



SOLIDProof
Bring trust into your projects

**Blockchain Security | Smart Contract Audits | KYC
Development | Marketing**

MADE IN GERMANY

Liquidus Finance

Audit

Security Assessment
29. December, 2022

For



SolidProof_io



@solidproof_io

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| Version | Date | Description |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1.0 | 23. December 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout project• Automated- /Manual-Security Testing• Summary |

Network

TBA

Website

<https://liquidus.finance>

Telegram

<https://t.me/liquidusfinance>

Twitter

<https://twitter.com/LiquidusFinance>

Medium

<https://blog.liquidus.finance>

Instagram

https://www.instagram.com/liquidus_finance/

Description

Liquidus is a practical tool that allows you to easily stake your crypto assets on the leading DeFi platforms. It simplifies liquidity and staking, earning you premium rates fueled by the decentralised economy. Not only will liquidus provide a more seamless farming experience, but it will pick, sort and show you the best investments for your held assets, helping you make your money go further. Becoming a one stop solution for earning decentralised interest is the main vision for Liquidus

Project Engagement

During the Date of 23 December 2022, **Liquidus Finance Team** engaged Solidproof.io to audit smart contracts that they created. The engagement was technical in nature and focused on identifying security flaws in the design and implementation of the contracts. They provided Solidproof.io with access to their code repository and whitepaper.

Logo



Contract Link v1.0

- Provided as files

Vulnerability & Risk Level

Risk represents the probability that a certain source-threat will exploit vulnerability, and the impact of that event on the organization or system. Risk Level is computed based on CVSS version 3.0.

| Level | Value | Vulnerability | Risk (Required Action) |
|----------------------|---------|---|---|
| Critical | 9 - 10 | A vulnerability that can disrupt the contract functioning in a number of scenarios, or creates a risk that the contract may be broken. | Immediate action to reduce risk level. |
| High | 7 – 8.9 | A vulnerability that affects the desired outcome when using a contract, or provides the opportunity to use a contract in an unintended way. | Implementation of corrective actions as soon as possible. |
| Medium | 4 – 6.9 | A vulnerability that could affect the desired outcome of executing the contract in a specific scenario. | Implementation of corrective actions in a certain period. |
| Low | 2 – 3.9 | A vulnerability that does not have a significant impact on possible scenarios for the use of the contract and is probably subjective. | Implementation of certain corrective actions or accepting the risk. |
| Informational | 0 – 1.9 | A vulnerability that have informational character but is not effecting any of the code. | An observation that does not determine a level of risk |

Auditing Strategy and Techniques Applied

Throughout the review process, care was taken to evaluate the repository for security-related issues, code quality, and adherence to specification and best practices. To do so, reviewed line-by-line by our team of expert pentesters and smart contract developers, documenting any issues as there were discovered.

Methodology

The auditing process follows a routine series of steps:

1. Code review that includes the following:
 - i) Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
 - ii) Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-by-line in an attempt to identify potential vulnerabilities.
 - iii) Comparison to specification, which is the process of checking whether the code does what the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to SolidProof describe.
2. Testing and automated analysis that includes the following:
 - i) Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are actually covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
 - ii) Symbolic execution, which is analysing a program to determine what inputs causes each part of a program to execute.
3. Best practices review, which is a review of the smart contracts to improve efficiency, effectiveness, clarify, maintainability, security, and control based on the established industry and academic practices, recommendations, and research.
4. Specific, itemized, actionable recommendations to help you take steps to secure your smart contracts.

Used Code from other Frameworks/Smart Contracts (direct imports)

Imported packages:

| Dependency / Import Path | Count |
|---|-------|
| @openzeppelin/contracts/access/Ownable.sol | 9 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/security/Pausable.sol | 6 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/security/ReentrancyGuard.sol | 5 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/IERC20.sol | 9 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/token/ERC20/utils/SafeERC20.sol | 9 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Address.sol | 1 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/Context.sol | 4 |
| @openzeppelin/contracts/utils/math/SafeMath.sol | 9 |
| hardhat/console.sol | 1 |

Tested Contract Files

This audit covered the following files listed below with a SHA-1 Hash.

A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.

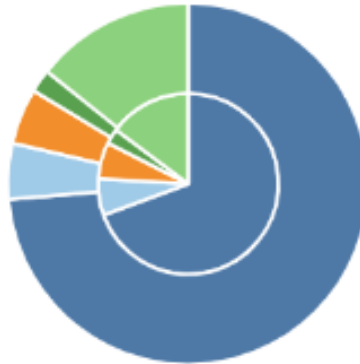
v1.0

| File Name | SHA-1 Hash |
|--|--|
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/ LiquidusAutoLP.sol | caaca86cb5d68c6b7a59b4f7138a 486f5013d04f |
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/ LiquidusFeeEstimation.sol | bb6535e7236c3f110ecfdb6fd7f3 7e35f005492 |
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/ KyberSwapLIQ.sol | b7a2bb02f7e92f0d27a6ec832f6a7 7f0365dacc9 |
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/ LiquidusBoost.sol | 2c11cfd4275c0b9463ae08b3e28c 80ec8b23c85 |

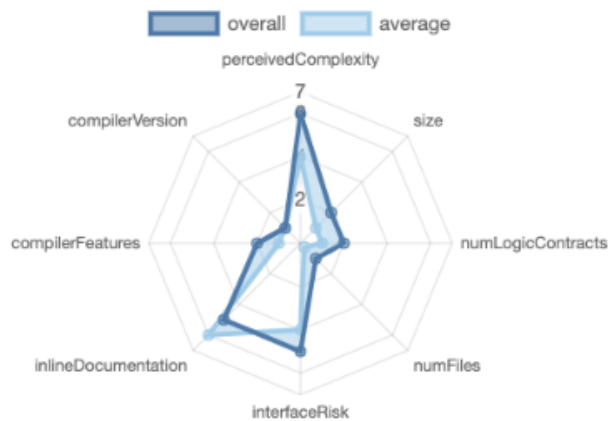
Metrics

Source Lines v1.0

source comment single block mixed
empty todo blockEmpty



Risk Level v1.0



Capabilities

Components

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
|  Contracts |  Libraries |  Interfaces |  Abstract |
| 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 |


Exposed Functions

This section lists functions that are explicitly declared public or payable. Please note that getter methods for public stateVars are not included.





| | |
|--|---|
|  Public |  Payable |
| 132 | 14 |







| External | Internal | Private | Pure | View |
|----------|----------|---------|------|------|
| 89 | 86 | 0 | 13 | 35 |


StateVariables

| | |
|-------|--|
| Total |  Public |
| 57 | 52 |

Capabilities

| Solidity Versions observed |  Experimental Features |  Can Receive Funds |  Uses Assembly |  Has Destroyable Contracts |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 0.8.4 | ABIEncoderV2 | yes | yes (1 asm blocks) | |

|  Transfers ETH |  Low-Level Calls |  DelegateCall |  Uses Hash Functions |  ECRrecover |  New/Create/Create2 |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| yes | | | yes | yes | |

|  TryCatch | Σ Unchecked |
|--|-------------|
| | |

Inheritance Graph

v1.0





Scope of Work/Verify Claims

The above token Team provided us with the files that needs to be tested (Github, Bscscan, Etherscan, files, etc.). The scope of the audit is the main contract (usual the same name as team appended with .sol).

We will verify the following claims:

1. Is contract an upgradeable
2. Correct implementation of Token standard
3. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
4. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
5. Deployer cannot pause the contract
6. Deployer cannot set fees
7. Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses
8. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

Is contract an upgradeable

| Name | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Is contract an upgradeable? | Yes | No |

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can deploy a new version of the contract which can change any limit and give owner new privileges
 - Be aware of this and do your own research for the contract which is the contract pointing to

Correct implementation of Token standard

| ERC20 | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|--------|----------|
| Function | Description | Exist | Tested | Verified |
| TotalSupply | Provides information about the total token supply | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| BalanceOf | Provides account balance of the owner's account | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Transfer | Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| TransferFrom | Executes transfers of a specified number of tokens from a specified address | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Approve | Allow a spender to withdraw a set number of tokens from a specified account | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Allowance | Returns a set number of tokens from a spender to the owner | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| ERC721 | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------|--------|----------|
| Function | Description | Exist | Tested | Verified |
| BalanceOf | Count all NFTs assigned to an owner | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| OwnerOf | Find the owner of an NFT | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SafeTransferFrom | Transfers the ownership of an NFT from one address to another address | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SafeTransferFrom | See above - Difference is that this function has an extra data parameter | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| TransferFrom | Transfer ownership of an NFT | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Approve | Change or reaffirm the approved address for an NFT | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SetApprovalForAll | Enable or disable approval for a third party ("operator") to manage all of `msg.sender`'s assets | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| GetApproved | Get the approved address for a single NFT | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IsApprovedForAll | Query if an address is an authorized operator for another address | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SupportsInterface | Query if a contract implements an interface | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Name | Provides information about the name | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Symbol | Provides information about the symbol | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| TokenURI | Provides information about the TokenUri | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Write functions of all contracts v1.0

💧 zapIn 💰

💧 setFees

💧 setTierThresholds

💧 recoverWrongTokens

💧 addWhitelistFromFee

💧 removeWhitelistFromFee

💧 addWhitelistRouters

💧 removeWhitelistRouters

💧 pause

💧 unpause

💧 claimBoost

💧 recoverWrongTokens

💧 setRewardToken

💧 pause

💧 unpause

💧 useKyberApiData 💰

💧 setFees

💧 setTierThresholds

💧 addWhitelistFromFee

💧 removeWhitelistFromFee

💧 addWhitelistRouter

💧 removeWhitelistRouter

💧 recoverWrongTokens

💧 setFees

💧 setTierThresholds

💧 setLIQToken

💧 setBoostPercentage

💧 setNFT

💧 setCollectionHoldings

💧 recoverWrongTokens

💧 addLpStakingContract

💧 removeLpStakingContract

💧 addTokenStakingContract

💧 removeTokenStakingContract

💧 pause

💧 unpause

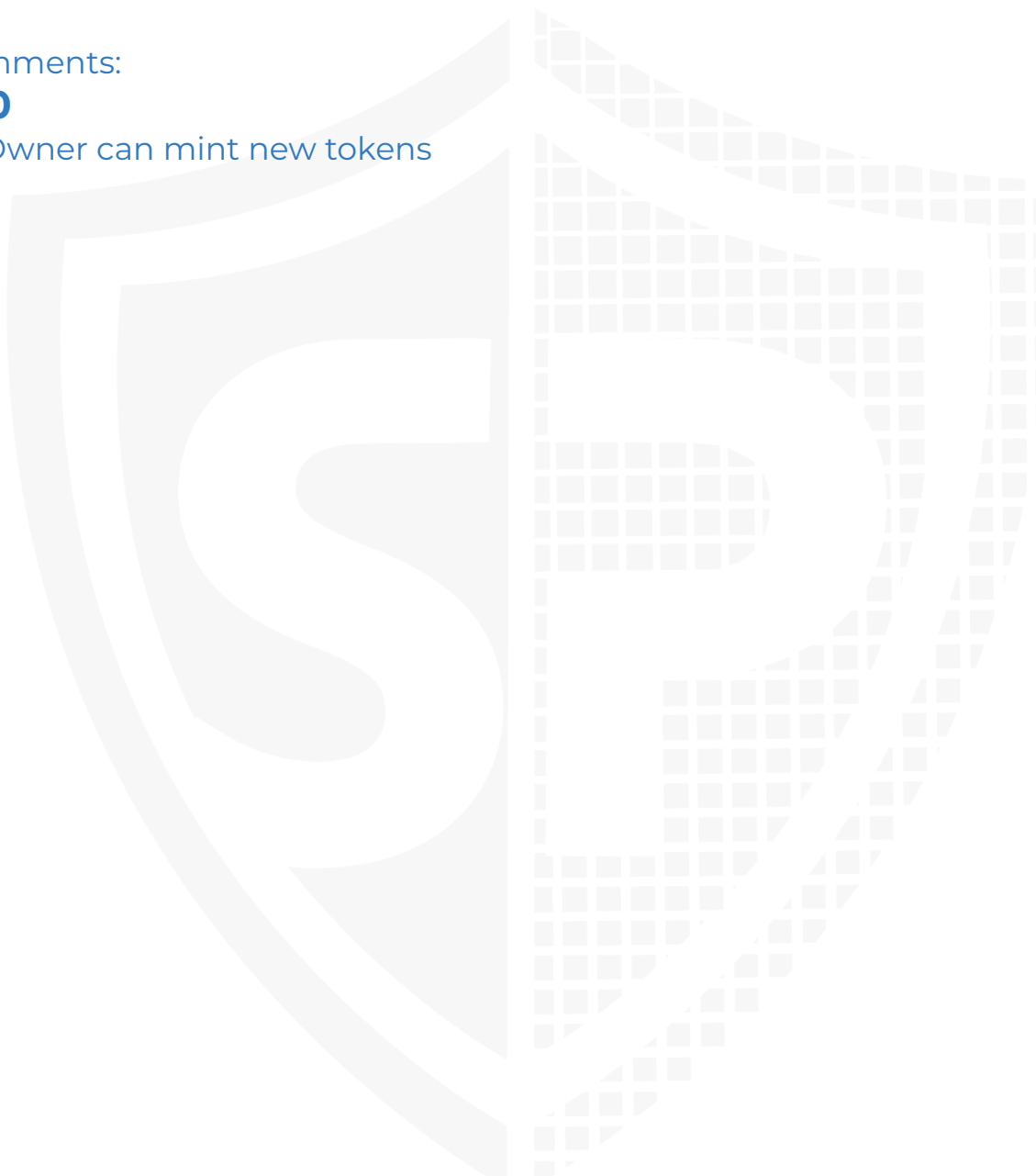
Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

| Name | Exist | Tested | Status |
|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Deployer cannot mint | — | — | — |
| Max / Total Supply | N/A | | |

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can mint new tokens



Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

| Name | Exist | Tested | Status |
|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Deployer can lock | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Deployer cannot burn | — | — | — |

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can lock user funds by
 - Setting the fees amount to 100% or more

Deployer cannot pause the contract

| Name | Exist | Tested | Status |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Deployer can pause | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |

Comments:

v1.0

- Owner can pause contract



Deployer cannot set fees

| Name | Exist | Tested | Status |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| Deployer can set fees over 25% | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Deployer can set fees to nearly 100% or to 100% | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |

Comments:

v1.0

- Fees can be set without any limitations that means it could be set to even more than 100%
- There owner can also add/remove wallets from fees

Deployer can blacklist/antisnipe addresses

| Name | Exist | Tested | Status |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| Deployer cannot blacklist/antisnipe addresses | — | — | — |



Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

| Tested | Verified |
|--------|----------|
| ✓ | ✓ |

Legend

| Attribute | Symbol |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Verified / Checked | ✓ |
| Partly Verified | ⚠ |
| Unverified / Not checked | ✗ |
| Not available | — |

Modifiers and public functions v1.0

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| zapIn 💎 💰 | useKyberApiData 💎 💰 |
| Ⓜ nonReentrant | 💎 setFees |
| Ⓜ whenNotPaused | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 setFees | 💎 setTierThresholds |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 setTierThresholds | 💎 addWhitelistFromFee |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 recoverWrongTokens | 💎 removeWhitelistFromFee |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 addWhitelistFromFee | 💎 addWhitelistRouter |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 removeWhitelistFromFee | 💎 removeWhitelistRouter |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 addWhitelistRouters | 💎 recoverWrongTokens |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | Ⓜ onlyOwner |
| 💎 removeWhitelistRouters | |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | |
| 💎 pause | |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | |
| 💎 unpause | |
| Ⓜ onlyOwner | |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| ⚡ setFees | ⚡ claimBoost |
| 👤 onlyOwner | 👤 nonReentrant |
| ⚡ setTierThresholds | 👤 whenNotPaused |
| 👤 onlyOwner | ⚡ recoverWrongTokens |
| ⚡ setLIQToken | 👤 onlyOwner |
| 👤 onlyOwner | ⚡ setRewardToken |
| ⚡ setBoostPercentage | 👤 onlyOwner |
| 👤 onlyOwner | ⚡ pause |
| ⚡ setNFT | 👤 onlyOwner |
| 👤 onlyOwner | ⚡ unpause |
| ⚡ setCollectionHoldings | 👤 onlyOwner |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ recoverWrongTokens | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ addLpStakingContract | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ removeLpStakingContract | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ addTokenStakingContract | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ removeTokenStakingContract | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ pause | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |
| ⚡ unpause | |
| 👤 onlyOwner | |

Ownership Privileges

- Deployer can set following state variables without any limitations
 - feeSilver, feeGold, feeTitan, and feewallet.
 - Tier Thresholds (silver, gold, titan)
 - Boost Percentage
 - Collection Holdings
- Deployer can set/update following addresses
 - Reward Token
 - LIQ Token
 - NFT Contract
 - LP Staking Contract
 - Token Staking Address

- *The owner can add/remove router addresses from the whitelist*
- *The owner can withdraw any token from the contract's balance because it is possible to pass any token address in the "recoverWrongTokens" function*



Source Units in Scope

v1.0

| File | Logic Contracts | Interfaces | Lines | nLines | nSLOC | Comment Lines | Complex. Score |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/LiquidusAutoLP.sol | 2 | 6 | 622 | 377 | 300 | 41 | 575 |
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/LiquidusFeeEstimation.sol | 1 | 2 | 201 | 194 | 155 | 10 | 163 |
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/KyberSwapLIQ.sol | 1 | 1 | 162 | 139 | 107 | 6 | 120 |
| deposit-farm-contract-main/contracts/LiquidusBoost.sol | 1 | — | 69 | 69 | 52 | 1 | 56 |
| Totals | 5 | 9 | 1054 | 779 | 614 | 58 | 914 |

Legend

| Attribute | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Lines | total lines of the source unit |
| nLines | normalised lines of the source unit (e.g. normalises functions spanning multiple lines) |
| nSLOC | normalised source lines of code (only source-code lines; no comments, no blank lines) |
| Comment Lines | lines containing single or block comments |
| Complexity Score | a custom complexity score derived from code statements that are known to introduce code complexity (branches, loops, calls, external interfaces, ...) |

Audit Results

Critical issues

No critical issues

High issues

No high issues

Medium issues

No medium issues

| Issue | File | Type | Line | Description |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------|------|---|
| #1 | LiquidusAutoLP.sol | Fees can be 100% | 576 | Owner can set Fees to any arbitrary value even more than 100% |
| #2 | KyberSwapLIQ.sol | Fees can be 100% | 126 | Owner can set Fees to any arbitrary value even more than 100% |
| #3 | LiquidusFeeEstimation.sol | Fees can be 100% | 96 | Owner can set Fees to any arbitrary value even more than 100% |

Low issues

No low issues

| Issue | File | Type | Line | Description |
|-------|------|--|---|--|
| #1 | All | Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check) | All Owner Functions that takes an address type as a parameter | Check that the address is not zero |
| #2 | All | Missing Events Arithmetic | All | Emit an event for critical parameter changes |

Informational issues

No informational issues

| Issue | File | Type | Line | Description |
|-------|------|-------------------------------|------|---|
| #1 | All | NatSpec documentation missing | - | If you started to comment your code, also comment all other functions, variables etc. |

Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/latest/natspec-format.html>) for your contracts to provide rich documentation for functions, return variables and more. This helps investors to make clear what that variables, functions etc. do.

29. December 2022:

- There is still an owner (Owner still has not renounced ownership)
- Read whole report and modifiers section for more information

SWC Attacks

| ID | Title | Relationships | Status |
|---------------------------|---|--|--------|
| SW C-1 36 | Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain | CWE-767: Access to Critical Private Variable via Public Method | PASSED |
| SW C-1 35 | Code With No Effects | CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code | PASSED |
| SW C-1 34 | Message call with hardcoded gas amount | CWE-655: Improper Initialization | PASSED |
| SW C-1 33 | Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments | CWE-294: Authentication Bypass by Capture-replay | PASSED |
| SW C-1 32 | Unexpected Ether balance | CWE-667: Improper Locking | PASSED |
| SW C-1 31 | Presence of unused variables | CWE-1164: Irrelevant Code | PASSED |
| SW C-1 30 | Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E) | CWE-451: User Interface (UI) Misrepresentation of Critical Information | PASSED |
| SW C-1 29 | Typographical Error | CWE-480: Use of Incorrect Operator | PASSED |
| SW C-1 28 | DoS With Block Gas Limit | CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption | PASSED |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| SW C-1 27 | Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable | CWE-695: Use of Low-Level Functionality | PASSED |
| SW C-1 25 | Incorrect Inheritance Order | CWE-696: Incorrect Behavior Order | PASSED |
| SW C-1 24 | Write to Arbitrary Storage Location | CWE-123: Write-what-where Condition | PASSED |
| SW C-1 23 | Requirement Violation | CWE-573: Improper Following of Specification by Caller | PASSED |
| SW C-1 22 | Lack of Proper Signature Verification | CWE-345: Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity | PASSED |
| SW C-1 21 | Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks | CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature | PASSED |
| SW C-1 20 | Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes | CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values | PASSED |
| SW C-11 9 | Shadowing State Variables | CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards | PASSED |
| SW C-11 8 | Incorrect Constructor Name | CWE-665: Improper Initialization | PASSED |
| SW C-11 7 | Signature Malleability | CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature | PASSED |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| SW C-11 6 | Timestamp Dependence | CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere | PASSED |
| SW C-11 5 | Authorization through tx.origin | CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function | PASSED |
| SW C-11 4 | Transaction Order Dependence | CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition') | PASSED |
| SW C-11 3 | DoS with Failed Call | CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions | PASSED |
| SW C-11 2 | Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee | CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere | PASSED |
| SW C-11 1 | Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions | CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function | PASSED |
| SW C-11 0 | Assert Violation | CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation | PASSED |
| SW C-1 09 | Uninitialized Storage Pointer | CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer | PASSED |
| SW C-1 08 | State Variable Default Visibility | CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards | PASSED |
| SW C-1 07 | Reentrancy | CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow | PASSED |
| SW C-1 06 | Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction | CWE-284: Improper Access Control | PASSED |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| SW C-1 05 | Unprotected Ether Withdrawal | CWE-284: Improper Access Control | PASSED |
| SW C-1 04 | Unchecked Call Return Value | CWE-252: Unchecked Return Value | PASSED |
| SW C-1 03 | Floating Pragma | CWE-664: Improper Control of a Resource Through its Lifetime | PASSED |
| SW C-1 02 | Outdated Compiler Version | CWE-937: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities | PASSED |
| SW C-1 01 | Integer Overflow and Underflow | CWE-682: Incorrect Calculation | PASSED |
| SW C-1 00 | Function Default Visibility | CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards | PASSED |

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