

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT

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PREPARED FOR

DECENTRALINK



INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	InterFi Network
Client Firm	Decentralink
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
Contract	0x0A9DaA8b2fa5989a373fb050fEBeD6C878aF59Ed
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain
Centralization	Active ownership
Commit AUDIT REPORT CONFI	50e6025c737c3bceb3c2a24b78698f1512b0e252
Website	https://www.decentralink.social/
Telegram	https://t.me/decentralinkchat/
Twitter	https://twitter.com/DecentralinkLTD/
Report Date	June 19, 2023

I Verify the authenticity of this report on our website: https://www.github.com/interfinetwork



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

InterFi has performed the automated and manual analysis of solidity codes. Solidity codes were reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical	Major 🛑	Medium 🖯	Minor	Unknown
Open	1	0	1	5	0
Acknowledged	0	1	0	2	1
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Critical Blacklist, Sync Pair, Approvals, Set Start Swap, Set Is Internal, Set Structures Privileges (Taxes) and Divisors, Set Transaction and Wallet Limits					

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Please note that smart contracts deployed on blockchains aren't resistant to exploits, vulnerabilities and/or hacks. Blockchain and cryptography assets utilize new and emerging technologies. These technologies present a high level of ongoing risks. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and audit limitations, kindly review the audit report thoroughly.

Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
SCOPE OF WORK	5
AUDIT METHODOLOGY	
RISK CATEGORIES	
CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES	
AUTOMATED ANALYSIS10	
INHERITANCE GRAPH14	
MANUAL REVIEW1!	
DISCLAIMERS	
ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK30	C



SCOPE OF WORK

InterFi was consulted by Decentralink to conduct the smart contract audit of their solidity source codes. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned solidity file(s) only:

- Decentralink.sol
- If source codes are not deployed on the main net, they can be modified or altered before mainnet deployment. Verify the contract's deployment status below:

Public Contract Link				
https://bscscan.com/address/0x0a9daa8b2fa5989a373fb050febed6c878af59ed#code				
Contract Name TERF	Decentralink INTERFL I			
Compiler Version	0.8.14			
License	MIT			



AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Smart contract audits are conducted using a set of standards and procedures. Mutual collaboration is essential to performing an effective smart contract audit. Here's a brief overview of InterFi's auditing process and methodology:

CONNECT

 The onboarding team gathers source codes, and specifications to make sure we understand the size, and scope of the smart contract audit.

AUDIT

- Automated analysis is performed to identify common contract vulnerabilities. We may use the following third-party frameworks and dependencies to perform the automated analysis:
 - Remix IDE Developer Tool
 - Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
 - SWC Vulnerabilities Registry
 - DEX Dependencies, e.g., Pancakeswap, Uniswap
- o Simulations are performed to identify centralized exploits causing contract and/or trade locks.
- A manual line-by-line analysis is performed to identify contract issues and centralized privileges.
 We may inspect below mentioned common contract vulnerabilities, and centralized exploits:

	o Token Supply Manipulation
	o Access Control and Authorization
	o Assets Manipulation
Controlized Evaleite	o Ownership Control
Centralized Exploits	o Liquidity Access
	o Stop and Pause Trading
	o Ownable Library Verification



		0	Integer Overflow
		0	Lack of Arbitrary limits
		0	Incorrect Inheritance Order
		0	Typographical Errors
		0	Requirement Violation
		0	Gas Optimization
		0	Coding Style Violations
C	Common Contract Vulnerabilities	0	Re-entrancy
		0	Third-Party Dependencies
		0	Potential Sandwich Attacks
		0	Irrelevant Codes
		0	Divide before multiply
		0	Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides
		RFI INT	Compiler Specific Warnings
			Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- o The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- o The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to solidity codes.
- o The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- o The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.
- It is important to note that there is no pass or fail in the audit, it is recommended to view the audit as an unbiased assessment of the safety of solidity codes.



RISK CATEGORIES

Smart contracts are generally designed to hold, approve, and transfer tokens. This makes them very tempting attack targets. A successful external attack may allow the external attacker to directly exploit. A successful centralization-related exploit may allow the privileged role to directly exploit. All risks which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Risk Type	Definition
Critical •	These risks could be exploited easily and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
Major	These risks are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to high-risk severity.
Medium INTERE II AUDIT REPORT CO	These risks should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution. Low-risk reentrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits. These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact with it. They are code-style violations and deviations from standard practices. They should be highlighted and fixed nonetheless.
Unknown	These risks pose uncertain severity to the contract or those who interact with it. They should be fixed immediately to mitigate the risk uncertainty.

All statuses which are identified in the audit report are categorized here for the reader to review:

Status Type	Definition
Open	Risks are open.
Acknowledged	Risks are acknowledged, but not fixed.
Resolved	Risks are acknowledged and fixed.



CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES

Centralization risk is the most common cause of cryptography asset loss. When a smart contract has a privileged role, the risk related to centralization is elevated.

There are some well-intended reasons have privileged roles, such as:

- o Privileged roles can be granted the power to pause() the contract in case of an external attack.
- Privileged roles can use functions like, include(), and exclude() to add or remove wallets from fees, swap checks, and transaction limits. This is useful to run a presale and to list on an exchange.

Authorizing privileged roles to externally-owned-account (EOA) is dangerous. Lately, centralization-related losses are increasing in frequency and magnitude.

- o The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:
- o Privileged role's private key must be carefully secured to avoid any potential hack.
- o Privileged role should be shared by multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets.
- Authorized privilege can be locked in a contract, user voting, or community DAO can be introduced to unlock the privilege.
- Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.
- o Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.
- Understand the project's initial asset distribution. Assets in the liquidity pair should be locked.

 Assets outside the liquidity pair should be locked with a release schedule.



AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Symbol	Definition
	Function modifies state
	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
Ţ	Function is important

```
\mid \mid \mid add \mid Internal \mid \mid
| L | sub | Internal 🔒 |
| <sup>L</sup> | mul | Internal <sup>@</sup> |
                                   III
| <sup>L</sup> | div | Internal <sup>@</sup> | | |
| <sup>L</sup> | mod | Internal 🔒 |
| L | tryAdd | Internal 🗎 |
| L | trySub | Internal 🗎 |
| <sup>L</sup> | tryMul | Internal 🗎 |
| L | tryDiv | Internal 🗎 |
| <sup>L</sup> | tryMod | Internal 🔒 |
| L | sub | Internal 🗎 | | |
| <sup>L</sup> | div | Internal 🔒 |
| <sup>L</sup> | mod | Internal 🔒 |
| **IBEP20** | Interface | |||
```

| L | totalSupply | External ! |

| L | decimals | External ! | NO! |

| ****SafeMath**** | Library |





```
| L | symbol | External ! | NO! | |
| L | name | External ! | | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | External ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | External ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| L | allowance | External ! | NO! |
| L | transferFrom | External ! | • | NO! |
| **Auth** | Implementation | |||
| └ | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● |NO! |
| L | authorize | Public ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | unauthorize | Public ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | isOwner | Public ! | NO! |
| L | isAuthorized | Public ! | NO! |
| L | transferOwnership | Public ! | General | authorized |
| L | renounceOwnership | External ! | O | authorized |
| **IFactory** | Interface | |||
| L | createPair | External ! | WO! |
| L | getPair | External ! | NO! |
| **IRouter** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External ! | NO! |
| L | WETH | External ! | NO! |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External ! | 🐸 |NO! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | 🕮 |NO! |
| └ | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External ! | ● |NO! |
```



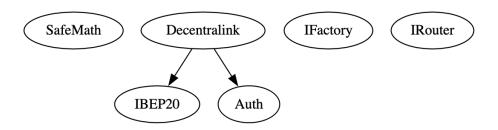
```
| **Decentralink** | Implementation | IBEP20, Auth |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | 🔎 | Auth |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | 💹 |NO! |
| L | name | Public ! | NO! |
| L | symbol | Public ! | NO! |
| L | decimals | Public ! | NO! |
| L | totalSupply | Public ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | Public ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | Public ! | 🔴 |NO! |
| L | allowance | Public ! |
                            |NO ! |
| L | viewisBot | Public ! | NO! | |
| L | isCont | Internal 🗎 | | |
| L | approve | Public ! | Public ! | |
| L | getCirculatingSupply | Public ! |
| L | setFeeExempt | External ! | 🔎 | authorized |
| L | setisBot | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | setisInternal | External ! | • | authorized |
| L | setbotOn | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | syncContractPair | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | approvals | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| └ | setstartSwap | External ! | ● | authorized |
| L | setSwapBackSettings | External ! | O | authorized |
| L | transferFrom | Public ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| └ | _approve | Private 🔐 | 🔴 | |
| L | _transfer | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | |
| L | preTxCheck | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | checkStartSwap | Internal 🗎 | | |
```



```
| L | checkMaxWallet | Internal 🔒 | | |
| └ | transferCounters | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| └ | shouldTakeFee | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | taxableEvent | Internal 🗎 | | |
| L | taketotalFee | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | getTotalFee | Public ! | NO! |
| L | approval | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | checkapprovals | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| L | setMaxes | External ! | O | authorized |
| L | syncPair | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | rescuetokenBEP20 | External ! | — | authorized |
| L | setExemptAddress | External ! | • | authorized |
| L | setDivisors | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | performapprovals | Internal 🗎 | 🔎 | |
| L | setStructure | External ! | 🔴 | authorized |
| L | setInternalAddresses | External ! | • | authorized |
| L | swapBack | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | swapAndLiquify | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | lockTheSwap |
| └ | addLiquidity | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | |
| L | swapTokensForBNB | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | |
```



INHERITANCE GRAPH



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MANUAL REVIEW

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-01	Centralized privileges	
CEN-03	Privileged role performing blacklist	Critical •
CEN-05	Privileged role performing setstartSwap()	Citical
DEC-01	Privileged role using syncContractPair() to claim	

authorized centralized privileges are listed below:

```
authorize()
unauthorize()
transferOwnership()
setFeeExempt()
setisBot()
setisInternal()
setbotOn()
syncContractPair()
approvals()
setPairReceiver()
setstartSwap()
setSwapBackSettings()
approval()
setMaxes()
rescuetokenBEP20()
setExemptAddress()
setDivisors()
setStructure()
```

setInternalAddresses()





RECOMMENDATION

Deployers, contract owners, administrators, access controlled, and all other privileged roles' private-keys/access-keys/admin-keys should be secured carefully. These entities can have a single point of failure that compromises the security of the project. Manage centralized and privileged roles carefully, review PAGE 09 for more information.





Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor •

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the project owner when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the project owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
uint256 private _totalSupply = 1 * 10**6 * (10 ** _decimals);
    _balances[msg.sender] = _totalSupply;
emit Transfer(address(0), msg.sender, _totalSupply);
```

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RECOMMENDATION

Project must communicate with stakeholders and obtain the community consensus while distributing assets.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-04	Privileged role receiving LP tokens	Minor •

```
Smart contract function addLiqudity() sends liquidity to liquidity_receiver.
  function addLiquidity(uint256 tokenAmount, uint256 BNBAmount) private {
    _approve(address(this), address(router), tokenAmount);
    router.addLiquidityETH{value: BNBAmount}(
        address(this),
        tokenAmount,
        0,
        0,
        liquidity_receiver,
        block.timestamp);
}
```

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RECOMMENDATION

Send LP tokens to dead address or unreachable address.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-01	Lack of appropriate arbitrary boundaries	Minor •

Below mentioned function is set without any arbitrary boundaries.

setSwapBackSettings()



RECOMMENDATION

This function should be provided appropriate upper and lower boundaries.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-02	Potential front-running	Minor •

Potential front-running also classified as – sandwich attack happens when an attacker observes a transaction swapping tokens or adding liquidity without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output amount. The attacker can manipulate the exchange rate by front-running a transaction to purchase assets and make profits by back-running a transaction to sell assets. Below mentioned functions are called without setting restrictions on slippage or minimum output:

addLiquidityETH()
swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens()

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RECOMMENDATION

These functions should be provided reasonable minimum output amounts, instead of zero.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-04	Import standard ERC20 ownable, Auth and SafeMath libraries	Major 🔵

Smart contract uses authorized modifier to control privileged roles. However, it is strongly recommended to use standard Auth and Ownable contract libraries.

Used SafeMath library is not exactly the same as the standard OpenZeppelin SafeMath library. There are some issues with this library that could potentially introduce vulnerabilities:

- No Overflow/Underflow Checks in add, sub, mul, div, mod: The basic arithmetic functions (add, sub, mul, div, mod) do not check for integer overflow or underflow. This is not typical of the SafeMath library as the original one by OpenZeppelin includes these checks.
- Zero Division: In the div and mod functions, there is no check for division by zero. While the tryDiv and tryMod functions do check for this, the basic div and mod functions do not. This can cause contract to revert if these functions are called with a zero denominator.

RECOMMENDATION

Use standard ERC20 ownable, Auth and SafeMath libraries.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Decentralink team has acknowleged this finding and agreed to keep the code as-is.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-01	Authorization through tx.origin	Minor •

Using tx.origin for authorization could make the contract vulnerable as it refers to the original external account that started the transaction.

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RECOMMENDATION

Avoid authorizations via global variables wherever necessary.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-02	Timestamp manipulation via block.timestamp	Minor •

Be aware that the timestamp of the block can be manipulated by a miner. When the contract uses the timestamp to seed a random number, the miner can actually post a timestamp within 15 seconds of the block being validated, effectively allowing the miner to precompute an option more favorable to their chances.

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RECOMMENDATION

To maintain block integrity, follow 15 seconds rule, and scale time dependent events accordingly.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-09	Multiple contract balance withdraws	Medium 😑
VOL-02	Irrelevant code	iviedidifi

Smart contract uses mentioned functions to withdraw contract balances:

syncPair()
rescuetokenBEP20()
approval()

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RECOMMENDATION

Contract balance withdrawal elevates centralization risk. syncPair() function lacks any checks or balances, such as rate limiting or caps on the amount transferred. A malicious actor can potentially drain all of the contract's tokens.

Remove irrelevant and dead code.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Unknown 🗨

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Market Makers, Open Zeppelin tools. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

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RECOMMENDATION

Inspect third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Decentralink team will inspect third party dependencies regularly.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-12	Lack of event-driven architecture	Minor •

Smart contract uses function calls to update state, which can make it difficult to track and analyze changes to the contract over time.

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RECOMMENDATION

Use events to track state changes. Events improve transparency and provide a more granular view of contract activity.



DISCLAIMERS

InterFi Network provides the easy-to-understand audit of solidity source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

The smart contract for this particular audit was analyzed for common contract vulnerabilities, and centralization exploits. This audit report makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. This audit report does not provide any warranty or guarantee regarding the absolute bug-free nature of the smart contract analyzed, nor do they provide any indication of the client's business, business model or legal compliance. This audit report does not extend to the compiler layer, any other areas beyond the programming language, or other programming aspects that could present security risks. Cryptographic tokens are emergent technologies, they carry high levels of technical risks and uncertainty. You agree that your access and/or use, including but not limited to any services, reports, and materials, will be at your sole risk on an as-is, where-is, and as-available basis. This audit report could include false positives, false negatives, and other unpredictable results.

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ABOUT INTERFI NETWORK

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. We provide solidity development, testing, and auditing services. We have developed 150+ solidity codes, audited 1000+ smart contracts, and analyzed 500,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Velas, Oasis, etc.

InterFi Network is built by engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 4 core members, and 6+ casual contributors.

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Telegram (Engineering): https://t.me/interfigudits

Telegram (Onboarding): https://t.me/interfisupport









SMART CONTRACT AUDITS | SOLIDITY DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING RELENTLESSLY SECURING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BLOCKCHAINS