



# Smart Contract Security Audit Report





The SlowMist Security Team received the MYCE PLATFORM team's application for smart contract security audit of the MYCE token on Jan. 29, 2021. The following are the details and results of this smart contract security audit:

**Token name :**

MYCE

**The Contract address :**

0xE9966C1184f8552Fcb16F65addba9Dd08fe8f4EA

**Link address :**

<https://etherscan.io/address/0xE9966C1184f8552Fcb16F65addba9Dd08fe8f4EA>

**The audit items and results :**

(Other unknown security vulnerabilities are not included in the audit responsibility scope)

No.	Audit Items	Audit Subclass	Audit Subclass Result
1	Overflow Audit	-	Passed
2	Race Conditions Audit	-	Passed
3	Authority Control Audit	Permission vulnerability audit	Passed
		Excessive authority audit	Passed
4	Safety Design Audit	Zeppelin module safe use	Passed
		Compiler version security	Passed
		Hard-coded address security	Passed
		Fallback function safe use	Passed
		Show coding security	Passed
		Function return value security	Passed
		Call function security	Passed
5	Denial of Service Audit	-	Passed
6	Gas Optimization Audit	-	Passed
7	Design Logic Audit	-	Passed
8	"False top-up" vulnerability Audit	-	Passed

9	Malicious Event Log Audit	-	Passed
10	Scoping and Declarations Audit	-	Passed
11	Replay Attack Audit	ECDSA's Signature Replay Audit	Passed
12	Uninitialized Storage Pointers Audit	-	Passed
13	Arithmetic Accuracy Deviation Audit	-	Passed
14	Non-privacy/Non-dark Coin Audit	-	Passed

Audit Result : Passed

Audit Number : 0X002101300001

Audit Date : Jan. 30, 2021

Audit Team : SlowMist Security Team

( Statement : SlowMist only issues this report based on the fact that has occurred or existed before the report is issued, and bears the corresponding responsibility in this regard. For the facts occur or exist later after the report, SlowMist cannot judge the security status of its smart contract. SlowMist is not responsible for it. The security audit analysis and other contents of this report are based on the documents and materials provided by the information provider to SlowMist as of the date of this report (referred to as "the provided information"). SlowMist assumes that: there has been no information missing, tampered, deleted, or concealed. If the information provided has been missed, modified, deleted, concealed or reflected and is inconsistent with the actual situation, SlowMist will not bear any responsibility for the resulting loss and adverse effects. SlowMist will not bear any responsibility for the background or other circumstances of the project.)

**Summary: This is a token contract that contains the tokenVault section. This token doesn't have any functions related to privacy and dark coin. The total amount of contract tokens can be changed, users can burn their tokens through the burn function. The owner can lock the balance of any user through the setLock function. SafeMath security module is used, which is a recommended approach. The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue.**

The source code:

SafeMath.sol:

```
//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue  
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;  
  
/**
```

```
* @title SafeMath
* @dev Math operations with safety checks that revert on error
*/

//SlowMist// SafeMath security module is used, which is a recommend approach

library SafeMath {

    /**
    * @dev Multiplies two numbers, reverts on overflow.
    */
    function mul(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        // Gas optimization: this is cheaper than requiring 'a' not being zero, but the
        // benefit is lost if 'b' is also tested.
        // See: https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/openzeppelin-solidity/pull/522
        if (a == 0) {
            return 0;
        }

        uint256 c = a * b;
        require(c / a == b);

        return c;
    }

    /**
    * @dev Integer division of two numbers truncating the quotient, reverts on division by zero.
    */
    function div(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        require(b > 0); // Solidity only automatically asserts when dividing by 0
        uint256 c = a / b;
        // assert(a == b * c + a % b); // There is no case in which this doesn't hold

        return c;
    }

    /**
    * @dev Subtracts two numbers, reverts on overflow (i.e. if subtrahenda is greater than minuend).
    */
    function sub(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
        require(b <= a);
        uint256 c = a - b;
    }
}
```

```
    return c;
}

/**
 * @dev Adds two numbers, reverts on overflow.
 */
function add(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    uint256 c = a + b;
    require(c >= a);

    return c;
}

/**
 * @dev Divides two numbers and returns the remainder (unsigned integer modulo),
 * reverts when dividing by zero.
 */
function mod(uint256 a, uint256 b) internal pure returns (uint256) {
    require(b != 0);
    return a % b;
}
}
```

IERC20.sol:

```
//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @title ERC20 interface
```

```
 * @dev see https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/20
```

```
 */
```

```
interface IERC20 {
```

```
    function totalSupply() external view returns (uint256);
```

```
    function balanceOf(address who) external view returns (uint256);
```

```
    function allowance(address owner, address spender)
        external view returns (uint256);
```

```
    function transfer(address to, uint256 value) external returns (bool);
```

```
function approve(address spender, uint256 value)
    external returns (bool);

function transferFrom(address from, address to, uint256 value)
    external returns (bool);

event Transfer(
    address indexed from,
    address indexed to,
    uint256 value
);

event Approval(
    address indexed owner,
    address indexed spender,
    uint256 value
);
}
```

ERC20.sol:

```
//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
```

```
import "./IERC20.sol";
```

```
import "./SafeMath.sol";
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @title Standard ERC20 token
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @dev Implementation of the basic standard token.
```

```
 * https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/blob/master/EIPS/eip-20.md
```

```
 * Originally based on code by FirstBlood:
```

```
 https://github.com/Firstbloodio/token/blob/master/smart\_contract/FirstBloodToken.sol
```

```
 */
```

```
contract ERC20 is IERC20 {
```

```
    using SafeMath for uint256;
```

```
    mapping (address => uint256) private _balances;
```

```
mapping (address => mapping (address => uint256)) private _allowed;

uint256 private _totalSupply;

/**
 * @dev Total number of tokens in existence
 */
function totalSupply() public view returns (uint256) {
    return _totalSupply;
}

/**
 * @dev Gets the balance of the specified address.
 * @param owner The address to query the balance of.
 * @return An uint256 representing the amount owned by the passed address.
 */
function balanceOf(address owner) public view returns (uint256) {
    return _balances[owner];
}

/**
 * @dev Function to check the amount of tokens that an owner allowed to a spender.
 * @param owner address The address which owns the funds.
 * @param spender address The address which will spend the funds.
 * @return A uint256 specifying the amount of tokens still available for the spender.
 */
function allowance(
    address owner,
    address spender
)
public
view
returns (uint256)
{
    return _allowed[owner][spender];
}

/**
 * @dev Transfer token for a specified address
 * @param to The address to transfer to.
 * @param value The amount to be transferred.
 */
```

```

function transfer(address to, uint256 value) public returns (bool) {
    _transfer(msg.sender, to, value);

    return true; //SlowMist// The return value conforms to the EIP20 specification
}

/**
 * @dev Approve the passed address to spend the specified amount of tokens on behalf of msg.sender.
 * Beware that changing an allowance with this method brings the risk that someone may use both the old
 * and the new allowance by unfortunate transaction ordering. One possible solution to mitigate this
 * race condition is to first reduce the spender's allowance to 0 and set the desired value afterwards:
 * https://github.com/ethereum/EIPs/issues/20#issuecomment-263524729
 * @param spender The address which will spend the funds.
 * @param value The amount of tokens to be spent.
 */
function approve(address spender, uint256 value) public returns (bool) {

    require(spender != address(0)); //SlowMist// This kind of check is very good, avoiding user mistake

```

## leading to approve errors

```

    _allowed[msg.sender][spender] = value;
    emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, value);

    return true; //SlowMist// The return value conforms to the EIP20 specification
}

/**
 * @dev Transfer tokens from one address to another
 * @param from address The address which you want to send tokens from
 * @param to address The address which you want to transfer to
 * @param value uint256 the amount of tokens to be transferred
 */
function transferFrom(
    address from,
    address to,
    uint256 value
)
public
returns (bool)
{
    require(value <= _allowed[from][msg.sender]);

```

```
_allowed[from][msg.sender] = _allowed[from][msg.sender].sub(value);
_transfer(from, to, value);

return true; //SlowMist// The return value conforms to the EIP20 specification
}

/**
 * @dev Increase the amount of tokens that an owner allowed to a spender.
 * approve should be called when allowed_[_spender] == 0. To increment
 * allowed value is better to use this function to avoid 2 calls (and wait until
 * the first transaction is mined)
 * From MonolithDAC Token.sol
 * @param spender The address which will spend the funds.
 * @param addedValue The amount of tokens to increase the allowance by.
 */
function increaseAllowance(
    address spender,
    uint256 addedValue
)
    public
    returns (bool)
{
    require(spender != address(0));

    _allowed[msg.sender][spender] = (
        _allowed[msg.sender][spender].add(addedValue));
    emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, _allowed[msg.sender][spender]);
    return true;
}

/**
 * @dev Decrease the amount of tokens that an owner allowed to a spender.
 * approve should be called when allowed_[_spender] == 0. To decrement
 * allowed value is better to use this function to avoid 2 calls (and wait until
 * the first transaction is mined)
 * From MonolithDAC Token.sol
 * @param spender The address which will spend the funds.
 * @param subtractedValue The amount of tokens to decrease the allowance by.
 */
function decreaseAllowance(
    address spender,
```

```
uint256 subtractedValue
)
public
returns (bool)
{
    require(spender != address(0));

    _allowed[msg.sender][spender] = (
        _allowed[msg.sender][spender].sub(subtractedValue));
    emit Approval(msg.sender, spender, _allowed[msg.sender][spender]);
    return true;
}

/**
 * @dev Transfer token for a specified addresses
 * @param from The address to transfer from.
 * @param to The address to transfer to.
 * @param value The amount to be transferred.
 */
function _transfer(address from, address to, uint256 value) internal {
    require(value <= _balances[from]);

    require(to != address(0)); //SlowMist// This kind of check is very good, avoiding user mistake leading
```

### to the loss of token during transfer

```
    _balances[from] = _balances[from].sub(value);
    _balances[to] = _balances[to].add(value);
    emit Transfer(from, to, value);
}

/**
 * @dev Internal function that mints an amount of the token and assigns it to
 * an account. This encapsulates the modification of balances such that the
 * proper events are emitted.
 * @param account The account that will receive the created tokens.
 * @param value The amount that will be created.
 */
function _mint(address account, uint256 value) internal {
    require(account != 0);
    _totalSupply = _totalSupply.add(value);
    _balances[account] = _balances[account].add(value);
```

```

    emit Transfer(address(0), account, value);
}

/**
 * @dev Internal function that burns an amount of the token of a given
 * account.
 * @param account The account whose tokens will be burnt.
 * @param value The amount that will be burnt.
 */
function _burn(address account, uint256 value) internal {
    require(account != 0);
    require(value <= _balances[account]);

    _totalSupply = _totalSupply.sub(value);
    _balances[account] = _balances[account].sub(value);
    emit Transfer(account, address(0), value);
}

/**
 * @dev Internal function that burns an amount of the token of a given
 * account, deducting from the sender's allowance for said account. Uses the
 * internal burn function.
 * @param account The account whose tokens will be burnt.
 * @param value The amount that will be burnt.
 */

//SlowMist// It's Redundant function
function _burnFrom(address account, uint256 value) internal {
    require(value <= _allowed[account][msg.sender]);

    // Shouda https://github.com/OpenZeppelin/zeppelin-solidity/issues/707 be accepted,
    // this function needs to emit an event with the updated approval.
    _allowed[account][msg.sender] = _allowed[account][msg.sender].sub(
        value);
    _burn(account, value);
}
}

```

ERC20Detailed.sol:

**//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue**

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;

import "./IERC20.sol";

/**
 * @title ERC20Detailed token
 * @dev The decimals are only for visualization purposes.
 * All the operations are done using the smallest and indivisible token unit,
 * just as on Ethereum all the operations are done in wei.
 */
contract ERC20Detailed is IERC20 {
    string private _name;
    string private _symbol;
    uint8 private _decimals;

    constructor(string name, string symbol, uint8 decimals) public {
        _name = name;
        _symbol = symbol;
        _decimals = decimals;
    }

    /**
     * @return the name of the token.
     */
    function name() public view returns(string) {
        return _name;
    }

    /**
     * @return the symbol of the token.
     */
    function symbol() public view returns(string) {
        return _symbol;
    }

    /**
     * @return the number of decimals of the token.
     */
    function decimals() public view returns(uint8) {
        return _decimals;
    }
}
```

## ERC20Burnable.sol:

```
//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
```

```
import "./ERC20.sol";
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @title Burnable Token
```

```
 * @dev Token that can be irreversibly burned (destroyed).
```

```
 */
```

```
contract ERC20Burnable is ERC20 {
```

```
  /**
```

```
   * @dev Burns a specific amount of tokens.
```

```
   * @param value The amount of token to be burned.
```

```
  */
```

```
  function burn(uint256 value) public {
```

```
    _burn(msg.sender, value);
```

```
  }
```

```
  /**
```

```
   * @dev Burns a specific amount of tokens from the target address and decrements allowance
```

```
   * @param from address The address which you want to send tokens from
```

```
   * @param value uint256 The amount of token to be burned
```

```
  */
```

```
  /*
```

```
  --Do not use
```

```
  function burnFrom(address from, uint256 value) public {
```

```
    _burnFrom(from, value);
```

```
    //Only the owner's address can be burned. @ejkang
```

```
  }
```

```
  */
```

```
}
```

## Ownable.sol:

```
//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue
```

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
```

```
/**
 * @title Ownable
 * @dev The Ownable contract has an owner address, and provides basic authorization control
 * functions, this simplifies the implementation of "user permissions".
 */
contract Ownable {
    address private _owner;

    event OwnershipTransferred(
        address indexed previousOwner,
        address indexed newOwner
    );

    /**
     * @dev The Ownable constructor sets the original `owner` of the contract to the sender
     * account.
     */
    constructor() internal {
        _owner = msg.sender;
        emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), _owner);
    }

    /**
     * @return the address of the owner.
     */
    function owner() public view returns(address) {
        return _owner;
    }

    /**
     * @dev Throws if called by any account other than the owner.
     */
    modifier onlyOwner() {
        require(isOwner());
        _;
    }

    /**
     * @return true if `msg.sender` is the owner of the contract.
     */
    function isOwner() public view returns(bool) {
```

```

return msg.sender == _owner;
}

/**
 * @dev Allows the current owner to relinquish control of the contract.
 * @notice Renouncing to ownership will leave the contract without an owner.
 * It will not be possible to call the functions with the `onlyOwner`
 * modifier anymore.
 * Don't use this function.
 */
function renounceOwnership() public onlyOwner {
    emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, address(0));
    _owner = address(0);
}

/**
 * @dev Allows the current owner to transfer control of the contract to a newOwner.
 * @param newOwner The address to transfer ownership to.
 */
function transferOwnership(address newOwner) public onlyOwner {
    _transferOwnership(newOwner);
}

/**
 * @dev Transfers control of the contract to a newOwner.
 * @param newOwner The address to transfer ownership to.
 */
function _transferOwnership(address newOwner) internal {
    require(newOwner != address(0)); //SlowMist// This check is quite good in avoiding losing control of the
contract caused by user mistakes

    emit OwnershipTransferred(_owner, newOwner);
    _owner = newOwner;
}
}

```

Stoppable.sol:

**//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue**

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;

import "./Ownable.sol";

contract Stoppable is Ownable{
    bool public stopped = false;

    modifier enabled {
        require (!stopped);
        _;
    }

    //SlowMist// Suspending all transactions upon major abnormalities is a recommended approach

    function stop() external onlyOwner {
        stopped = true;
    }

    function start() external onlyOwner {
        stopped = false;
    }
}
```

MYCE.sol:

**//SlowMist// The contract does not have the Overflow and the Race Conditions issue**

```
pragma solidity ^0.4.24;
import "./ERC20Detailed.sol";
import "./ERC20Burnable.sol";
import "./Stoppable.sol";

// @author
// @title Token contract
contract MYCE is ERC20Detailed, ERC20Burnable, Stoppable {

    constructor (
        string memory name,
        string memory symbol,
        uint256 totalSupply,
        uint8 decimals
    ) ERC20Detailed(name, symbol, decimals)
    public {
```



```
/// @return Boolean : Don't use balance (true)
function _isLocked(address account, uint256 amount) internal view returns (bool) {
    return _lockAmounts[account] != 0 &&
        _lockTimes[account] > block.timestamp &&
        (
            balanceOf(account) <= _lockAmounts[account] ||
            balanceOf(account).sub(_lockAmounts[account]) < amount
        );
}

/// Transfer token (run anyone)
/// @param recipient Token transfer destination account.
/// @param amount Token transfer amount.
/// @return Boolean
function transfer(address recipient, uint256 amount) enabled public returns (bool) {
    require( !_isLocked( msg.sender, amount ) , "ERC20: Locked balance");
    return super.transfer(recipient, amount);
}

/// Transfer token (run anyone)
/// @param sender Token transfer source account.
/// @param recipient Token transfer destination account.
/// @param amount Token transfer amount.
/// @return Boolean
function transferFrom(address sender, address recipient, uint256 amount) enabled public returns (bool) {
    require( !_isLocked( sender, amount ) , "ERC20: Locked balance");
    return super.transferFrom(sender, recipient, amount);
}

/// Decrease token balance (run only owner)
/// @param value Amount to decrease.
function burn(uint256 value) onlyOwner public {
    require( !_isLocked( msg.sender, value ) , "ERC20: Locked balance");
    super.burn(value);
}
}
```



# SLOWMIST

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