

**HACKEN**

# SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

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**Customer:** Xtblock

**Date:** August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021

This document may contain confidential information about IT systems and the intellectual property of the Customer as well as information about potential vulnerabilities and methods of their exploitation.

The report containing confidential information can be used internally by the Customer, or it can be disclosed publicly after all vulnerabilities are fixed – upon a decision of the Customer.

## Document

<b>Name</b>	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for Xtblock.
<b>Approved by</b>	Andrew Matiukhin   CTO Hacken OU
<b>Type</b>	Locker contract
<b>Platform</b>	Ethereum / Solidity
<b>Methods</b>	Architecture Review, Functional Testing, Computer-Aided Verification, Manual Review
<b>Repository</b>	<a href="https://github.com/xtblock/locker-contract">https://github.com/xtblock/locker-contract</a>
<b>Commit</b>	7D92506FB4E68CB31C721534B946823989C78ED6
<b>Technical Documentation</b>	NO
<b>JS tests</b>	NO
<b>Timeline</b>	20 AUGUST 2021 - 24 AUGUST 2021
<b>Changelog</b>	23 AUGUST 2021 - INITIAL AUDIT 24 AUGUST 2021 - SECOND REVIEW



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## Introduction

Hacken OÜ (Consultant) was contracted by Xtblock (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of the Customer's smart contract and its code review conducted between August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2021 - August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2021. The second review conducted on August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

## Scope

The scope of the project is smart contracts in the repository:

**Repository:**

<https://github.com/xtblock/locker-contract>

**Commit:**

[7d92506fb4e68cb31c721534b946823989c78ed6](#)

**Technical Documentation:** No

**JS tests:** No

**Contracts:**

[Address.sol](#)

[IERC20.sol](#)

[SafeERC20.sol](#)

[SafeMath.sol](#)

[XTT-TokenTimeLock.sol](#)

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered:

Category	Check Item
Code review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Reentrancy</li><li>▪ Ownership Takeover</li><li>▪ Timestamp Dependence</li><li>▪ Gas Limit and Loops</li><li>▪ DoS with (Unexpected) Throw</li><li>▪ DoS with Block Gas Limit</li><li>▪ Transaction-Ordering Dependence</li><li>▪ Style guide violation</li><li>▪ Costly Loop</li><li>▪ ERC20 API violation</li><li>▪ Unchecked external call</li><li>▪ Unchecked math</li><li>▪ Unsafe type inference</li><li>▪ Implicit visibility level</li><li>▪ Deployment Consistency</li><li>▪ Repository Consistency</li><li>▪ Data Consistency</li></ul>

Functional review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Business Logics Review</li> <li>▪ Functionality Checks</li> <li>▪ Access Control &amp; Authorization</li> <li>▪ Escrow manipulation</li> <li>▪ Token Supply manipulation</li> <li>▪ Assets integrity</li> <li>▪ User Balances manipulation</li> <li>▪ Data Consistency manipulation</li> <li>▪ Kill-Switch Mechanism</li> <li>▪ Operation Trails &amp; Event Generation</li> </ul>
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## Executive Summary

According to the assessment, the Customer's smart contracts are well-secured.



Our team performed an analysis of code functionality, manual audit, and automated checks with Mythril and Slither. All issues found during automated analysis were manually reviewed, and important vulnerabilities are presented in the Audit overview section. All found issues can be found in the Audit overview section.

As a result of the audit, security engineers found **6** low severity issues.

After the second review security engineers found no issues in the code.



## Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description
<b>Critical</b>	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
<b>High</b>	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have a significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g., public access to crucial functions
<b>Medium</b>	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to assets loss or data manipulations.
<b>Low</b>	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused, etc. code snippets that can't have a significant impact on execution

## Audit overview

### ■ ■ ■ ■ Critical

No critical issues were found.

### ■ ■ ■ High

No high severity issues were found.

### ■ ■ Medium

No medium severity issues were found.

### ■ Low

#### 1. Incorrect versions of Solidity

The pragma header specifies a solidity version starting from 0.6.0 and up to 0.8.0 excluding it. But actually, the contract could not be compiled because constructor visibility was removed only since 0.7.0, therefore you cannot compile the contract using the most common 0.6.12 solidity version.

**Recommendation:** Please specify the strict version of solidity which were used to write code for. The recommended version is 0.7.6

**Fixed before the second review.**

#### 2. Missing event on release time change

Updating the release time for tokens is recommended to follow up with the emitting an event. This will make it easier to track the updates off-chain.

**Recommendation:** Please emit the event on updating the release time.

**Fixed before the second review.**

#### 3. Missing event on updating the unlocker

Updating the unlocker address is recommended to follow up with the emitting an event. This will make it easier to track the updates off-chain.

**Recommendation:** Please emit the event on updating the unlocker address.

**Fixed before the second review.**

#### 4. Missing zero-address validation

In both places, constructor and setUnlocker(address) functions there is no check for zero address which could lead to mistakenly setting some of them to 0x0

**Recommendation:** Please add a zero-check for addresses.

**Fixed before the second review.**

5. A public function that could be declared external

**public** functions that are never called by the contract should be declared **external** to save gas.

**Recommendation:** Use the **external** attribute for functions never called from the contract.

**Fixed before the second review.**

6. Maximum line length

The solidity provides style guides as well as code layout recommendations where they have a recommended maximum line length.

**Recommendation:** Please follow the recommended [maximum line length](#).

**Fixed before the second review.**





## Conclusion

Smart contracts within the scope were manually reviewed and analyzed with static analysis tools.

The audit report contains all found security vulnerabilities and other issues in the reviewed code.

As a result of the audit, security engineers found **6** low severity issues.

After the second review security engineers found no issues in the code.



## Disclaimers

### **Hacken Disclaimer**

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment, and functionality (performing the intended functions).

The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only – we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts.

### **Technical Disclaimer**

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on a blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contracts.