

# SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT OF **DEVIL VAULT V2**



**SMART CONTRACT AUDIT | TEAM KYC | PROJECT EVALUATION**

**RELENTLESSLY SECURING THE PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN | MADE IN CANADA** 

# Summary

<b>Auditing Firm</b>	InterFi Network
<b>Architecture</b>	InterFi "Echelon" Auditing Standard
<b>Smart Contract Audit Approved By</b>	Chris   Blockchain Specialist at InterFi Network
<b>Platform</b>	Solidity
<b>Audit Check (Mandatory)</b>	Static, Software, Auto Intelligent & Manual Analysis
<b>Consultation Request Date</b>	November 30, 2021
<b>Report Date</b>	December 04, 2021

# InterFi

## Audit Summary

InterFi team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analyzed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks. According to the smart contract audit:

- ❖ **Devil's Vault v2 contract source code has **LOW RISK SEVERITY**.**
- ❖ **Devil's Vault v2 contract has successfully **PASSED** the smart contract audit.**
- ❖ **This audit is for Devil's Vault v2 contract. If you're looking for token audit, please visit**

[https://github.com/interfinetwork/smart-contract-audits/blob/main/DevilToken\\_AuditReport\\_InterFi.pdf](https://github.com/interfinetwork/smart-contract-audits/blob/main/DevilToken_AuditReport_InterFi.pdf)

For the detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, and functional test, kindly refer to the audit.



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# Project Overview

InterFi was consulted by Devil on November 30, 2021 to conduct a smart contract security audit of their Vault v2 contract code.

## About Devil's Vault v2

The Devil's Vault v2 is a single-staking dApp that allows holders of DEVL to stake their DEVL for their share of BUSD rewards and reflected DEVL rewards. The Vault is funded using the DEVL token's 3% tax dedicated to this feature. The smart contract is responsible for swapping the token's tax (sent as BNB) into BUSD and distributing the rewards using an amortization pattern.

InterFi

<b>Project</b>	Devil Vault v2
<b>Blockchain</b>	Binance Smart Chain
<b>Contract</b>	0x7d6a33f15C33710d9269ab1f1705221DE143EeFe
<b>Dashboard</b>	<a href="https://devilcrypto.app">https://devilcrypto.app</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.devilcrypto.io/">https://www.devilcrypto.io/</a>
<b>Telegram</b>	<a href="https://t.me/DevilTheCrypto">https://t.me/DevilTheCrypto</a>
<b>TikTok</b>	<a href="https://www.tiktok.com/@devilthecrypto">https://www.tiktok.com/@devilthecrypto</a>
<b>Twitter</b>	<a href="https://twitter.com/DevilTheCrypto">https://twitter.com/DevilTheCrypto</a>



## Public logo



## Solidity Source Code On Blockchain (Verified Source Code)

<https://bscscan.com/address/0x7d6a33f15C33710d9269ab1f1705221DE143EeFe#code>

Contract Name: DevilVaultV2

Compiler Version: 0.7.6

Optimization Enabled: No with 200 runs

## Solidity Files under scope

❖ **DevilVaultV2.sol**

Audited at hash #4c8ef8a9780702c717c4cd1b8f7c19aed49c4b56



# Audit Scope & Methodology

The scope of this report is to audit the smart contract source code of Devil's Vault v2 source code.

InterFi has scanned the contract and reviewed the project for common vulnerabilities, exploits, hacks, and back-doors. Below is the list of commonly known smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and hacks:

## Category

---

### Smart Contract Vulnerabilities

- ❖ Re-entrancy (RE)
- ❖ Unhandled Exceptions (UE)
- ❖ Transaction Order Dependency (TO)
- ❖ Integer Overflow (IO)
- ❖ Unrestricted Action (UA)

### Ownership Takeover

- ❖ Gas Limit and Loops
- ❖ Deployment Consistency
- ❖ Repository Consistency

### Source Code Review

- ❖ Data Consistency
- ❖ Token Supply Manipulation

### Functional Assessment

- ❖ Access Control and Authorization
- ❖ Operations Trail and Event Generation
- ❖ Assets Manipulation
- ❖ Liquidity Access



## **InterFi's Echelon Audit Standard**

The aim of InterFi's "Echelon" standard is to analyze the smart contract and identify the vulnerabilities and the hacks in the smart contract. Mentioned are the steps used by ECHELON-1 to assess the smart contract:

1. Solidity smart contract source code reviewal:
  - ❖ Review of the specifications, sources, and instructions provided to InterFi to make sure we understand the size, scope, and functionality of the smart contract.
  - ❖ Manual review of code, which is the process of reading source code line-byline to identify potential vulnerabilities.
2. Static, Manual, and Automated AI analysis:
  - ❖ Test coverage analysis, which is the process of determining whether the test cases are covering the code and how much code is exercised when we run those test cases.
  - ❖ 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

## **Automated 3P frameworks used to assess the smart contract vulnerabilities**

- ❖ Slither
- ❖ Consensys MythX
- ❖ Consensys Surya
- ❖ Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
- ❖ Solidity Code Compiler



# InterFi's Risk Classification

Smart contracts are generally designed to manipulate and hold funds denominated in ETH/BNB. This makes them very tempting attack targets, as a successful attack may allow the attacker to directly steal funds from the contract. Below are the typical risk levels of a smart contract:

**Vulnerable:** A contract is vulnerable if it has been flagged by a static analysis tool as such. As we will see later, this means that some contracts may be vulnerable because of a false-positive.

**Exploitable:** A contract is exploitable if it is vulnerable and the vulnerability could be exploited by an external attacker. For example, if the "vulnerability" flagged by a tool is in a function which requires to own the contract, it would be vulnerable but not exploitable.

**Exploited:** A contract is exploited if it received a transaction on the main network which triggered one of its vulnerabilities. Therefore, a contract can be vulnerable or even exploitable without having been exploited.

Risk severity	Meaning
<b>! Critical</b>	This level vulnerabilities could be exploited easily, and can lead to asset loss, data loss, asset manipulation, or data manipulation. They should be fixed right away.
<b>! High</b>	This level vulnerabilities are hard to exploit but very important to fix, they carry an elevated risk of smart contract manipulation, which can lead to critical risk severity
<b>! Medium</b>	This level vulnerabilities are should be fixed, as they carry an inherent risk of future exploits, and hacks which may or may not impact the smart contract execution.
<b>! Low</b>	This level vulnerabilities can be ignored. They are code style violations, and informational statements in the code. They may not affect the smart contract execution











































# Smart Contract – Static Analysis





Symbol	Meaning
	Function can be modified
	Function is payable
	Function is locked
	Function can be accessed
	Important functionality

```

**Address** | Library | |||
| | isContract | Internal  | | |
| | sendValue | Internal   | | |
| | functionCall | Internal   | | |
| | functionCall | Internal   | | |
| | functionCallWithValue | Internal   | | |
| | functionCallWithValue | Internal   | | |
| | functionStaticCall | Internal  | | |
| | functionStaticCall | Internal  | | |
| | functionDelegateCall | Internal   | | |
| | functionDelegateCall | Internal   | | |
| | _verifyCallResult | Private  | | |
|||||

**Ownable** | Implementation | Context |||
| | <Constructor> | Public   | NO  |
| | owner | Public  | NO  |
| | renounceOwnership | Public   | onlyOwner |
| | transferOwnership | Public   | onlyOwner |
|||||

**IERC20** | Interface | |||
| | totalSupply | External  | NO  |
| | balanceOf | External  | NO  |
| | transfer | External   | NO  |
| | allowance | External  | NO  |
| | approve | External   | NO  |
| | transferFrom | External   | NO  |
| | burn | External   | NO  |
|||||

**SafeERC20** | Library | |||
| | safeTransfer | Internal   | |
| | safeTransferFrom | Internal   | |

```



```

| L | safeApprove | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | safeIncreaseAllowance | Internal | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | _callOptionalReturn | Private | 🔒 | 🔴 | |
|||||
**SafeMath** | Library | |||
| L | add | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | sub | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | sub | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | mul | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | div | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | div | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | mod | Internal | 🔒 | | |
| L | mod | Internal | 🔒 | | |
|||||
**ReentrancyGuard** | Implementation | |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
|||||
**IUniswapV2Router01** | Interface | |||
| L | factory | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | WETH | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | addLiquidity | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | addLiquidityETH | External | ! | 🔒 | NO ! |
| L | removeLiquidity | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | removeLiquidityETH | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | removeLiquidityWithPermit | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermit | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokens | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapTokensForExactTokens | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokens | External | ! | 🔒 | NO ! |
| L | swapTokensForExactETH | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapExactTokensForETH | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapETHForExactTokens | External | ! | 🔒 | NO ! |
| L | quote | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | getAmountOut | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | getAmountIn | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | getAmountsOut | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | getAmountsIn | External | ! | | NO ! |
|||||
**IUniswapV2Router02** | Interface | IUniswapV2Router01 |||
| L | removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External | ! | 🔒 | NO ! |
| L | swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens | External | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
|||||
**DevilVaultV2** | Implementation | ReentrancyGuard, Ownable |||
| L | <Constructor> | Public | ! | 🔴 | NO ! |
| L | getTotalStaked | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | getUserStaked | External | ! | | NO ! |
| L | lastTimeRewardApplicable | Public | ! | | NO ! |

```



```

| L | rewardPerTokenBusd | Public ! | |NO ! |
| L | rewardPerTokenDevl | Public ! | |NO ! |
| L | earnedBusd | Public ! | |NO ! |
| L | earnedDevl | Public ! | |NO ! |
| L | getRewardForDurationBusd | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getRewardForDurationDevl | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getRewardTokenBusdBalance | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getReflectedRewardsBalance | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getNumOfStakers | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getAllocatedRewardDevl | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getUserRewardsBUSD | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getUserRewardsDEVL | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | getLifetimeRewards | External ! | |NO ! |
| L | stake | External ! | 🔴 | nonReentrant updateReward |
| L | withdraw | Public ! | 🔴 | nonReentrant updateReward |
| L | claim | Public ! | 🔴 | nonReentrant updateReward |
| L | notifyRewardAmountBusd | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | updateReward |
| L | notifyRewardAmountDevl | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | updateReward |
| L | distributeRewards | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | callDistributeRewards | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | recoverERC20 | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | setRewardsDuration | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | emergencyPauseRewards | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | emergencyPauseSwap | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | setMinNumTokensToDist | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | 🏧 |NO ! |
| L | vaultSwap | Public ! | 🏧 |NO ! |
| L | manualVaultSwap | External ! | 🔴 | onlyOwner |

```

## Security Audit



# Smart Contract – Software Analysis

## Function Signatures

```

16279055 => isContract(address)
119df25f => _msgSender()
8b49d47e => _msgData()
24a084df => sendValue(address,uint256)
a0b5ffb0 => functionCall(address,bytes)
241b5886 => functionCall(address,bytes,string)
2a011594 => functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256)
d525ab8a => functionCallWithValue(address,bytes,uint256,string)
c21d36f3 => functionStaticCall(address,bytes)
dbc40fb9 => functionStaticCall(address,bytes,string)
ee33b7e2 => functionDelegateCall(address,bytes)
57387df0 => functionDelegateCall(address,bytes,string)
18c2c6a2 => _verifyCallResult(bool,bytes,string)
8da5cb5b => owner()
715018a6 => renounceOwnership()
f2fde38b => transferOwnership(address)
18160ddd => totalSupply()
70a08231 => balanceOf(address)
a9059cbb => transfer(address,uint256)
dd62ed3e => allowance(address,address)
095ea7b3 => approve(address,uint256)
23b872dd => transferFrom(address,address,uint256)
42966c68 => burn(uint256)
d0c407e1 => safeTransfer(IERC20,address,uint256)
5beae096 => safeTransferFrom(IERC20,address,address,uint256)
d6dcec8d => safeApprove(IERC20,address,uint256)
390cc046 => safeIncreaseAllowance(IERC20,address,uint256)
becc5a20 => _callOptionalReturn(IERC20,bytes)
771602f7 => add(uint256,uint256)
b67d77c5 => sub(uint256,uint256)
e31bdc0a => sub(uint256,uint256,string)
c8a4ac9c => mul(uint256,uint256)
a391c15b => div(uint256,uint256)
b745d336 => div(uint256,uint256,string)
f43f523a => mod(uint256,uint256)
71af23e8 => mod(uint256,uint256,string)
c45a0155 => factory()
ad5c4648 => WETH()
e8e33700 => addLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
f305d719 => addLiquidityETH(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
baa2abde => removeLiquidity(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
02751cec => removeLiquidityETH(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
2195995c =>
removeLiquidityWithPermit(address,address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256,bool,uint8,bytes3
2,bytes32)

```



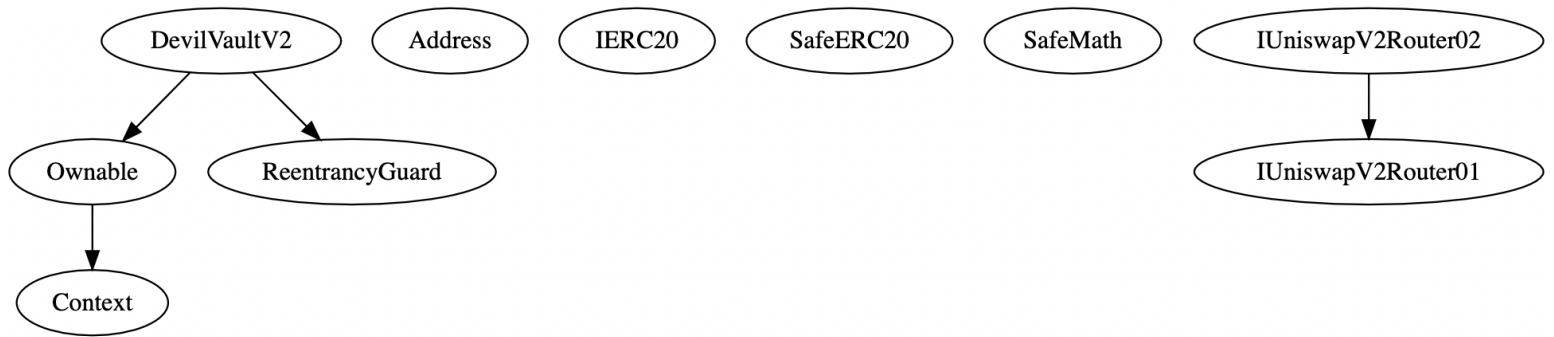
```

ded9382a =>
removeLiquidityETHWithPermit(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256,bool,uint8,bytes32,bytes32)
38ed1739 => swapExactTokensForTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
8803dbee => swapTokensForExactTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
7ff36ab5 => swapExactETHForTokens(uint256,address[],address,uint256)
4a25d94a => swapTokensForExactETH(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
18cbafe5 => swapExactTokensForETH(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
fb3bdb41 => swapETHForExactTokens(uint256,address[],address,uint256)
ad615dec => quote(uint256,uint256,uint256)
054d50d4 => getAmountOut(uint256,uint256,uint256)
85f8c259 => getAmountIn(uint256,uint256,uint256)
d06ca61f => getAmountsOut(uint256,address[])
1f00ca74 => getAmountsIn(uint256,address[])
af2979eb =>
removeLiquidityETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256)
5b0d5984 =>
removeLiquidityETHWithPermitSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(address,uint256,uint256,uint256,address,uint256,bool,uint8,bytes32,bytes32)
5c11d795 =>
swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
b6f9de95 => swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(uint256,address[],address,uint256)
791ac947 =>
swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens(uint256,uint256,address[],address,uint256)
0917e776 => getTotalStaked()
dac3fc3f => getUserStaked(address)
80faa57d => lastTimeRewardApplicable()
c253933a => rewardPerTokenBusd()
af9cb7a9 => rewardPerTokenDev1()
c6ee2183 => earnedBusd(address)
30f26f79 => earnedDev1(address)
fd4c500c => getNumOfStakers()
723be903 => getAllocatedRewardDev1()
4fea3b2b => getUserRewardsBUSD(address)
c1f0531e => getUserRewardsDEVL(address)
b3a59022 => getLifetimeRewards()
a694fc3a => stake(uint256)
2e1a7d4d => withdraw(uint256)
4e71d92d => claim()
861317ed => notifyRewardAmountBusd(uint256)
fc66d8f7 => notifyRewardAmountDev1(uint256)
6f4a2cd0 => distributeRewards()
0055fe7e => callDistributeRewards()
8980f11f => recoverERC20(address,uint256)
cc1a378f => setRewardsDuration(uint256)
98181bc2 => emergencyPauseDeposits(bool)
d2b2f809 => emergencyPauseSwap(bool)
e450fa46 => setMinNumTokensToDist(uint256,uint256)
25a311e8 => vaultSwap()
5c521cbb => manualVaultSwap()

```



## Inheritance Graph



# InterFi

## Smart Contract Security Audit



# Smart Contract – Manual Analysis

- ❖ Devil's Vault v2 smart contract has a low severity issue which may or may not create any functional vulnerability.

```
{
  "resource": " /DevilVaultV2.sol",
  "owner": "_generated_diagnostic_collection_name_#0",
  "severity": 8, (! Low Severity)
  "Expected pragma, import directive or contract/interface/library definition",
  "source": "solc",
}
```

- ❖ Active Owner: 0x3442cb5940a568258b224663ad60b6f3d3a27cd9
- ❖ When the smart contract has an active owner address, some of the smart contract functions can be edited, modified or altered.
- ❖ Devil's Vault v2 contract utilizes "ReentrancyGuard" to prevent reentrant calls to a function. Reentrancy Guard is a contract module that helps prevent reentrant calls to a function. Inheriting from Reentrancy Guard will make the nonReentrant modifier available, which can be applied to functions to make sure there are no nested (reentrant) calls to them.



# Smart Contract – SWC Attacks

SWC ID	Description	Verdict
<b>SWC-101</b>	Integer Overflow and Underflow	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-102</b>	Outdated Compiler Version	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-103</b>	Floating Pragma	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-104</b>	Unchecked Call Return Value	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-105</b>	Unprotected Ether Withdrawal	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-106</b>	Unprotected SELFDESTRUCT Instruction	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-107</b>	Re-entrancy	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-108</b>	State Variable Default Visibility	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-109</b>	Uninitialized Storage Pointer	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-110</b>	Assert Violation	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-111</b>	Use of Deprecated Solidity Functions	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-112</b>	Delegate Call to Untrusted Callee	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-113</b>	DoS with Failed Call	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-114</b>	Transaction Order Dependence	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-115</b>	Authorization through tx.origin	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-116</b>	Block values as a proxy for time	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-117</b>	Signature Malleability	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-118</b>	Incorrect Constructor Name	<b>Passed</b>



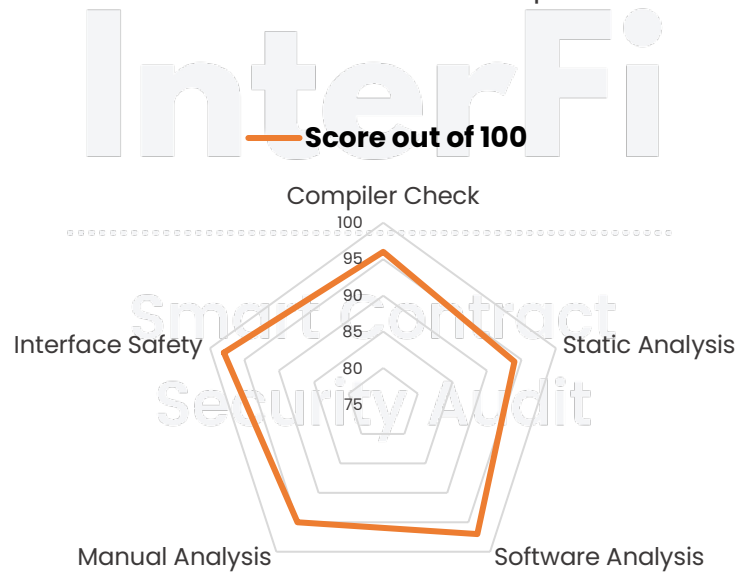


<b>SWC-119</b>	Shadowing State Variables	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-120</b>	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-121</b>	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-122</b>	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-123</b>	Requirement Violation	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-124</b>	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-125</b>	Incorrect Inheritance Order	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-126</b>	Insufficient Gas Griefing	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-127</b>	Arbitrary Jump with Function Type Variable	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-128</b>	DoS With Block Gas Limit	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-129</b>	Typographical Error	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-130</b>	Right-To-Left-Override control character (U+202E)	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-131</b>	Presence of unused variables	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-132</b>	Unexpected Ether balance	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-133</b>	Hash Collisions With Multiple Variable Length Arguments	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-134</b>	Message call with hardcoded gas amount	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-135</b>	Code With No Effects (Irrelevant/Dead Code)	<b>Passed</b>
<b>SWC-136</b>	Unencrypted Private Data On-Chain	<b>Passed</b>



# Smart Contract - Risk Status & Radar Chart

Risk Severity	Status
<b>! Critical</b>	None critical severity issues identified
<b>! High</b>	None high severity issues identified
<b>! Medium</b>	None medium severity issues identified
<b>! Low</b>	None low severity issues identified
<b>Passed</b>	27 functions and instances verified and passed



## Auditor's Verdict

InterFi team has performed a line-by-line manual analysis and automated review of the smart contract. The smart contract was analyzed mainly for common smart contract vulnerabilities, exploits, and manipulation hacks.

**Devil's Vault v2 contract source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY.**

**Devil's Vault v2 contract has successfully PASSED the smart contract audit.**

# InterFi

Smart Contract  
Security Audit



# Important Disclaimer

InterFi Network provides contract auditing and project verification services for blockchain projects. The purpose of the audit is to analyse the on-chain smart contract source code, and to provide basic overview of the project. **This report should not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to, or relied upon by any person for any purposes without InterFi's prior written consent.**

InterFi provides the easy-to-understand assessment of the project, and the smart contract (otherwise known as the source code). The audit makes no statements or warranties on the security of the code. It also cannot be considered as an enough assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bug-free status, or any other statements of the contract. While we have used all the data at our disposal to provide the transparent analysis, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report only – we recommend proceeding with several independent audits and a public bug bounty program to ensure the security of smart contracts. **Be aware that smart contracts deployed on a blockchain aren't resistant from external vulnerability, or a hack. Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to smart contract's safety and security. Therefore, InterFi does not guarantee the explicit security of the audited smart contract.**

The analysis of the security is purely based on the smart contracts alone. No applications or operations were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.

**This report should not be considered as an endorsement or disapproval of any project or team.**

The information provided on this report does not constitute investment advice, financial advice, trading advice, or any other sort of advice and you should not treat any of the report's content as such. Do conduct your own due diligence and consult your financial advisor before making any investment decisions.



# About InterFi Network

InterFi Network provides intelligent blockchain solutions. InterFi is developing an ecosystem that is seamless and responsive. Some of our services: Blockchain Security, Token Launchpad, NFT Marketplace, etc. **InterFi's mission is to interconnect multiple services like Blockchain Security, DeFi, Gaming, and Marketplace under one ecosystem that is seamless, multi-chain compatible, scalable, secure, fast, responsive, and easy-to-use.**

InterFi is built by a decentralized team of UI experts, contributors, engineers, and enthusiasts from all over the world. Our team currently consists of 6+ core team members, and 10+ casual contributors. **InterFi provides manual, static, and automatic smart contract analysis, to ensure that project is checked against known attacks and potential vulnerabilities.**

To learn more, visit <https://interfi.network>

To view our audit portfolio, visit <https://github.com/interfinetwork>.....

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