



verichains

SECURITY AUDIT OF
STMAN VAULT AND BOXVAULT
SMART CONTRACT



Public Report

Apr 15, 2022

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Driving Technology > Forward

ABBREVIATIONS

Name	Description
Ethereum	An open source platform based on blockchain technology to create and distribute smart contracts and decentralized applications.
Ether (ETH)	A cryptocurrency whose blockchain is generated by the Ethereum platform. Ether is used for payment of transactions and computing services in the Ethereum network.
Smart contract	A computer protocol intended to digitally facilitate, verify or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract.
Solidity	A contract-oriented, high-level language for implementing smart contracts for the Ethereum platform.
Solc	A compiler for Solidity.
ERC20	ERC20 (BEP20 in Binance Smart Chain or xRP20 in other chains) tokens are blockchain-based assets that have value and can be sent and received. The primary difference with the primary coin is that instead of running on their own blockchain, ERC20 tokens are issued on a network that supports smart contracts such as Ethereum or Binance Smart Chain.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Security Audit Report prepared by Verichains Lab on Apr 15, 2022. We would like to thank the STMAN for trusting Verichains Lab in auditing smart contracts. Delivering high-quality audits is always our top priority.

This audit focused on identifying security flaws in code and the design of the STMAN Vault and BoxVault Smart Contract. The scope of the audit is limited to the source code files provided to Verichains. Verichains Lab completed the assessment using manual, static, and dynamic analysis techniques.

During the audit process, the audit team had identified no vulnerable issues in the contract code.

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1. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

1.1. About STMAN Vault and BoxVault Smart Contract

Anti-inflation Stickman's Battleground is an NFT game of survival with a free-to-play-to-earn mechanism.

1.2. Audit scope

This audit focused on identifying security flaws in code and the design of the STMAN Vault and BoxVault Smart Contract. It was conducted on the source code provided by the STMAN team.

The latest version of the following files were made available in the course of the review:

SHA256 Sum	File
a8aec3b5587391392e7687fc5917f500e1fb2df394125435496dfcb9c60c7305	BoxVault.sol
f3381f00a7656db59d0e52b5b7886c226a27d2b915d84b79d1a084b4bceaa44	Vault.sol

1.3. Audit methodology

Our security audit process for smart contract includes two steps:

- Smart contract codes are scanned/tested for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities using public and RK87, our in-house smart contract security analysis tool.
- Manual audit of the codes for security issues. The contracts are manually analyzed to look for any potential problems.

Following is the list of commonly known vulnerabilities that was considered during the audit of the smart contract:

- Integer Overflow and Underflow
- Timestamp Dependence
- Race Conditions
- Transaction-Ordering Dependence
- DoS with (Unexpected) revert
- DoS with Block Gas Limit
- Gas Usage, Gas Limit and Loops
- Redundant fallback function
- Unsafe type Inference
- Reentrancy

- Explicit visibility of functions state variables (external, internal, private and public)
- Logic Flaws

For vulnerabilities, we categorize the findings into categories as listed in table below, depending on their severity level:

SEVERITY LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
CRITICAL	A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning; creates a critical risk to the contract; required to be fixed immediately.
HIGH	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract with high impact; needs to be fixed with high priority.
MEDIUM	A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract with medium impact in a specific scenario; needs to be fixed.
LOW	An issue that does not have a significant impact, can be considered as less important.

Table 1. Severity levels

1.4. Disclaimer

Please note that security auditing cannot uncover all existing vulnerabilities, and even an audit in which no vulnerabilities are found is not a guarantee for a 100% secure smart contract. However, auditing allows discovering vulnerabilities that were unobserved, overlooked during development and areas where additional security measures are necessary.



2. AUDIT RESULT

2.1. Overview

The STMAN Vault and BoxVault Smart Contract was written in **Solidity** language, with the required version to be **^0.8.10**

2.1.1. BoxVault contract

The contract allows users to deposit tokens following the strategy of the STMAN team. All the deposited tokens may be **withdrawn** by the **owner** or the **WITHDRAWER_ROLE** user.

2.1.2. Vault contract

The contract has logic similar to the BoxVault contract which is mentioned above. The only difference is the **deposit** function of the **Vault** contract doesn't include the **emit** statement.

2.2. Findings

During the audit process, the audit team found no vulnerability in the given version of STMAN Vault and BoxVault Smart Contract.

Report for STMAN

Security Audit – STMAN Vault and BoxVault Smart Contract

Version: 1.0 – Public Report

Date: Apr 15, 2022



APPENDIX

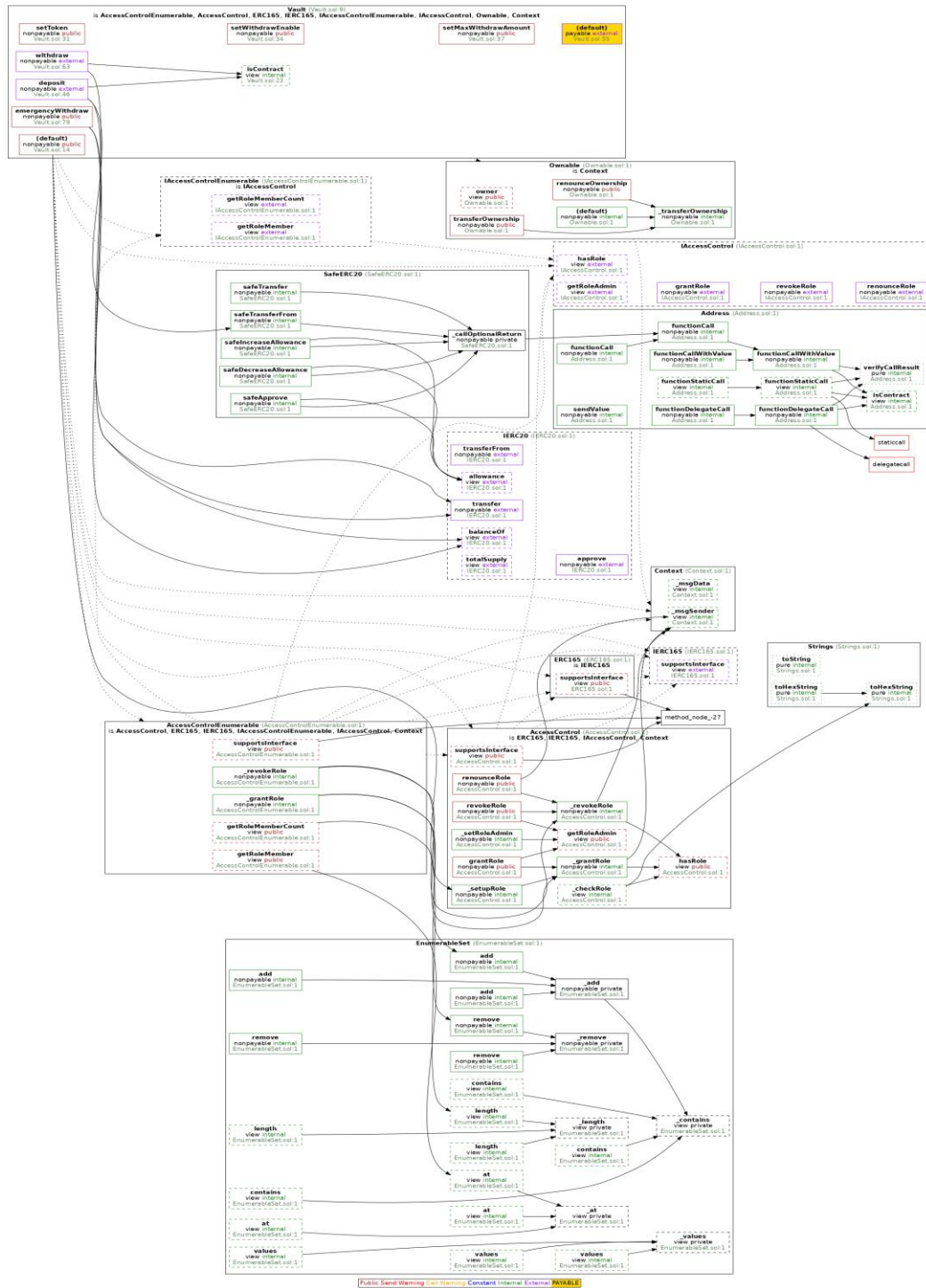


Image 1. Vault call graph

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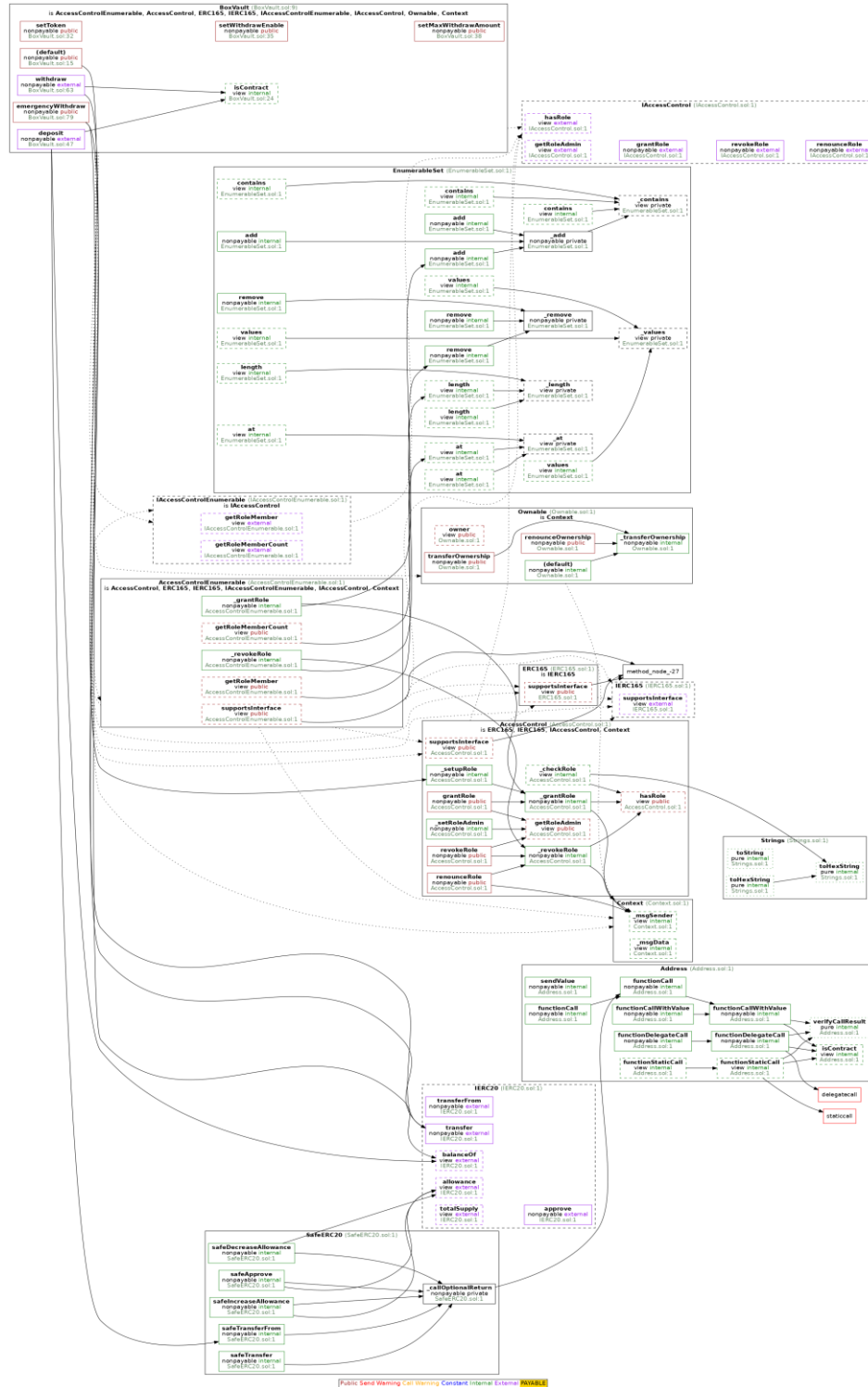


Image 2. BoxVault call graph

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3. VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Status/Change	Created by
1.0	<i>Apr 15, 2022</i>	Public Report	Verichains Lab

Table 2. Report versions history