



MAZE

Smart Contract Audit Report

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AUDITED DETAILS

Audited Project

| Project name | Token ticker | Blockchain |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| MAZE | MAZE | Binance Smart Chain |

Addresses

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Contract address | 0x955d76f9dd0da70b64531777d1b1e55668d1a9c4 |
| Contract deployer address | 0x1D83BCd3102AF380b89273ae05098929032f9b47 |

Project Website

<https://www.mazegamefi.com/>

Codebase

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x955d76f9dd0da70b64531777d1b1e55668d1a9c4#code>

SUMMARY

Welcome to our MAZE METAVERSE. Have you ever imagined being in a maze and adventuring in it? Become a real adventurer, use magic, and explore the labyrinth in an immersive way. Not only can we do it, but we do it with the most advanced VR technology. Our vision is to turn those fantasies and fears from our childhood into real life. We will build a metaverse game platform through advanced VR technology. Each VR game on the forum will bring users an authentic experience in different scenarios. Traveling in space, fighting with animals in the forest, exploring the ocean, surviving in the desert.....Imagination is infinite. MAZE is the first work. It is a decentralized NFT collection and battle game built on Binance Smart Chain.

Contract Summary

Documentation Quality

MAZE provides a very good documentation with standard of solidity base code.

- The technical description is provided clearly and structured and also don't have any high risk issue.

Code Quality

The Overall quality of the basecode is standard.

- Standard solidity basecode and rules are already followed by MAZE with the discovery of several low issues.

Test Coverage

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

Audit Findings Summary

- SWC-100 SWC-108 | Explicitly define visibility for all state variables on lines 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266 and 267.
- SWC-103 | Pragma statements can be allowed to float when a contract is intended on lines 6.

CONCLUSION

We have audited the MAZE project released on March 2022 to discover issues and identify potential security vulnerabilities in MAZE 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 MAZE 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 are arithmetic operation issues, a floating pragma is set, and a state variable visibility is not set. State variable visibility is not set. It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_decimals" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private. 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. | ISSUE FOUND |
| 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. | PASS |
| 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. | PASS |
| Unprotected Ether Withdrawal | SWC-105 | Due to missing or insufficient access controls, malicious parties can withdraw from the contract. | PASS |
| SELFDESTRUCT Instruction | SWC-106 | The contract should not be self-destructible while it has funds belonging to users. | PASS |
| 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. | PASS |
| Race Conditions | SWC-114 | Race Conditions and Transactions Order Dependency should not be possible. | PASS |
| Authorization through tx.origin | SWC-115 | tx.origin should not be used for authorization. | PASS |
| Block values as a proxy for time | SWC-116 | Block numbers should not be used for time calculations. | PASS |
| 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. | PASS |
| Shadowing State Variable | SWC-119 | State variables should not be shadowed. | PASS |
| Weak Sources of Randomness | SWC-120 | Random values should never be generated from Chain Attributes or be predictable. | PASS |
| 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. | PASS |
| 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/. | PASS |
| Insufficient Gas Griefing | SWC-126 | Insufficient gas grieving attacks can be performed on contracts which accept data and use it in a sub-call on another contract. | PASS |
| 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. | PASS |
| 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. | PASS |
| Unused variables | SWC-131 SWC-135 | Unused variables are allowed in Solidity and they do not pose a direct security issue. | PASS |
| 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 Mar 15 2022 12:53:49 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time) |
| Finished | Wednesday Mar 16 2022 12:06:35 GMT+0000 (Coordinated Universal Time) |
| Mode | Standard |
| Main Source File | MAZEToken.sol |

Detected Issues

[illegible]

SWC-103 | A FLOATING PRAGMA IS SET.

LINE 6

low 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

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
5 // SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-3.0-or-later
6 pragma solidity >=0.8.0;
7 library SafeMath {
8 /**
9  * @dev Returns the addition of two unsigned integers, reverting on
10
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 255

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_decimals" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
254  string constant _symbol = 'MAZE';  
255  uint8 immutable _decimals = 18;  
256  
257  address _pancakeAddress;  
258  address _teama;  
259
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 257

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_pancakeAddress" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
256
257 address _pancakeAddress;
258 address _teama;
259 address _teamb;
260 address _teamc;
261
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 258

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_teama" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
257 address _pancakeAddress;  
258 address _teama;  
259 address _teamb;  
260 address _teamc;  
261 address _teamd;  
262
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 259

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_teamb" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
258     address _teama;  
259     address _teamb;  
260     address _teamc;  
261     address _teamd;  
262     uint256 _totalsupply;  
263
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 260

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_teamc" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
259     address _teamb;  
260     address _teamc;  
261     address _teamd;  
262     uint256 _totalsupply;  
263  
264
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 261

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_teamd" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
260 address _teamc;  
261 address _teamd;  
262 uint256 _totalsupply;  
263  
264 mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowances;  
265
```


SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 262

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_totalsupply" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
261     address _teamd;  
262     uint256 _totalsupply;  
263  
264     mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowances;  
265     mapping(address=>bool) _isExcluded;  
266
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 265

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_isExcluded" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
264 mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowances;
265 mapping(address=>bool) _isExcluded;
266 mapping(address=>bool) _banneduser;
267 mapping(address=>uint256) _balances;
268
269
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 266

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_banneduser" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
265 mapping(address=>bool) _isExcluded;  
266 mapping(address=>bool) _banneduser;  
267 mapping(address=>uint256) _balances;  
268  
269 /**  
270
```

SWC-108 | STATE VARIABLE VISIBILITY IS NOT SET.

LINE 267

low SEVERITY

It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly. The default visibility for "_balances" is internal. Other possible visibility settings are public and private.

Source File

- MAZEToken.sol

Locations

```
266 mapping(address=>bool) _banneduser;  
267 mapping(address=>uint256) _balances;  
268  
269 /**  
270  * @dev Emitted when `value` tokens are moved from one account (`from`) to  
271
```

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This is a limited report on our findings based on our analysis, in accordance with good industry practice as of the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, the details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report. While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the below disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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