

# SMART CONTRACT SECURITY AUDIT OF PARROTLY FINANCE



SMART CONTRACT AUDIT | SOLIDITY DEVELOPMENT & TESTING | PROJECT EVALUATION

RELENTLESSLY SECURING THE PUBLIC BLOCKCHAIN



## **Audit Introduction**

**Auditing Firm** InterFi Network

Audit Architecture InterFi Echelon Auditing Standard

**Language** Solidity

**Client Firm** Parrotly Finance

Website <a href="https://parrotly.finance/">https://parrotly.finance/</a>

Twitter <a href="https://twitter.com/ParrotlyFinance/">https://twitter.com/ParrotlyFinance/</a>

Instagram <a href="https://www.instagram.com/parrotlyfinance/">https://www.instagram.com/parrotlyfinance/</a>

Facebook <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ParrotlyFinance/">https://www.facebook.com/ParrotlyFinance/</a>

Discord <a href="https://discord.com/invite/parrotly/">https://discord.com/invite/parrotly/</a>

**Report Date** March 04, 2022

Smart Contract



# **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:

- Parrotly Finance's solidity source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY
- Parrotly Finance's smart contract has an ACTIVE OWNERSHIP
- Important owner privileges UPDATE BUY & SELL FEES
- Parrotly Finance's smart contract owner has multiple "Write Contract" privileges.
  Centralization risk correlated to the active owner is LOW

Be aware that smart contracts deployed on the blockchain aren't resistant to internal exploit, external vulnerability, or hack. For a detailed understanding of risk severity, source code vulnerability, functional hack, and audit disclaimer, kindly refer to the audit.

- Token Contract address: 0x60EeC374a1Ba3907e9BdD8a74cE368D041d89C79
- 🖁 Blockchain: **Polygon Chain**
- Verify the authenticity of this report on InterFi's GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/interfinetwork">https://github.com/interfinetwork</a>



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# **Audit Scope**

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

ParrotlyFinance.sol

### Solidity Source Code On Blockchain

https://polygonscan.com/address/0x60eec374a1ba3907e9bdd8a74ce368d041d89c79#code

#### Solidity Source Code On InterFi GitHub

https://github.com/interfinetwork/audited-codes/blob/main/ParrotlyFinance.sol

#### SHA-1 Hash

Solidity source code is audited at hash #db99ea0146bdd81bf6820cad7735b0f5ac96a068



# **Audit Methodology**

The scope of this report is to audit the smart contract source code of Parrotly Finance. 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

**	Re-	entr	ancy
----	-----	------	------

- Unhandled Exceptions
- Transaction Order Dependency
- Integer Overflow
- Unrestricted Action
- Incorrect Inheritance Order
- Typographical Errors
- Requirement Violation
- Ownership Takeover
- Gas Limit and Loops
- Deployment Consistency
- Repository Consistency
- Data Consistency
- Token Supply Manipulation
- Access Control and Authorization
- Operations Trail and Event Generation
- Assets Manipulation
- Liquidity Access

#### **Smart Contract Vulnerabilities**

## Source Code Review

#### **Functional Assessment**



#### **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:

- 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-by-line to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- 2. Static, Manual, and Software analysis:
  - \* Test coverage analysis 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 is analyzing a program to determine what inputs cause 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, Mythril
- SWC Registry
- Solidity Coverage
- Open Zeppelin Code Analyzer
- Solidity Code Complier



## **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 that requires owning 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.

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



# **Static Analysis**

Symbol	Meaning
•	Function can be modified
<u>d</u> s <u>a</u>	Function is payable
	Function is locked
	Function can be accessed
!	Important functionality

```
| **Parrotly** | Implementation | ERC20, Ownable |||
 L | <Constructor> | Public ! | ● | ERC20 |
| L | <Receive Ether> | External ! | M | NO! |
| L | applyFees | Private 🔒 | | |
└ | initPair | Internal 🔒 | 🔴 | |
| L | buyFee | External ! | NO! |
| L | sellFee | External ! | NO! |
| L | enableTrading | Public ! | 

onlyOwner |
| └ | exemptAddressFromFees | Public ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | getAddressExemptFromFees | Public ! | NO! |
| L | getDexSwapAddress | Public ! | onlyOwner |
| L | removeFees | Public ! | Public ! | I onlyOwner |
| └ | restoreFees | Public ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | serviceWallet | Public ! | NO! |
| └ | addDexSwapAddress | Public ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | totalSupply | Public ! | NO! |
| └ | updateBuyFee | Public ! | ● | onlyOwner |
| L | updateServiceWallet | Public ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | updateSellFee | Public ! | • | onlyOwner |
| L | _calculateBuyFee | Private 🔐 | | |
| L | _sellTransfer | Private 🔒 | 🛑 | |
```



# **Software Analysis**

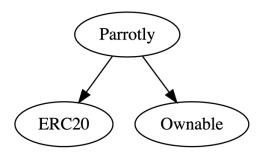
#### **Function Signatures**

```
47062402 => buyFee()
a3e76c0f => receive()
2601746f => applyFees(address,address)
30e0789e => _transfer(address,address,uint256)
feb1dfcc => initPair()
2b14ca56 => sellFee()
8a8c523c => enableTrading()
629a9fea => exemptAddressFromFees(address,bool)
7d8f425a => getAddressExemptFromFees(address)
3acfed2c => getDexSwapAddress(address)
f6b20c3b => removeFees()
e28550ab => restoreFees()
5641f3c3 => serviceWallet()
05a7e4b0 => addDexSwapAddress(address,bool)
18160ddd => totalSupply()
d4846f49 => updateBuyFee(uint8)
d0d1161c => updateServiceWallet(address)
272b6480 => updateSellFee(uint8)
e4fd3fa6 => _buyTransfer(address,address,uint256)
b7097107 => _calculateBuyFee(uint256)
e9a584c1 => calculateSellFee(uint256)
5f537d00 => _sellTransfer(address,address,uint256)
f147aa74 => _tokenTransfer(address,address,uint256)
```

Security Audit



## <u>Inheritance Graph</u>



# Interfi

Smart Contract Security Audit



# **Manual Analysis**

Function	Description	Tested	Verdict
Total Supply	provides information about the total token	Vaa	Passed
Total Supply	supply	Yes	
Dalama a Of	provides account balance of the owner's	Yes	Passed
Balance Of	account		
T	executes transfers of a specified number of		
Transfer	tokens to a specified address	Yes	Passed
_	allow a spender to withdraw a set number of		Passed
Approve	tokens from a specified account	Yes	
	returns a set number of tokens from a spender to		
Allowance	the owner	Yes	Passed
	is an action in which the project buys back its		
Buy Back	tokens from the existing holders usually at a	NA	NA
	market price nart Contract		
	executes transfers of a specified number of	NA	NA
Burn	tokens to a burn address		
	executes the creation of a specified number of	NA	
Mint	tokens and adds it to the total supply		NA
	circulating token supply adjusts (increases or		
Rebase	decreases) automatically according to a token's	NA	NA
	price fluctuations		
	stops specified wallets from interacting with the	NA	NA
Blacklist	smart contract function modules		
	stops or locks all function modules of the smart	NA	
Lock	contract		NA



Function	Description	Tested	Verdict
Dividend	executes transfers of a specified dividend token to a specified address	NA	NA
Airdrop	executes transfers of a specified number of tokens to a specified address	NA	NA
Max Transaction	a non-whitelisted wallet can only transfer a specified number of tokens	NA	NA
Max Wallet	a non-whitelisted wallet can only hold a specified number of tokens	NA	NA
Cooldown Timer	functionality to limit the number of transactions that a wallet can make within 24-hours	NA	NA
Anti Bot	stops some or all bot wallets from interacting with the smart contract	NA	NA
Anti Snipe	prevents bots from making transaction at "addLiquidity" block	Yes	Passed
Transfer Ownership	executes transfer of contract ownership to a specified wallet	Yes	Passed
Renounce Ownership	executes transfer of contract ownership to a dead address	Yes	Passed



### Best Practices **V**

- Owner cannot stop or pause the smart contract.
- Owner cannot lock or burn the user assets.
- Owner cannot mint tokens after initial contract creation/deployment.

#### Note 4

- Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact to smart contract safety and security.
- Smart contract utilizes anti-snipe function module to prevent bots from making transactions at "addLiquidity" block. First three blocks after launch are taxed at 99%.

```
if(block.number > _blockAtEnableTrading + 3 || sender == owner() ||
getAddressExemptFromFees(sender)) {
    _;
}
else {
    _buyFee = 99;
    _sellFee = 99;
```

Smart contract owner can change transaction fees. Maximum tax limits are set to reduce honeypot risk.



# **SWC Attacks**

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

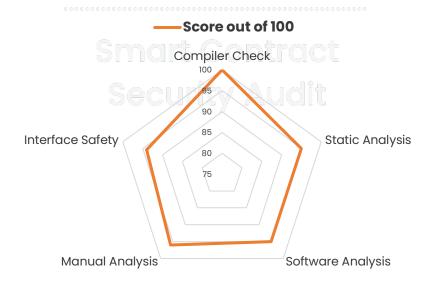


SWC-119	Shadowing State Variables	Passed
SWC-120	Weak Sources of Randomness from Chain Attributes	Passed
SWC-121	Missing Protection against Signature Replay Attacks	Passed
SWC-122	Lack of Proper Signature Verification	Passed
SWC-123	Requirement Violation	Passed
SWC-124	Write to Arbitrary Storage Location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



# **Risk Status & Radar Chart**

Risk Severity	Status
! High	No high severity issues identified
! Medium	No medium severity issues identified
! Low	No low severity issues identified  Please Review Report
! Informational	1 informational severity issues identified  * Active Ownership
Verified	54 functions and instances verified and checked





## **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.

- Parrotly Finance's smart contract source code has LOW RISK SEVERITY
- Parrotly Finance's smart contract has an ACTIVE OWNERSHIP
- Parrotly Finance's smart contract owner has multiple "Write Contract" privileges.
  Centralization risk correlated to the active owner is LOW



#### Note for stakeholders

- Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.
- If the smart contract is not deployed on any blockchain at the time of the audit, the contract can be modified or altered before blockchain development. Verify contract's deployment status in the audit report.
- Make sure that the project team's KYC/identity is verified by an independent firm.
- Always check if the contract's liquidity is locked. A longer liquidity lock plays an important role in the project's longevity. It is recommended to have multiple liquidity providers.
- Examine the unlocked token supply in the owner, developer, or team's private wallets. Understand the project's tokenomics, and make sure the tokens outside of the LP Pair are vested or locked for a longer period.
- Ensure that the project's official website is hosted on a trusted platform, and is using an active SSL certificate. The website's domain should be registered for a longer period.



## **Important Disclaimer**

InterFi Network provides contract development, testing, auditing and project evaluation services for blockchain projects. The purpose of the audit is to analyze the on-chain smart contract source code and to provide a basic overview of the project. **This report should not be transmitted, disclosed, referred to, or relied upon by any person for any purpose 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 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 to external vulnerability, or a hack. Be aware that active smart contract owner privileges constitute an elevated impact on smart contract 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 in 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 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 <a href="https://interfi.network">https://interfi.network</a>

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

To book an audit, message <a href="https://t.me/interfiaudits">https://t.me/interfiaudits</a>



