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SECURITY AUDIT OF

STMAN TOKEN VESTING SMART CONTRACTS

Public Report

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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 *x*RP20 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 Mar 31, 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 Token Vesting Smart Contracts. 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 Token Vesting Smart Contracts

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 Token Vesting Smart Contracts. 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
561f27713f490f858ff86bb81abcee438e5b5bcd028f14e5bb85ecceb31fb6e5	**VestingCommunity.sol**
01f2ffe7c6fe9fd4906954b0417f3ded1c670b7cba4f10454eae868b55b14f07	**VestingEcoSystemAndReward.sol**
0d6f2f41e958e95af399678a6f3bd69c57310d613a7255ef3494366b0bc438f1	**VestingMarketing.sol**
7db35bff09ba0149323e5b9b5855fbe35d96ffd547f37cb6562b2d5ba52112a6	**VestingPrivateSale.sol**
a7bb74e5fc90a0d46fdd9e83103a38a4a1e9335f627d8922e2f29d3a69c303ce	**VestingPublicSale.sol**
92515ab30f869e2bff8abb2787130f831cb3e5b4807a4bd8cfef03b23893a10e	**VestingSeed.sol**
12f272c3ae92ea1b02f4898d05899b47d55b9d88125908a37e309a6d30340e9c	**VestingTeamAndFounder.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

2.2. Contract code

The STMAN Token Vesting Smart Contracts was written in Solidity language, with the required version to be ^0.8.10. The source code was written based on OpenZeppelin's library.

There are seven token vesting contracts in our audit scope which support the STMAN team to release the tokens after the TGE time following the categories in the white paper. They are VestingCommunity, VestingEcoSystemAndReward, VestingMarketing, VestingPrivateSale, VestingPublicSale, VestingSeed and VestingTeamAndFounder contracts.

All contracts comply with the document that STMAN provided (*https://docs.google.com/file/d/16gKHY52lzznpT94R2NAZ3c5aUWKRWckO/*).

2.3. Findings

During the audit process, the audit team found no vulnerability in the given version of the STMAN Token Smart Contracts.

3. VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Status/Change	Created by
1.0	*Mar 31, 2022*	Public Report	Verichains Lab

Table 2. Report versions history