

SMART CONTRACT AUDIT

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PREPARED FOR

DRAGONKING FINANCING CONTRACT



INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	InterFi Network
Client Firm	DragonKing
Methodology	Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review
Language	Solidity
Proxy	0x149e77B2088dab80B059C96d9468F0738C88c8d3
Implementation	0x6371A289600F955478BF0FAEADc769dd9C2b1059
Blockchain	Binance Smart Chain
Centralization	Ownership Renounced NTERFL INTERFL INTERFL INTERFL INTERFL INTERFL INTERFL INTERFL AUDIT REPORT
Commit	1508bbcba996f068e8ec877387753d030ce7710d
Report Date	October 02, 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	0	1	1	2	1
Acknowledged	0	0	0	2	0
Resolved	1	1	0	2	0

Smart contract ownership is renounced at transaction:

https://bscscan.com/tx/0xe6d8ea8311aac47b6bc2c2d17be6a1aeccbefc54e618de404cbd33e9b0b45f6e

pledge(), take() and transfer() functions do not have any definitive access control

- 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.
- Please note **Financing** contract is upgradeable, smart contract implementation can be changed at any given time. <u>Audited implementation</u>: 0x6371A289600F955478BF0FAEADc769dd9C2b1059.



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SCOPE OF WORK

InterFi was consulted by DragonKing 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:

- o Financing.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/0x6371A289600F955478BF0FAEADc769dd9C2b1059#code					
Contract Name	Financing				
Compiler Version	0.8.19				
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
- 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
Controlizad Evalaita	o Ownership Control
Centralized Exploits	o Liquidity Access
	 Stop and Pause Trading
	 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
С	common Contract Vulnerabilities	0	Re-entrancy
		0	Third-Party Dependencies
		0	Potential Sandwich Attacks
		0	Irrelevant Codes
		0	Divide before multiply
		o RFI INT	Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides Compiler Specific Warnings
		0	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 O	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
Minor •	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.
- 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.
- o Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.
- 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
es a	Function is payable
	Function is internal
	Function is private
Ţ	Function is important

```
| **AddressUpgradeable** | Library | ||| |
| └ | isContract | Internal 🔒 | | |
| └ | sendValue | Internal 🏻 | 🔴 | |
| <sup>L</sup> | functionCall | Internal 🖨 | 🔴 |
| └ | functionCall | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | functionCallWithValue | Internal 🔒 | ● | |
| └ | functionStaticCall | Internal 🗎 | | |
| └ | functionDelegateCall | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| └ | functionDelegateCall | Internal 🗎 | ● | |
| L | _revert | Private 🔒 | | | |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **Initializable** | Implementation | |||
```



```
| L | _disableInitializers | Internal 🔒 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _isInitializing | Internal 🗎 | | |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **ContextUpgradeable** | Implementation | Initializable |||
| └ | __Context_init | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | onlyInitializing |
| └ | __Context_init_unchained | Internal 🗎 | 🔎 | onlyInitializing |
| └ | _msgData | Internal 🗎 | | |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **OwnableUpgradeable** | Implementation | Initializable, ContextUpgradeable |||
| └ | __Ownable_init | Internal 🔒 | ● | onlyInitializing |
ALUI MEMORT CONFIDENTIAL AUDIT REPORT CONFIDENTIAL AUDIT REPORT CONFIDENTIAL
| L | renounceOwnership | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | transferOwnership | Public ! | General | onlyOwner |
| └ | _transferOwnership | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **IERC1822ProxiableUpgradeable** | Interface | |||
| L | proxiableUUID | External ! | NO! |
| **IERC1967Upgradeable** | Interface | |||
111111
| **IBeaconUpgradeable** | Interface | |||
| L | implementation | External ! | NO! |
```



```
| | | | | | | |
| **StorageSlotUpgradeable** | Library | |||
| L | getAddressSlot | Internal 🔒 |
| L | getBooleanSlot | Internal 🗎 |
| └ | getBytes32Slot | Internal 🔒 |
| L | getStringSlot | Internal 🗎 |
| L | getStringSlot | Internal 🗎 |
| L | getBytesSlot | Internal 🗎 |
| L | getBytesSlot | Internal 🔒 |
111111
| **ERC1967UpgradeUpgradeable** | Implementation | Initializable, IERC1967Upgradeable |||
| └ | __ERC1967Upgrade_init_unchained | Internal 🏻 | ● | onlyInitializing |
| L | _setImplementation | Private 🔐 | ● | |
| └ | _upgradeTo | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | _upgradeToAndCall | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _upgradeToAndCallUUPS | Internal 🗎 | ● | |
| └ | _setAdmin | Private 🔐 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _changeAdmin | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| L | _setBeacon | Private 🔒 | ● | |
| └ | _upgradeBeaconToAndCall | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
```



```
| **UUPSUpgradeable** | Implementation | Initializable, IERC1822ProxiableUpgradeable,
ERC1967UpgradeUpgradeable |||
| └ | __UUPSUpgradeable_init | Internal 🗎 | ● | onlyInitializing |
| └ | __UUPSUpgradeable_init_unchained | Internal 🗎 | ● | onlyInitializing |
| L | proxiableUUID | External ! | notDelegated |
| L | upgradeTo | Public ! | 🔴 | onlyProxy |
| L | upgradeToAndCall | Public ! | 💹 | onlyProxy |
| └ | _authorizeUpgrade | Internal 🗎 | 🔴 | |
| **IERC20Upgradeable** | Interface | |||
| L | totalSupply | External ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | External ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | External ! | 📦 |NO! |
| allowance | External | upit r | NO | T | CONFIDENTIAL AUDIT REPORT
| L | approve | External ! | 🔎 |NO! |
| L | transferFrom | External ! | 🔴 |NO! |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **IERC20MetadataUpgradeable** | Interface | IERC20Upgradeable |||
| L | name | External ! | NO! |
| L | symbol | External ! | NO! |
| L | decimals | External ! | NO! |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **ERC20Upgradeable** | Implementation | Initializable, ContextUpgradeable,
IERC20Upgradeable, IERC20MetadataUpgradeable |||
| └ | __ERC20_init_unchained | Internal 🔒 | \varTheta | onlyInitializing |
| L | name | Public ! | NO! |
```



```
| L | symbol | Public ! | NO! | |
| L | decimals | Public ! | NO! |
| L | totalSupply | Public ! | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | Public ! | NO! |
| L | transfer | Public ! | 🔴 |NO! |
| <sup>L</sup> | allowance | Public ! |
                           |NO ! |
| L | approve | Public ! | • |NO! |
| L | transferFrom | Public ! | 🛑 |NO! |
| L | increaseAllowance | Public ! | • | NO! |
| L | decreaseAllowance | Public ! | 🔴 |NO! |
L | _burn | Internal 🔒 |
| <sup>L</sup> | _approve | Internal <sup>□</sup> | <sup>□</sup> | |
| └ | _beforeTokenTransfer | Internal 🗎 | 🛑 | |
| └ | _afterTokenTransfer | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | |
\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi
| **SafeMathUpgradeable** | Library | |||
| <sup>L</sup> | tryAdd | Internal 🔒 |
| L | trySub | Internal 🗎 |
| L | tryMul | Internal 🗎 |
| L | tryDiv | Internal 🔒 |
| <sup>L</sup> | tryMod | Internal 🗎 |
| L | add | Internal 🗎 | | |
```



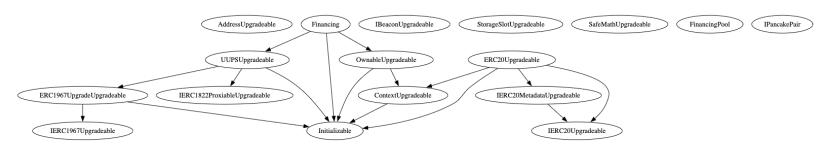
```
| <sup>L</sup> | sub | Internal <sup>@</sup> |
| L | mul | Internal 🔒 |
                           | |
| <sup>L</sup> | div | Internal 🗎 |
                           1 1
| L | mod | Internal 🗎 |
                           1 1
| <sup>L</sup> | sub | Internal 🗎 | | |
| <sup>L</sup> | div | Internal 🔒 |
                           | <sup>L</sup> | mod | Internal <sup>@</sup> |
| **FinancingPool** | Implementation | |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public ! | • | NO! |
111111
| **IPancakePair** | Interface | ||| |
| L | totalSupply | External ! | | | NO! |
| L | balanceOf | External ! | |NO! |
| L | getReserves | External ! | NO! |
| **Financing** | Implementation | Initializable, OwnableUpgradeable, UUPSUpgradeable |||
| L | initialize | Public ! | 🔎 | initializer |
| L | setRate | External ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | setDayOfSeconds | Public ! | 🔎 | onlyOwner |
| L | setPledgeUSDTAmount | Public ! | GentledgeUSDTAmount |
| L | setDragonKingToken | External ! | OnlyOwner |
| L | setUSDTPair | External ! | 🛑 | onlyOwner |
| L | setUserPlage | Public ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | getNeedAmount | Public ! | NO! |
```



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INHERITANCE GRAPH



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MANUAL REVIEW

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-01	Centralized privileges	Major 🛑
CEN-07	Authorizations and access control	Wajoi •

Important only0wner centralized privileges are listed below:

renounceOwnership()

transferOwnership()

_authorizeUpgrade()

setRate()

setDayOfSeconds()

setPledgeUSDTAmount()

setDragonKingToken()

setUSDTPair()

setUserPlage()



Deployers', owners', administrators', 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.

<u>Implement multi-signature wallets:</u> Require multiple signatures from different parties to execute certain sensitive functions within contracts. This spreads control and reduces the risk of a single party having complete authority.

<u>Use a decentralized governance model:</u> Implement a governance model that enables token holders or other stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes. This can include voting on contract upgrades, parameter changes, or any other critical decisions that impact the contract's functioning.





RESOLUTION

DragonKing team has renounced smart contract ownership. only0wner centralized privileges are inaccessible.





Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-09	Use of proxy and upgradeability	Critical 🔵

Privileged role can initiate contract implementation. Contract upgradeability allows privileged roles to change current contract implementation.

contract Financing is Initializable, OwnableUpgradeable, UUPSUpgradeable {

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RECOMMENDATION

Test and validate current contract thoroughly before deployment. While proxy contracts are great for robust deployments while maintaining the upgradeable flexibility, proxy codes are prone to new security or logical issues that may compromise the project.

Use _disableInitializers in upgradeable implementation to add a safety measure that prevents initializer functions from being called more than once, reducing the risk of unintended behavior or vulnerabilities.

RESOLUTION

Project team confirmed that contract uses proxy mechanism to have future contract upgradeability, and contract flexibility.



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

Below mentioned functions are set without any arbitrary boundaries.

setRate()
setDayOfSeconds()
setPledgeUSDTAmount()
setUserPlage()

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RECOMMENDATION

These functions should be provided appropriate input validation require checks.

RESOLUTION

DragonKing team has renounced smart contract ownership. Aforementioned functions are inaccessible.



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.

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RECOMMENDATION

Functions responsible for transfer should be provided reasonable minimum output amounts, instead of zero.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Front-running is not avoidable on public blockchains. DragonKing team acknowledged to keep the code as-is.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
LOG-03	Re-entrancy	Major 🔵

Below mentioned functions do not adhere to Checks-Effects-Interactions pattern, and are used without a re-entrancy guard:

pledge()
take()

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RECOMMENDATION

Use mutex or re-entrancy guard to deter re-entrant calls. If possible, replace low-level calls like call with higher-level alternative transfer.

Use Checks-Effects-Interactions pattern strictly. Make sure state changes are done before any transfers or external calls.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-02	Timestamp dependence 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DragonKing team argued that block.timestamp is not used to generate random numbers, and acknowledged to keep the code as-is.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-04	Inadequate access restrictions	Medium 🔵

Below mentioned functions have no ownership or permission check, allowing for unauthorized changes:

take()
transfer()

Even though these functions are needed to be accessible by user for financing, it is recommended to use modifiers to validate the access.

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RECOMMENDATION

Function access must be restricted adequately to deter malicious actors, and unwanted state changes.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-05	Missing zero address validation	Minor •

Below mentioned functions are missing zero address input validation:

setDragonKingToken()
setUSDTPair()
setUserPlage()

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RECOMMENDATION

Validate if the modified address is dead(0) or not.

RESOLUTION

DragonKing team has renounced smart contract ownership. Aforementioned functions are inaccessible.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Direct and indirect dependencies	Unknown
DKK-03	Trust in token usdt contract and pair	OTINI IOWIT

Smart contracts are interacting with third party protocols e.g., Market makers, External contracts e.g., token contracts, pairs for airdrop, NFT dividend contract, LP dividend contract, Web 3 applications, Open Zeppelin tools. The scope of the audit treats these entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, all of them can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in these entities can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

External dependencies must be monitored regularly. **Financing** smart contract should only interact with trusted contracts.

```
_usdt = ERC20Upgradeable(0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955);
_usdtPair = IPancakePair(0x525eEF0b32a4751f2A4fE531094087740f878991);
_dragonKingToken = ERC20Upgradeable(0xdd228f027E7b491C35665bBd1201Eea2C88fc8eb);
```

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary. Make sure external dependencies are trustworthy, secure, and audited.



Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-11	Volatile logic	Minor •

In transfer function, information related to from address is deleted after transferring. This can result in a potential loss of historical data.

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RECOMMENDATION

Fix logical non-conformities.



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

Smart contracts use function calls to update state, which can make it difficult to track and analyze changes to contracts over time.

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RECOMMENDATION

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



Identifier	Definition
VOL-02	Typographical error

Typographical errors are found in:

setUserPlage()





RECOMMENDATION

Fix typographical errors.



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