany function.

File(s) Affected



InsRegistry.sol #150-175

```
function homogenize(address token, uint256 tokenId) public {
   require(unplugs[token], "Homogenization cannot be performed yet");
   Ins721 ins721 = Ins721(token);
   address owner = ins721.ownerOf(tokenId);
   require(owner == _msgSender(), "Not allow to homogenize");
    Ins20 ins20 = Ins20(bindings[address(ins721)]);
   ins20.mint(owner, ins721.toTick().lim);
   ins721.burn(tokenId);
   emit Inscribe(
       address(ins721),
       tokenId,
       address(0),
       string(ins721.applicationJson("burn"))
   );
}
function homogenizeMany(address token, uint256[] memory tokenIds) external {
   require(unplugs[token], "Homogenization cannot be performed yet");
   for (uint256 i = 0; i < tokenIds.length; ) {
       homogenize(token, tokenIds[i]);
       unchecked {
            ++i;
```

### Recommendation

Recommend removing the sanity check on the  ${\tt unplugs[token]}$  from the  ${\tt homogenizeMany}$  function.

### Alleviation Acknowledged

The team acknowledged this finding.

### 2. Missing Emitting Events





Security Analyzer

Functions update key state variables, like allocate(), deallocate(), are recommended to emit events to log the update.

### File(s) Affected



Ins20.sol #37-52

```
function allocate(address to, uint256 amount) public onlyRegistry {
   require(to != address(0), "Registry address cannot be address(0)");
   unchecked {
       mintableBalances[to] += amount;
function deallocate(address to, uint256 amount) public onlyRegistry {
       mintableBalances[to] >= amount,
        "Insufficient mintable balances"
   );
   unchecked {
       mintableBalances[to] -= amount;
```

### Recommendation

Recommend emitting event for updating key state variables.

### Alleviation Acknowledged

The team acknowledged this finding.

### 3. Unused Private State Variable



Informational



Security Analyzer

The private state variable binding is used in the constructor when deploying the Ins721 contract, however, it is never updated or used in other functions

### File(s) Affected

Ins721.sol #58-58

```
binding = _binding;
```

Ins721.sol #33-33

```
address private binding;
```

### Recommendation

Recommend removing the unused private state variable unbinding, or declaring it as immutable to save gas.

### Alleviation Acknowledged

The team acknowledged this finding.

### 4. Checking on registry early



(?) Informational



Security Analyzer

There is a sanity check on the registry from the transferFrom function, which could be done in the constructor, to reduce repeated checks on registry from the transferFrom function when users transfer NFT. Note that, the registry will not be updated after the deployment.

### File(s) Affected

Ins721.sol #57-57

```
registry = _registry;
```



Ins721.sol #75-75

```
require(registry != address(0), "Registry address cannot be address(0)");
```

### Recommendation

Recommend bringing the sanity check on  ${\tt registry}$  to the constructor.

Alleviation Acknowledged

The team acknowledged this finding.



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