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

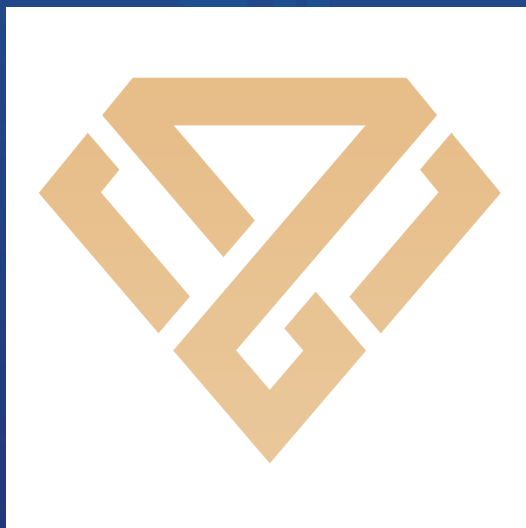
MADE IN GERMANY

# **DiamondSafu**

# **Audit**

**Security Assessment**  
**26. May, 2022**

**For**



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

## **Network**

Binance Smart Chain (BEP20)

## **Website**

<https://diamondsafu.finance/>

## **Telegram**

<https://t.me/DiamondSafu>

## **Twitter**

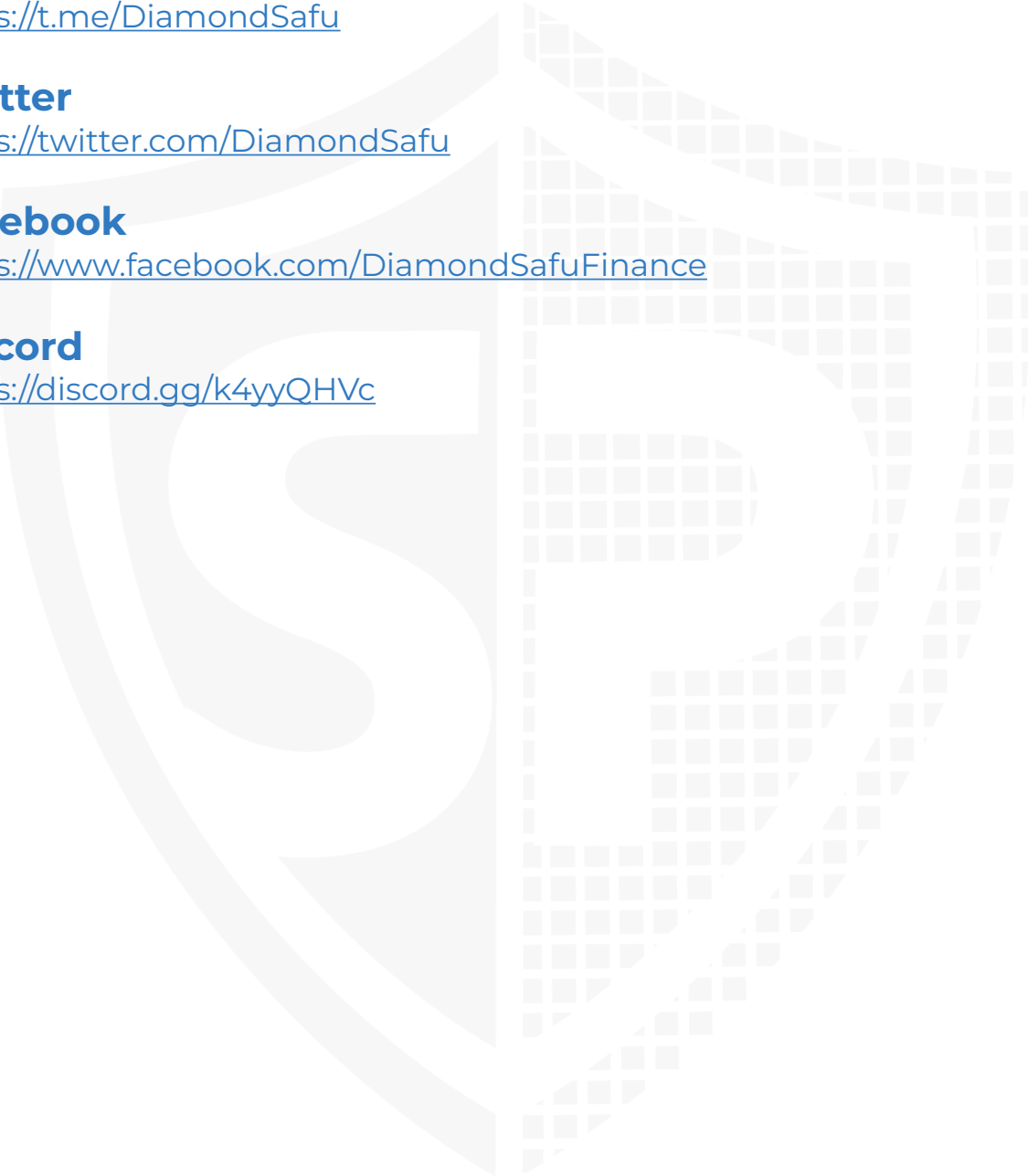
<https://twitter.com/DiamondSafu>

## **Facebook**

<https://www.facebook.com/DiamondSafuFinance>

## **Discord**

<https://discord.gg/k4yyQHvc>



## Description

DiamondSafu is a decentralized financial model with a sustainable compound interest model. The Diamond Autostaking Protocol (DAP) delivers the industry's highest fixed APY, rebasing rewards every 15 minutes, and a simple buy-hold-earn system that grows your portfolio in your wallet, fast and safe.

## Project Engagement

During the 11th of April 2022, **DiamondSafu 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

- <https://bscscan.com/address/0xb43b336cea33a298594f07ee515669b79c2bb14e#writeContract>

# 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)
<b>Critical</b>	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.
<b>High</b>	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.
<b>Medium</b>	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.
<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Informational</b>	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.

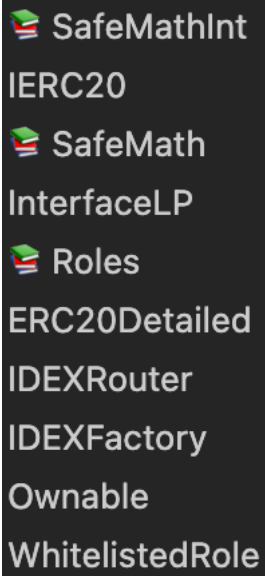
## Methodology

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:



- SafeMathInt
- IERC20
- SafeMath
- InterfaceLP
- Roles
- ERC20Detailed
- IDEXRouter
- IDEXFactory
- Ownable
- WhitelistedRole



# Tested Contract Files

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

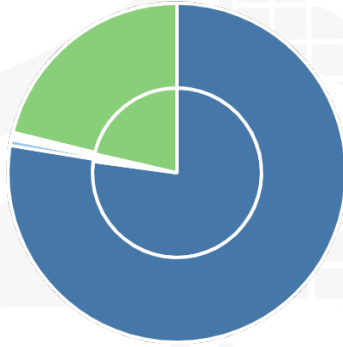
*A file with a different Hash has been modified, intentionally or otherwise, after the security review. A different Hash could be (but not necessarily) an indication of a changed condition or potential vulnerability that was not within the scope of this review.*

## v1.0

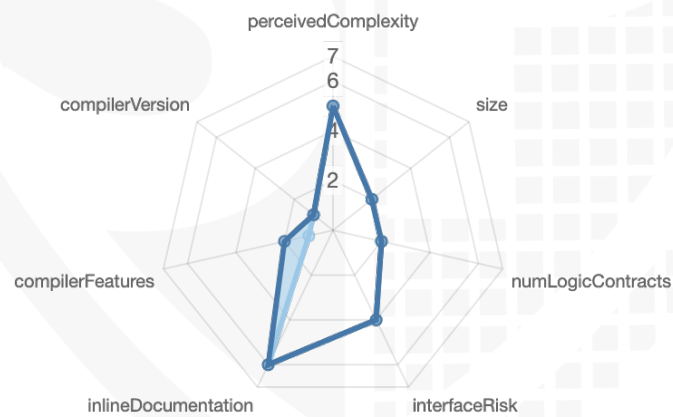
File Name	SHA-1 Hash
contracts/diamondLock.sol	37f551e23069cf7a77d864c5829d384d9f8b7d28

# Metrics

## Source Lines v1.0



## Risk Level v1.0



## Capabilities

### Components

Version	Contracts	Libraries	Interfaces	Abstract
1.0	3	3	4	1

### Exposed Functions

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

Version	Public	Payable
1.0	55	3

Version	External	Internal	Private	Pure	View
1.0	39	78	7	14	20

### State Variables

Version	Total	Public
1.0	52	28

## Capabilities

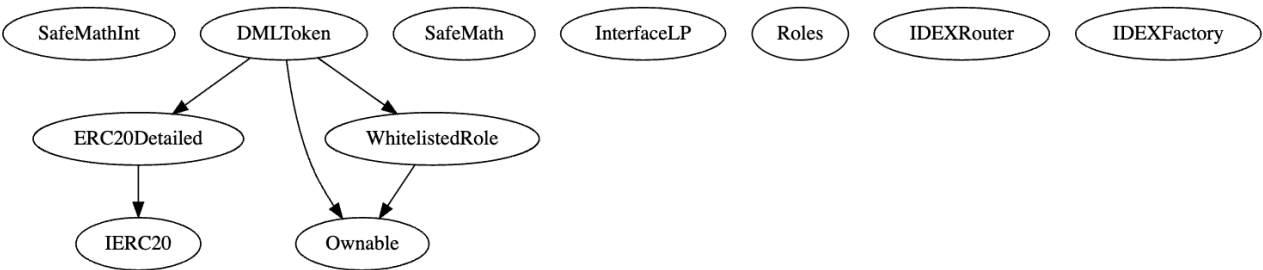
Version	Solidity Versions observed	Experimental Features	Can Receive Funds	Uses Assembly	Has Destroyable Contracts
1.0	0.7.6		yes	yes (1 asm blocks)	

Version	Transfers ETH	Low-Level Calls	DelegateCall	Uses Hash Functions	EC Recover	New/Create/Create2
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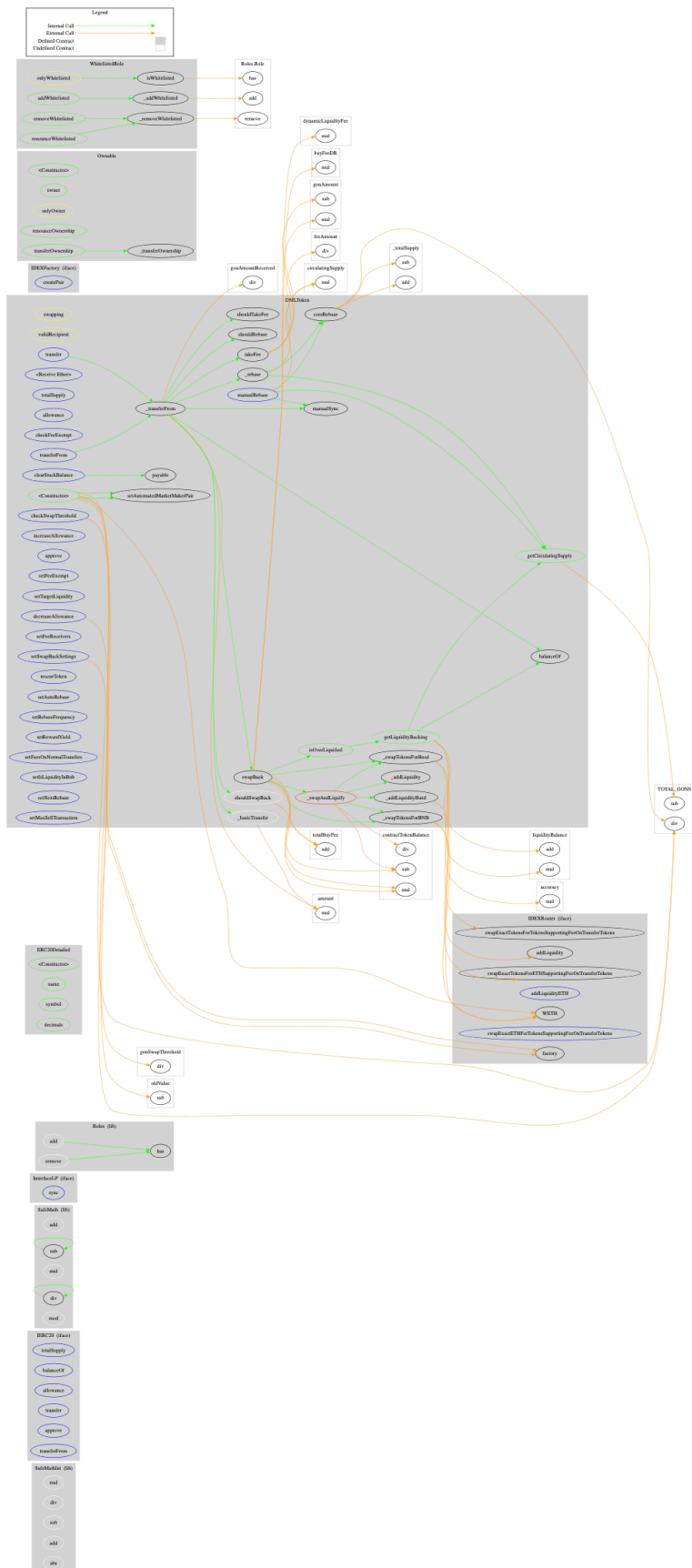
1.0	yes					
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# Inheritance Graph

## v1.0



# CallGraph 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. Correct implementation of Token standard
2. Deployer cannot mint any new tokens
3. Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds
4. Deployer cannot pause the contract
5. Overall checkup (Smart Contract Security)

### 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	✓	✓	✓

## Write functions of contract v1.0

1. addWhitelisted

2. approve

3. clearStuckBalance

4. decreaseAllowance

5. increaseAllowance

6. manualRebase

7. manualSync

8. removeWhitelisted

9. renounceOwnership

10. renounceWhitelisted

11. rescueToken

12. setAutoRebase

13. setAutomatedMarketMakerPair

14. setFeeExempt

15. setFeeReceivers

16. setFeesOnNormalTransfers

17. setLsLiquidityInBnb

18. setMaxSellTransaction

19. setNextRebase

20. setRebaseFrequency

21. setRewardYield

22. setSwapBackSettings

23. setTargetLiquidity

24. transfer

25. transferFrom

26. transferOwnership

## Deployer cannot mint any new tokens

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot mint	—	—	—
Max / Total Supply	5000000000		





## Deployer cannot burn or lock user funds

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot lock	✓	✓	✓
Deployer cannot burn	-	-	-



## Deployer cannot pause the contract

Name	Exist	Tested	Status
Deployer cannot pause	—	—	—



## 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

- ◆ manualSync
- ✓ ◆ transfer
  - Ⓜ validRecipient
- ✓ ◆ transferFrom
  - Ⓜ validRecipient
- ◆ decreaseAllowance
- ◆ increaseAllowance
- ◆ approve
- ✓ ◆ manualRebase
  - Ⓜ onlyWhitelisted
- ✓ ◆ setAutomatedMarketMakerPair
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setFeeExempt
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setTargetLiquidity
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setSwapBackSettings
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setFeeReceivers
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ clearStuckBalance
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ rescueToken
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setAutoRebase
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setRebaseFrequency
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setRewardYield
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setFeesOnNormalTransfers
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setIsLiquidityInBnb
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setNextRebase
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ setMaxSellTransaction
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner

- ✓ ◆ addWhitelisted
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ removeWhitelisted
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ◆ renounceWhitelisted

- ✓ ◆ renounceOwnership
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner
- ✓ ◆ transferOwnership
  - Ⓜ onlyOwner





## Comments

- Deployer can set following state variables without limitations
  - nextRebase
  - rewardYield
  - rewardYieldDenominator
    - Variable has no restriction for the 0 value
  - swapEnabled
  - gonSwapThreshold
  - targetLiquidity
  - targetLiquidityDenominator
- Deployer can enable/disable following state variables
  - isLiquidityInBnb
  - feesOnNormalTransfers
  - autoRebase
  - \_isFeeExempt
  - automatedMarketMakerPairs
  - \_whitelisted
- Deployer can set following addresses
  - pairContract
  - liquidityReceiver
  - treasuryReceiver
  - diamondRiskReceiver
- Owner
  - can rescue tokens
  - Can transfer contract balance to an address

**Please check if an OnlyOwner or similar restrictive modifier has been forgotten.**

# Source Units in Scope

## v1.0

Type	File	Logic Contracts	Interfaces	Lines	nLines	nSLOC	Comment Lines	Complex. Score	Capabilities
	contracts/diamondLock.sol	7	4	863	768	598	5	513	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>513</b>	

### Legend

Attribute	Description
Lines	total lines of the source unit
nLines	normalized lines of the source unit (e.g. normalizes functions spanning multiple lines)
nSLOC	normalized 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

# AUDIT PASSED

## Critical issues

**No critical issues**

## High issues

**No high issues**

## Medium issues

**No medium issues**

## Low issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	Contract doesn't import npm packages from source (like OpenZeppelin etc.)	-	We recommend to import all packages from npm directly without flatten the contract. Functions could be modified or can be susceptible to vulnerabilities
#2	Main	Missing Zero Address Validation (missing-zero-check)	817 812 810 811	Check that the address is not zero
#3	Main	State variable visibility is not set	345 346 365 366 368	It is best practice to set the visibility of state variables explicitly

#4	Main	Missing Events Arithmetic	850 831 835 836 806 800 801	Emit an event for critical parameter changes
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## Informational issues

Issue	File	Type	Line	Description
#1	Main	State variables that could be declared constant (constable-states)	345 383 346 351 358 363 356 360 359 357 369	Add the `constant` attributes to state variables that never change
#2	Main	Error message is missing	See description	Provide an error message for require statement. Search for "require(" to identify every require statements and look for any statements which hasn't got an error message.

## Audit Comments

We recommend you to use the special form of comments (NatSpec Format, Follow link for more information <https://docs.soliditylang.org/en/v0.5.10/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.

### 26. May 2022:

- Read whole report for more information



## SWC Attacks

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

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

<a href="#">SW C-11 6</a>	Timestamp Dependence	<a href="#">CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-11 5</a>	Authorization through tx.origin	<a href="#">CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-11 4</a>	Transaction Order Dependence	<a href="#">CWE-362: Concurrent Execution using Shared Resource with Improper Synchronization ('Race Condition')</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-11 3</a>	DoS with Failed Call	<a href="#">CWE-703: Improper Check or Handling of Exceptional Conditions</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-11 2</a>	Delegatecall to Untrusted Callee	<a href="#">CWE-829: Inclusion of Functionality from Untrusted Control Sphere</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-11 1</a>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	<a href="#">CWE-477: Use of Obsolete Function</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-11 0</a>	Assert Violation	<a href="#">CWE-670: Always-Incorrect Control Flow Implementation</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-1 09</a>	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	<a href="#">CWE-824: Access of Uninitialized Pointer</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-1 08</a>	State Variable Default Visibility	<a href="#">CWE-710: Improper Adherence to Coding Standards</a>	NOT PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-1 07</a>	Reentrancy	<a href="#">CWE-841: Improper Enforcement of Behavioral Workflow</a>	PASSED
<a href="#">SW C-1 06</a>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	<a href="#">CWE-284: Improper Access Control</a>	PASSED

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

The logo features the words "SolidProof" in a white, handwritten-style script. The "P" is large and stylized, with a long horizontal stroke that extends to the left. The background is a solid blue color with a faint, large shield emblem. The shield has a grid-like pattern on its right side and a solid blue area on its left side.

SolidProof

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

A small horizontal bar representing the German flag, with black, red, and gold stripes.

MADE IN GERMANY