



# SMART CONTRACT SECURITY ASSESSMENT

**PROJECT:**

SWMETAVERSITY

**DATE:**

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✉ <https://t.me/SafuAudit>

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# Introduction

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Client	SWMetaversity
Language	Solidity
Contract Address	0xbd90CCbb4B5eb18d4cCCc3525436e68468B1f280
Owner	0xEEd6F29c3c7eBDE225B7275bd53197842DbB08cA
Deployer	0xEEd6F29c3c7eBDE225B7275bd53197842DbB08cA
SHA-256 Hash	b5e69d90c748cee7fb9d2379a222e91050cd4e8f
Decimals	18
Supply	150000000
Platform	Ethereum
Compiler	v0.8.17+commit.8df45f5f
Optimization	No with 200 runs
Website	<a href="https://swdesignmetaversity.co">https://swdesignmetaversity.co</a>
Twitter	
Telegram	<a href="https://t.me/swdmetaversity">https://t.me/swdmetaversity</a>



# Overview

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## Fees

- ♦ Buy fees: 0%
- ♦ Sell fees: 0%

## Fees privileges

- ♦ Owner can set the buying price

## Ownership

- ♦ Owned

## Minting

- ♦ No

## Max Tx Amount

- ♦ Can't set max Tx

## Pause

- ♦ Can't pause

## Blacklist

- ♦ Can't blacklist

## Other Privileges

- ♦ Minting is done only when users buy Tokens, via ETH (buyViaETH function) or via USDT (buyViaUSDT function)
- ♦ The owner can modify the minting boundaries of transactions (i.e minimum and maximum amounts to be bought)



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# Risk Classification

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## Critical

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Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

## Medium

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Issues on this level could potentially bring problems and should eventually be fixed.

## Minor

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Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed but would be better fixed at some point in the future

## Informational

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Information level is to offer suggestions for improvement of efficacy or security for features with a risk free factor.



# Contract Inspection

File Name	SHA-1 Hash
SWMetaversity.sol	b5e69d90c748cee7fb9d2379a222e91050cd4e8f

## ### Contracts Description Table

**ReentrancyGuard**	Implementation	
**Context**	Implementation	
**Ownable**	Implementation	Context
**IERC20**	Interface	
**IERC20Metadata**	Interface	IERC20
**ERC20**	Implementation	Context, IERC20, IERC20Metadata
**ERC20Burnable**	Implementation	Context, ERC20
**USDTCall**	Implementation	
**SWMetaversity**	Implementation	ERC20, ERC20Burnable, Ownable, ReentrancyGuard
└   <Constructor>	Public !   ●   ERC20	
└   buyViaETH	External !   🟢   nonReentrant	
└   ethDistribution	Private 🔒   ●	
└   buyViaUSDT	External !   ●   NO !	
└   usdtDistribution	Private 🔒   ●	
└   updateFTETHPrice	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   updateFTUSDTPrice	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   setMaxMint	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   setMinMint	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   setMaxTokens	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   withdrawUSDTFromContract	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   withdrawERC20FromContract	External !   ●   onlyOwner	
└   withdraw	External !   ●   onlyOwner nonReentrant	

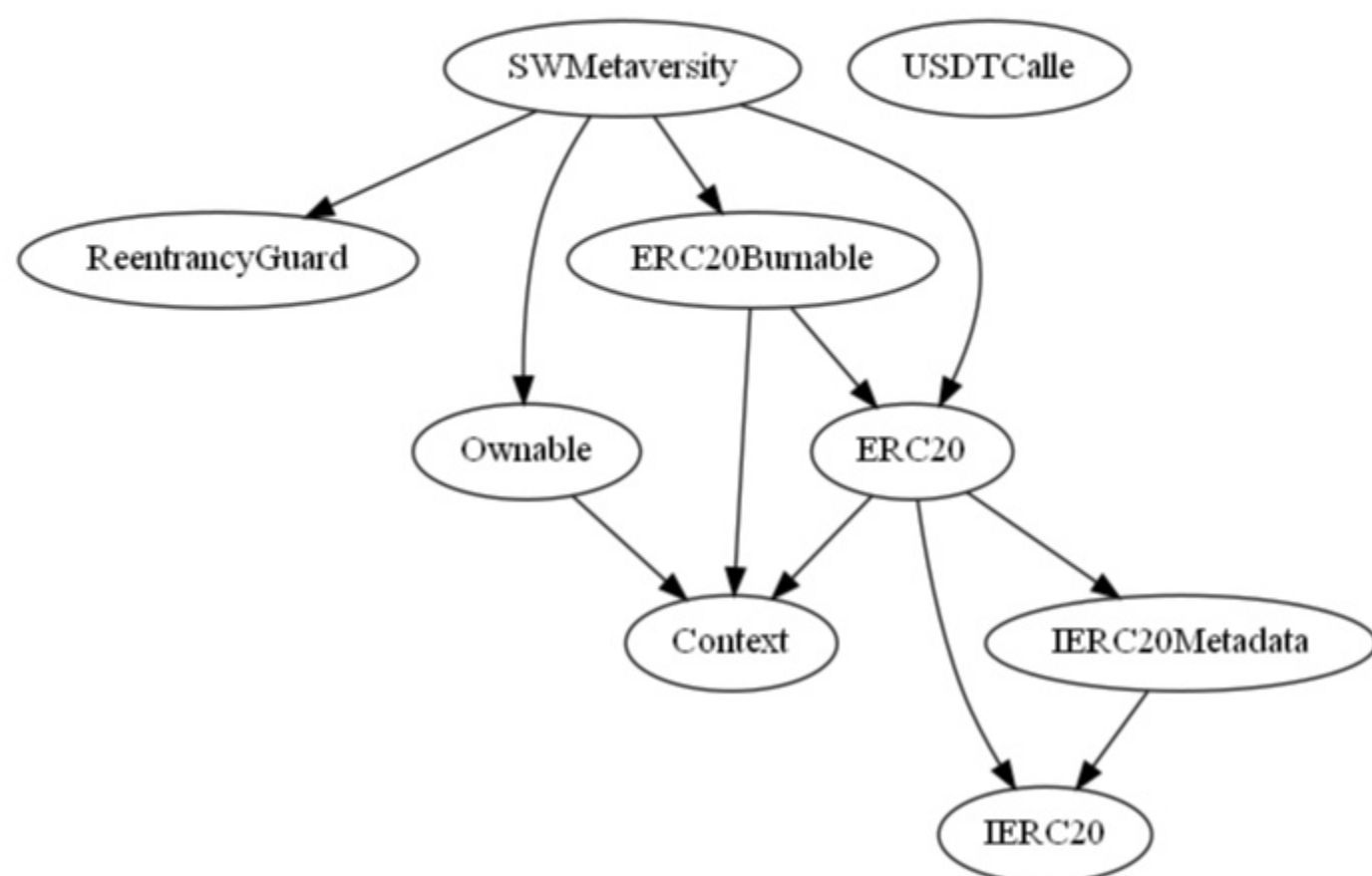
## ### Legend

Symbol	Meaning
●	Function can modify state
🟢	Function is payable



# Contract Inheritance

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Inheritance is a feature of the object-oriented programming language. It is a way of extending the functionality of a program, used to separate the code, reduces the dependency, and increases the re-usability of the existing code. Solidity supports inheritance between smart contracts, where multiple contracts can be inherited into a single contract.



# Vulnerabilities Test

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Test Name	Result
Function Default Visibility	Passed
Integer Overflow and Underflow	Passed
Outdated Compiler Version	Passed
Floating Pragma	Passed
Unchecked Call Return Value	Passed
Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	Passed
Unprotected SELF-DESTRUCT Instruction	Passed
Reentrancy	Passed
State Variable Default Visibility	Passed
Uninitialized Storage Pointer	Passed
Assert Violation	Passed
Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	Passed
Delegate Call to Untrusted Callee	Passed
DoS with Failed Call	Passed
Transaction Order Dependence	Passed
Authorization through tx.origin	Passed
Block values as a proxy for time	Passed
Signature Malleability	Passed
Incorrect Constructor Name	Passed





# Vulnerabilities Test

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Test Name	Result
Shadowing State Variables	Passed
Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
Requirement Violation	Passed
Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	Passed
Incorrect Inheritance Order	Passed
Insufficient Gas Griefing	Passed
Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	Passed
DoS With Block Gas Limit	Passed
Typographical Error	Passed
Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	Passed
Presence of unused variables	Passed
Unexpected Ether balance	Passed
Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	Passed
Message call with the hardcoded gas amount	Passed
Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code)	Passed
Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	Passed



## Findings

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ID	Category	Issue	Severity
CS-01	Coding Standards	Directly distributing the msg.value on purchase	Medium
GO-01	Gas Optimization	Unnecessary double validation	Optimization



# CS-01 Directly Distributing The Msg.value On Purchase

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## Lines # 768

```
function buyViaETH(address to, uint256 amount) external payable nonReentrant {
    require(amount > 0, "Token Amount Should be greater than zero");
    require(totalSupply() < MAX_SWDM_TOKENS, "All SWDM Tokens Have been minted.");
    require(totalSupply() + amount * 10 ** decimals() <= MAX_SWDM_TOKENS,
"Token amount exceeds with available SWDM FT's.");
    require(amount >= minMint, "You can't mint less than the minimum mint count.");
    require(amount <= maxMint, "You have exceeded maximum mint count.");
    require(msg.value >= ftPrice * amount,
"Insuffient ETH amount sent For Purhcase SWDM FTs.");
    ethDistribution(msg.value);
    _mint(to, amount * 10 ** decimals());
}
```

## Description

The buyViaETH() function is directly distributing the msg.value of the transaction to the ethDistribution() function, keeping the excess balance of the transaction - thus not being returned to the user.

## Recommendation

It is recommended in these cases to always return any excess balance to the user.



# GO-01 Unnecessary Double Validation

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## Lines # 778, 779

```
-> require(totalSupply() < MAX_SWDM_TOKENS,"All SWDM Tokens Have been minted.");  
-> require(totalSupply() + amount * 10 ** decimals() <= MAX_SWDM_TOKENS,  
"Token amount exceeds with available SWDM FT's.");
```

## Description

Within the buyViaETH() function, there is a double validation of whether the totalSupply will be less than or equal to the value of MAX\_SWDM\_TOKENS. This increases the gas fee costs of the contract both for the moment of deploying it or for making a call of the function.

## Recommendation

One possible solution is delete: `require(totalSupply() < MAX_SWDM_TOKENS,"All SWDM Tokens Have been minted.");`

# Disclaimer

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The purpose of the audit is to analyze the on-chain smart contract source code and to provide a basic overview of the project.

While we have used all the information available to us for this straightforward investigation, you should not rely on this report only — we recommend proceeding with several independent audits. Be aware that smart contracts deployed on a blockchain aren't secured enough against external vulnerability or a hack. Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact on the smart contract safety and security. Therefore, SafuAudit does not guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contract. The analysis of the security is purely based on the smart contracts alone. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.





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SMART CONTRACT AUDITS AND BLOCKCHAIN SECURITY



*"Only in growth, reform, and change, paradoxically enough, is true security to be found."*

