

# Ferrum Network Token Smart Contract Audit Report



15 Sep 2021



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# AUDITED DETAILS

### Audited Project

Project name	Token ticker	Blockchain	
Ferrum Network Token	FRM	Binance Smart Chain	

### Addresses

Contract address 0xa719b8ab7ea7af0ddb4358719a34631bb79d15dc	
Contract deployer address	0xc2FDCB728170192C72ADa2c08957f2E9390076b7

### Project Website

#### https://ferrum.network/

### Codebase

https://bscscan.com/address/0xa719b8ab7ea7af0ddb4358719a34631bb79d15dc#code



# SUMMARY

Ferrum Network is bringing value, data, and functional interoperability to every chain in the industry. Utilizing the Ferrum Network, teams can now build and deploy solutions on one network and instantly enable multichain functionality without the burden or technical debt of managing a multi-chain infrastructure for their dApps, and projects. Ferrum intends to bring the power and benefits of Polkadot and its cousin Kusama to the rest of the world. Polkadot has proven the importance and demand of their core HETEROGENEOUS MULTI-CHAIN FRAMEWORK with incredible adoption and a fast-growing market cap that has surpassed \$7.5 Billion and is in the Top 15 coins by market cap as of 1 March 2023. Ferrum Network is bringing this fantastic core technology to address the problems faced by every project in crypto with a combined potential market size to be managed, currently valued at \$1.08 Trillion and growing.

### Contract Summary

#### **Documentation Quality**

Ferrum Network Token provides a very good documentation with standard of solidity base code.

• The technical description is provided clearly and structured and also dont have any high risk issue.

#### **Code Quality**

#### The Overall quality of the basecode is standard.

• Standard solidity basecode and rules are already followed by Ferrum Network Token with the discovery of several low issues.

#### Test Coverage

Test coverage of the project is 100% (Through Codebase)

### Audit Findings Summary

• SWC-103 | Pragma statements can be allowed to float when a contract is intended on lines 9, 87, 112, 415 and 455.





# CONCLUSION

We have audited the Ferrum Network Token project released on September 2021 to discover issues and identify potential security vulnerabilities in Ferrum Network Token Project. This process is used to find technical issues and security loopholes which might be found in the smart contract.

The security audit report provides satisfactory results with low-risk issues.

The issues found in the Ferrum Network Token smart contract code do not pose a considerable risk. The writing of the contract is close to the standard of writing contracts in general. The low-risk issues found are floating pragma is set. The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.0"". Specifying a fixed compiler version is recommended to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.



# AUDIT RESULT

Article	Category	Description	Result	
Default Visibility	SWC-100 SWC-108	Functions and state variables visibility should be set explicitly. Visibility levels should be specified consciously.		
Integer Overflow and Underflow	SWC-101	If unchecked math is used, all math operations should be safe from overflows and underflows.	PASS	
Outdated Compiler Version	SWC-102	It is recommended to use a recent version of the Solidity compiler.		
Floating Pragma	SWC-103	Contracts should be deployed with the same compiler version and flags that they have been tested thoroughly.	ISSUE FOUND	
Unchecked Call Return Value	SWC-104	The return value of a message call should be checked.		
Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	SWC-105	Due to missing or insufficient access controls, malicious parties can withdraw from the contract.		
SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	SWC-106	The contract should not be self-destructible while it has funds belonging to users.		
Reentrancy	SWC-107	Check effect interaction pattern should be followed if the code performs recursive call.	PASS	
Uninitialized Storage Pointer	SWC-109	Uninitialized local storage variables can point to unexpected storage locations in the contract.	PASS	
Assert Violation	SWC-110 SWC-123	Properly functioning code should never reach a failing assert statement.	PASS	
Deprecated Solidity Functions	SWC-111	Deprecated built-in functions should never be used.	PASS	
Delegate call to Untrusted Callee	SWC-112	Delegatecalls should only be allowed to trusted addresses.	PASS	



DoS (Denial of Service)	SWC-113 SWC-128	Execution of the code should never be blocked by a specific contract state unless required.	
Race Conditions	SWC-114	Race Conditions and Transactions Order Dependency should not be possible.	
Authorization through tx.origin	SWC-115	tx.origin should not be used for authorization.	
Block values as a proxy for time	SWC-116	Block numbers should not be used for time calculations.	
Signature Unique ID	SWC-117 SWC-121 SWC-122	Signed messages should always have a unique id. A transaction hash should not be used as a unique id.	PASS
Incorrect Constructor Name	SWC-118	Constructors are special functions that are called only once during the contract creation.	
Shadowing State Variable	SWC-119	State variables should not be shadowed.	
Weak Sources of Randomness	SWC-120	Random values should never be generated from Chain Attributes or be predictable.	
Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	SWC-124	The contract is responsible for ensuring that only authorized user or contract accounts may write to sensitive storage locations.	
Incorrect Inheritance Order	SWC-125	When inheriting multiple contracts, especially if they have identical functions, a developer should carefully specify inheritance in the correct order. The rule of thumb is to inherit contracts from more /general/ to more /specific/.	
Insufficient Gas Griefing	SWC-126	Insufficient gas griefing attacks can be performed on contracts which accept data and use it in a sub-call on another contract.	
Arbitrary Jump Function	SWC-127	As Solidity doesnt support pointer arithmetics, it is impossible to change such variable to an arbitrary value.	PASS



Typographical Error	SWC-129	A typographical error can occur for example when the intent of a defined operation is to sum a number to a variable.	
Override control character	SWC-130	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.	
Unused variables	SWC-131 SWC-135	Unused variables are allowed in Solidity and they do not pose a direct security issue.	
Unexpected Ether balance	SWC-132	Contracts can behave erroneously when they strictly assume a specific Ether balance.	PASS
Hash Collisions Variable	SWC-133	Using abi.encodePacked() with multiple variable length arguments can, in certain situations, lead to a hash collision.	PASS
Hardcoded gas amount	SWC-134	The transfer() and send() functions forward a fixed amount of 2300 gas.	PASS
Unencrypted Private Data	SWC-136	It is a common misconception that private type variables cannot be read.	PASS



# **SMART CONTRACT ANALYSIS**

Started	Tuesday Sep 14 2021 04:35:44 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)		
Finished	Wednesday Sep 15 2021 17:21:00 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time)		
Mode	Standard		
Main Source File	FerrumNetworkToken.sol		

### Detected Issues

ID	Title	Severity	Status
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged
SWC-103	A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.	low	acknowledged



LINE 9

### **Iow SEVERITY**

The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.0"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

### Source File

- FerrumNetworkToken.sol

### Locations

8
9 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
10
11 /\*\*
12 \* @dev Interface of the ERC20 standard as defined in the EIP.
13



LINE 87

### **Iow SEVERITY**

The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.0"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

### Source File

- FerrumNetworkToken.sol

### Locations

```
86
87 pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
88
89 /*
90 * @dev Provides information about the current execution context, including the
91
```





LINE 112

### **Iow SEVERITY**

The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.0"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

### Source File

- FerrumNetworkToken.sol

### Locations

111 112 pragma solidity ^0.8.0; 113 114 115 116



LINE 415

### **Iow SEVERITY**

The current pragma Solidity directive is ""^0.8.0"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

### Source File

- FerrumNetworkToken.sol

### Locations

414 415 pragma solidity ^0.8.0; 416 417 418 419



**LINE 455** 

### **Iow SEVERITY**

The current pragma Solidity directive is "">=0.6.0<=0.8.0"". It is recommended to specify a fixed compiler version to ensure that the bytecode produced does not vary between builds. This is especially important if you rely on bytecode-level verification of the code.

### Source File

- FerrumNetworkToken.sol

### Locations

```
454
455 pragma solidity >=0.6.0 <=0.8.0;
456
457
458 contract FerrumNetworkToken is ERC20Burnable {
459</pre>
```



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Sysfixed is a blockchain security certification organization established in 2021 with the objective to provide smart contract security services and verify their correctness in blockchain-based protocols. Sysfixed automatically scans for security vulnerabilities in Ethereum and other EVM-based blockchain smart contracts. Sysfixed a comprehensive range of analysis techniques—including static analysis, dynamic analysis, and symbolic execution—can accurately detect security vulnerabilities to provide an in-depth analysis report. With a vibrant ecosystem of world-class integration partners that amplify developer productivity, Sysfixed can be utilized in all phases of your project's lifecycle. Our team of security experts is dedicated to the research and improvement of our tools and techniques used to fortify your code.