VITAL BLOCK

Security Assessment

Dejitaru Hoshi

Vital Block Verified on September 19th, 2023

@Vital-Block

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PREPARED FOR:

Dejitaru Hoshi

INTRODUCTION

Auditing Firm	**VITAL BLOCK SECURITY**
Client Firm	**Dejitaru Hoshi**
Methodology	**Automated Analysis, Manual Code Review**
Language	**Solidity**
Contract	0x5362Ca75aa3c0E714bc628296640C43dc5cb9ED6
Source Code Light	**Verified**
License	**MIT**
Centralization	**Active ownership**
Compiler Version	**v0.8.9+commit.e5eed63a**
Blockchain	**Ethereum**
Website	**https://::::::::::::::::::::::::**
Telegram	**https://t.me/DejitaruHoshi**
Twitter	**https://twitter.com/dejitaru__hoshi**
Doc	**https://::::::::::::::::::::::::**
Prelim Report Date	**Sep 18th 2023**
Final Report Date	**Sep 19th 2023**

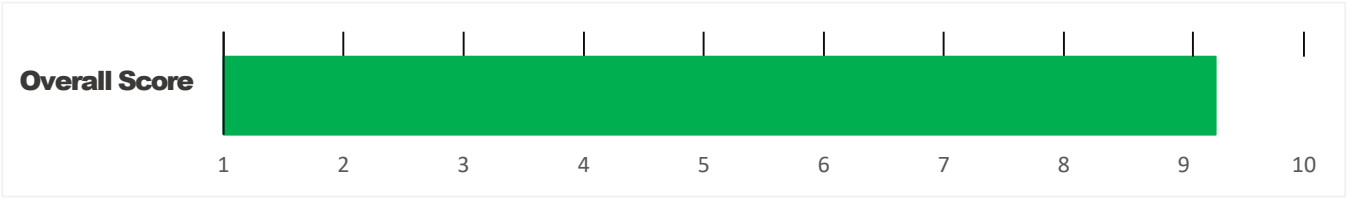
Verify the authenticity of this report on our GitHub Repo: https://www.github.com/vital-block

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vital Block Security has performed the automated and manual analysis of the DEJITARU HOSHI Sol code. The code was reviewed for common contract vulnerabilities and centralized exploits. Here's a quick audit summary:

Status	Critical ! 🔴	Major " 🟠	Medium # 🟡	Minor $ 🟢	Unknown % 🟤
Open	0	0	1	3	0
Acknowledged	0	0	1	2	0
Resolved	0	0	0	0	0
Noteworty onlyOwner Privileges	Set Taxes and Ratios, Airdrop, Set Protection Settings, Set Reward Properties, Set Reflector Settings, Set Swap Settings, Set Pair and Router				

DEJITARU HOSHI Smart contract has achieved the following score: 92



ℹ **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.**

ℹ **Please note that centralization privileges regardless of their inherited risk status - constitute an elevated impact on smart contract safety and security.**

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SCOPE OF WORK

Vital Block was consulted by DEJITARU HOSHI to conduct the smart contract audit of its. Sol source code. The audit scope of work is strictly limited to mentioned .Sol file only:

O.HOSHI.sol

ℹ️ **External contracts and/or interfaces dependencies are not checked due to being out of scope.**

Verify audited contract's contract address and deployed link below:

Public Contract Address	
https://etherscan.io/token/0x5362ca75aa3c0e714bc628296640c43dc5cb9ed6	
Contract Name	**DEJITARU HOSHI**
Token Symbol	**HOSHI**
Decimals	**9**
Total Supply	**1,000,000,000**

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 Vital Block Securityy 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:**

Centralized Exploits	○ **Token Supply Manipulation** ○ **Access Control and Authorization** ○ **Assets Manipulation** ○ **Ownership Control** ○ **Liquidity Access** ○ **Stop and Pause Trading** ○ **Ownable Library Verification**

Common Contract Vulnerabilities	○ Integer Overflow ○ Lack of Arbitrary limits ○ Incorrect Inheritance Order ○ Typographical Errors ○ Requirement Violation ○ Gas Optimization ○ Coding Style Violations ○ Re-entrancy ○ Third-Party Dependencies ○ Potential Sandwich Attacks ○ Irrelevant Codes ○ Divide before multiply ○ Conformance to Solidity Naming Guides ○ Compiler Specific Warnings ○ Language Specific Warnings

REPORT

- The auditing team provides a preliminary report specifying all the checks which have been performed and the findings thereof.
- The client's development team reviews the report and makes amendments to the codes.
- The auditing team provides the final comprehensive report with open and unresolved issues.

PUBLISH

- The client may use the audit report internally or disclose it publicly.

ℹ 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	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 re-entrancy-related vulnerabilities should be fixed to deter exploits.
Minor	These risks do not pose a considerable risk to the contract or those who interact 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:

- **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.

- **The client can lower centralization-related risks by implementing below mentioned practices:**
- **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.**
- **Renouncing the contract ownership, and privileged roles.**
- **Remove functions with elevated centralization risk.**

ℹ️ **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**
	**Function is payable**
	**Function is internal**
	**Function is private**
	Function is important

DEJITARU HOSHI	Interface			
└	totalSupply	External		!	NO	
└	decimals	External		!	NO	
└	symbol	External		!	NO	
└	name	External		!	NO	
└	getOwner	External			NO	
└	balanceOf	External		!	NO	
└	transfer	External	"	!		NO	
└	allowance	External		!	NO	
└	approve	External	"	!		NO	
└	transferFrom	External	"		NO	
IFactoryV2	Interface			
└	getPair	External			NO	
└	createPair	External	"		NO	
IV2Pair	Interface			
└	factory	External			NO	
└	getReserves	External			NO	
└	sync	External	"		NO	

IRouter01	Interface			
└	factory	External ❗	|NO❗
└	Sol	External ❗		NO❗
└	addLiquidityETH	External ❗	#	NO❗
└	addLiquidity	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	swapExactETHorTokens	External ❗	# |NO❗
└	getAmountsOut	External ❗	|NO❗
└	getAmountsIn	External ❗	|NO❗
IRouter02	Interface	IRouter01		
└	swapExactTokensForETHSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	swapExactETHForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	# |NO❗
└	swapExactTokensForTokensSupportingFeeOnTransferTokens	External ❗	" ! 🛑 |NO❗
└	swapExactTokensForTokens	External ❗	" |NO❗
Protections	Interface			
└	checkUser	External ❗	" ! 🛑 |NO❗
└	setLaunch	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	setLpPair	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	HOSHI	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	removeSniper	External ❗	" |NO❗
Cashier	Interface			
└	setRewardsProperties	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	tally	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	load	External ❗	# |NO❗
└	cashout	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	giveMeWelfarePlease	External ❗	" |NO❗
└	getTotalDistributed	External ❗	|NO❗
└	getUserInfo	External ❗	|NO❗
└	getUserRealizedRewards	External ❗	|NO❗

| └ | getPendingRewards | External ❗ | | NO❗ |

| └ | initialize | External ❗ | " | NO❗ |

| └ | getCurrentReward | External ❗ | | NO❗ |

||||||

| **SOL** | Implementation | **SafeMath** |||

| └ | <Constructor> | Public ❗ | | # | NO❗ |

| └ | transferOwner | External ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

| └ | renounceOwnership | External ❗ | " | | NO❗ |

| └ | setOperator | Public ❗ | " | | NO❗ |

| └ | renounceOriginalDeployer | External ❗ | " | | NO❗ |

| └ | <Receive ETH> | External ❗ | | # | NO❗ |

| └ | totalSupply | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | decimals | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | symbol | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | name | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | getOwner | External ❗ | | ! | NO❗ |

| └ | balanceOf | Public ❗ | | ! | NO❗ |

| └ | allowance | External ❗ | | ! | NO❗ |

| └ | approve | External ❗ | " | ! | 🛑 | NO❗ |

| └ | _approve | Internal $ | " 🔒 | 🛑 | | |

| └ | approveContractContingency | Public ❗ | " | ! | 🛑 | onlyOwner |

| └ | transfer | External ❗ | " | | NO❗ |

| └ | transferFrom | External ❗ | " | | NO❗ |

| └ | setNewRouter | External ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

| └ | setLpPair | External ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

| └ | setInitializers | External ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

| └ | isExcludedFromFees | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | isExcludedFromDividends | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | isExcludedFromProtection | External ❗ | | | NO❗ |

| └ | setDividendExcluded | Public ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

| └ | setExcludedFromFees | Public ❗ | " | | onlyOwner |

BTV-01 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Suboptimal	**Minor**	Contract/code/Hoshi	Acknowledged

Description

In **Transfer Limit ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
Transfer amount limits in: DejitaruHoshi.transfer(address,uint256) (DejitaruHoshi.sol#245-252) - In expression: balanceOf(to) +
amount < _maxWalletSize - In expression: balanceOf(to) + amount - In expression: amount <= _maxTxAmount
```

Where parameters. Block **Transfer** Out Used is a this and override In is a this.
As these two are multiplied together in an unchecked block, they may overflow.

The max/min amount of token transferred can be limited (max could be set to 0).

Transfer Amount Limits

Maximum transfer amount: 100% of total supply (1B HOSHI).
Minimum transfer amount not found.

We reduced impact based on:

Transfer Limit is bigger than 1% of total supply, but can be changed

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never causean overflow

BTV-01 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity	Location	Status
Suboptimal	**Minor**	Contract/code/Hoshi	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateForToken ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
uint256 public _maxTxAmount = 30000000 * 10**9;
    uint256 public _maxWalletSize = 30000000 * 10**9;
    uint256 public _swapTokensAtAmount = 100000 * 10**9;

    event MaxTxAmountUpdated(uint256 _maxTxAmount);
    modifier lockTheSwap {
```

Where parameters. Block **Token** Out Used is a this and override In is a this.
As these two are multiplied together in an unchecked block, they may overflow.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never causean overflow

FZT-03 POSSIBLE OVERFLOW

Category	Severity ●	Location	Status
Inconsistency	**Informational**	Contract/code/Hoshi	Acknowledged

Description

In **updateForaddress ,** the following equation is used inside an unchecked block

```
constructor() {
        address msgSender = _msgSender();
        _owner = msgSender;
        emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), msgSender);
    }

    function owner() public view returns (address) {
        return _owner;
    }
```

The function **address ()** does not have the override specifier. It should be noted that since price0 > a function that overrides only a single interface function does not require the override specifier (see doc). However, all other instances of this in the code base contain the override specifier.

Recommendation

We recommend either checking for overflow in this case, or ensuring that the PairsIn is close enough it will never cause an overflow.

OPTIMIZATIONS | BITPAD

ID	Title	Category	Status
FTV	Logarithm Refinement Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FOP	Checks Can Be Performed Earlier	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FDP	Unnecessary Use Of SafeMath	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FWY	Struct Optimization	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged
FGT	Unused State Variable	Gas Optimization	Acknowledged

General Detectors

Missing Zero Address Validation

Some functions in this contract may not appropriately check for zero addresses being used.

Attention Required

Incorrect Solidity Version

This contract uses an unconventional or very old version of Solidity

Attention Required

- No compiler version inconsistencies found
- No unchecked call responses found
- No vulnerable self-destruct functions found
- No assertion vulnerabilities found
- No old solidity code found
- No external delegated calls found
- No external call dependency found
- No vulnerable authentication calls found
- No invalid character typos found
- No RTL characters found
- No dead code found
- No risky data allocation found
- No uninitialized state variables found
- No uninitialized storage variables found
- No vulnerable initialization functions found
- No risky data handling found
- No number accuracy bug found
- No out-of-range number vulnerability found
- No map data deletion vulnerabilities found
- No tautologies or contradictions found
- No faulty true/false values found
- No innacurate divisions found
- No redundant constructor calls found
- No vulnerable transfers found
- No vulnerable return values found
- No uninitialized local variables found
- No default function responses found
- No missing arithmetic events found
- No missing access control events found
- No redundant true/false comparisons found
- No state variables vulnerable through function calls found
- No buggy low-level calls found
- No expensive loops found
- No bad numeric notation practices found
- No missing constant declarations found
- No missing external function declarations found
- No vulnerable payable functions found
- No vulnerable message values found

Vulnerability Scan

REENTRANCY

No reentrancy risk found

Severity	Minor
Confidence Parameter	Certain

Vulnerability Description

Not Mintable: A large amount of this token can not be minted by a private wallet or contract.

Scanning Line:

```
contract DejitaruHoshi is Context, IERC20, Ownable {

    using SafeMath for uint256;

    string private constant _name = "Dejitaru Hoshi";
    string private constant _symbol = "HOSHI";
    uint8 private constant _decimals = 9;

    mapping(address => uint256) private _rOwned;
    mapping(address => uint256) private _tOwned;
    mapping(address => mapping(address => uint256))
private _allowances;
    mapping(address => bool) private
_isExcludedFromFee;
    uint256 private constant MAX = ~uint256(0);
    uint256 private constant _tTotal = 1000000000 *
10**9;
    uint256 private _rTotal = (MAX - (MAX %
_tTotal));
    uint256 private _tFeeTotal;
    uint256 private _redisFeeOnBuy = 0;
    uint256 private _taxFeeOnBuy = 10;
    uint256 private _redisFeeOnSell = 0;
    uint256 private _taxFeeOnSell = 10;
```

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor $

```
constructor() {
        address msgSender = _msgSender();
        _owner = msgSender;
        emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), msgSender);
    }
```

Description:

Floating point calculations can vary across different architectures.

Alleviation:

This exhibit was acknowledged and ultimately discarded by the **HOSHI** team due to low severity. We consider the exhibit fully attended to as it doesn't impose any meaningful security concerns.

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

VitalBlock

Contract Owner Address:

https://etherscan.io/address/0x1Fc835772E4d96121450CD50C22b172b902AE46c

Audited Files

HOSHI.SOL

Creator TX HASH

https://etherscan.io/tx/0x6b2c79445110e40ba2a9d3435463baa80cd606dcf31a533e1f6ca5e6ba62eeda

Contracts:

Contract:
HOSHI::0x5362ca75aa3c0e714bc628296640c43dc5cb9ed6

Vulnerability Run check

Dejitaru Hoshi / HOSHI

19/09/2023 04:20 AM UTC+8

Contract Info

Total supply	1000000000
Transaction Tax	Buy 0.00% / Sell 3.00%
Dex 1	UniswapV2
Dex 2	UniswapV3

Risk Analysis

Contract source code verified

This token contract is open source. You can check the contract code for details. Unsourced token contracts are likely to have malicious functions to defraud their users of their assets.

No Proxy

There is no proxy in the contract. The proxy contract means contract owner can modify the function of the token and possibly effect the price.

No mint function

Mint function is transparent or non-existent. Hidden mint functions may increase the amount of tokens in circulation and effect the price of the token.

No function to retrieve ownership

If this function exists, it is possible for the project owner to regain ownership even after relinquishing it.

Owner cant change balance

The contract owner does not have the authority to modify the balance of tokens at other addresses.

Honeypot Risk

This does not appear to be a honeypot

We are not aware of any code that prevents the sale of tokens.

No trading cooldown

The token contract has no trading cooldown function.If there is a trading cooldown function, the user will not be able to sell the token within a certain time or block after buying.

Anti Whale

The number of token transactions is limited. The number of scam token transactions may be limited (honeypot risk).

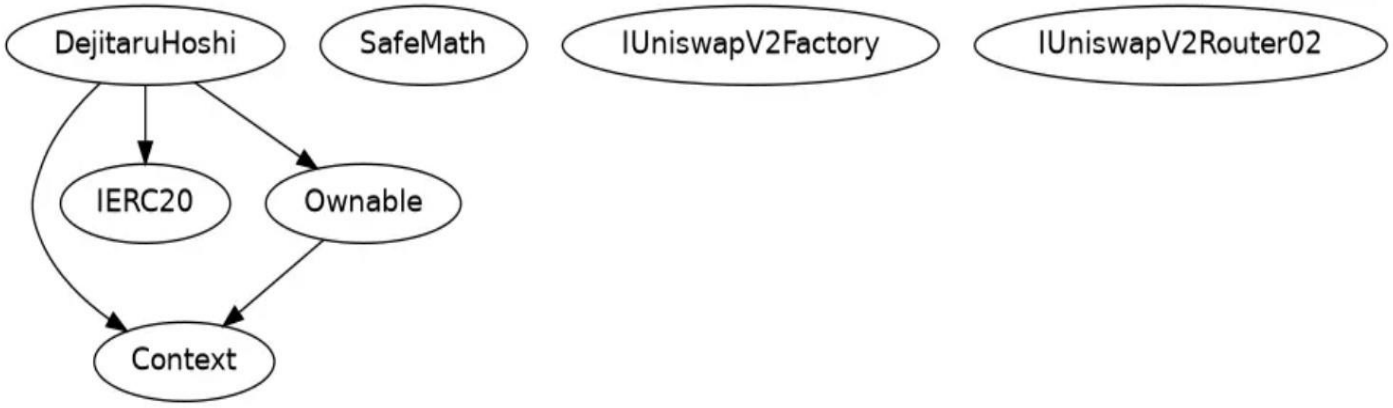
Blacklist function found

The blacklist function is included. Some addresses may not be able to trade normally (honeypot risk).

No whitelist function found

The whitelist function is not included. If there is a whitelist, some addresses may not be able to trade normally (honeypot risk).

INHERITANCE GRAPH



Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-12	Centralization privileges of DEJITARU HOSHI	Medium # 🟡

Vulnerability 0 : No important security issue detected.
Threat level: Low

```
Home  HOSHI.sol
173   mapping(address => bool) private _isExcludedFromFee;
174   uint256 private constant MAX = ~uint256(0);
175   uint256 private constant _tTotal = 1000000000 * 10**9;
176   uint256 private _rTotal = (MAX - (MAX % _tTotal));
177   uint256 private _tFeeTotal;
178   uint256 private _redisFeeOnBuy = 0;
179   uint256 private _taxFeeOnBuy = 10;
180   uint256 private _redisFeeOnSell = 0;
181   uint256 private _taxFeeOnSell = 10;
182
183   //Original Fee
184   uint256 private _redisFee = _redisFeeOnSell;
185   uint256 private _taxFee = _taxFeeOnSell;
186
187   uint256 private _previousredisFee = _redisFee;
188   uint256 private _previoustaxFee = _taxFee;
189
190   mapping(address => bool) public bots; mapping (address => uint256) public _buyMap;
191   address payable private _developmentAddress = payable(0x8242e56a759aa0B069B9c983fe3f582020CD1eC9);
192   address payable private _marketingAddress = payable(0x8242e56a759aa0B069B9c983fe3f582020CD1eC9);
193
194   IUniswapV2Router02 public uniswapV2Router;
195   address public uniswapV2Pair;
196
197   bool private tradingOpen = true;
0  listen on all transactions  Search with transaction hash or address
```

MANUAL REVIEW

Buy Fees	Sell Fees	Transfer Fees	Buy Gas	Sell Gas
0.00%	3.00%	0%	205,659 Gwei (0.0010 BNB / $0.22)	133,606 Gwei (0.0007 BNB / $0.14)

Contract Information

Contract Name:	DejitaruHoshi
Compiler:	v0.8.9+commit.e5eed63a
Sol License:	None
Optimization:	No 200 runs
Contract Ages:	

Market Information

Price:	0.00252282 (-0.112%)
Volume 24h:	$127344.05
Liquidity:	$234,131 (142 BNB)
Txn Count:	168 (0.58%)
Marketcap:	$2,522,822 (0.000%)

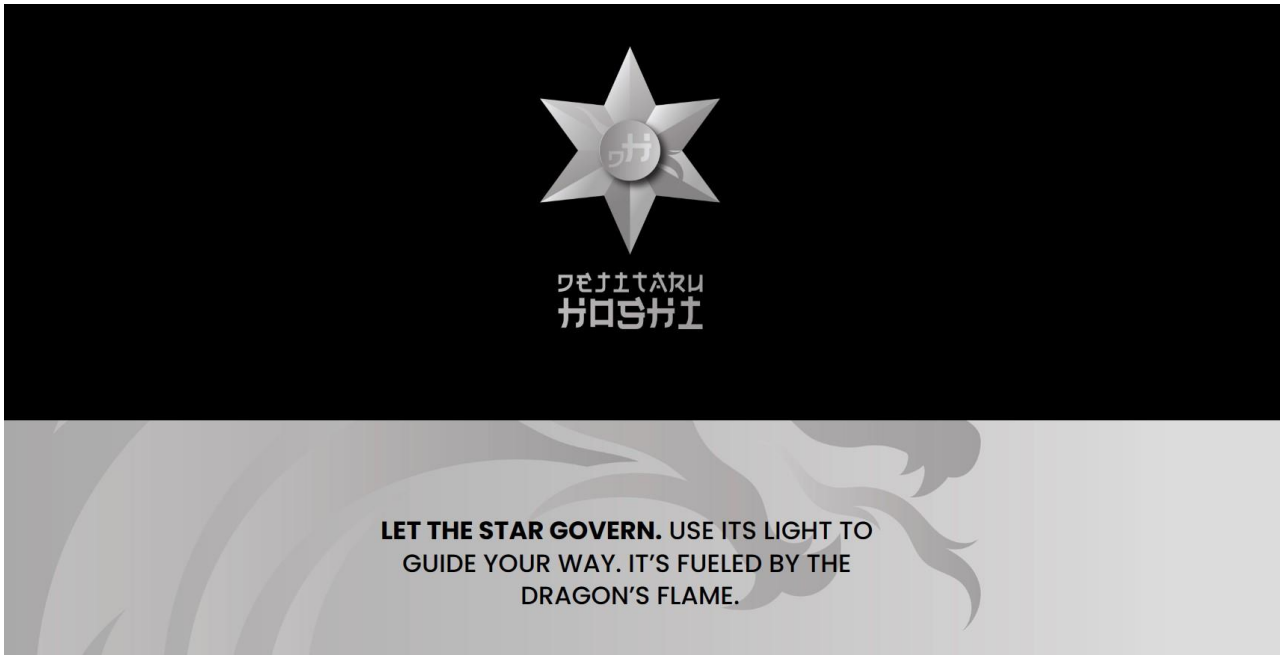
TOKEN NAME: DEJITARU HOSHI

Ticker: HOSHI

Chain/Standard: Ethereum Network

LAUNGUGE: Solidity

The HOSHI Platform Is Launched On the Ethereum Network



ISSUES CHECKING STATUS

	Issue Description	Checking Status
1.	Compiler errors.	PASSED
2.	Race Conditions and reentrancy. Cross-Function Race Conditions.	PASSED
3.	Possible Delay In Data Delivery.	PASSED
4.	Oracle calls.	PASSED
5.	Front Running.	PASSED
6.	SOL Dependency.	PASSED
7.	Integer Overflow And Underflow.	PASSED
8.	DoS with Revert.	PASSED
9.	Dos With Block Gas Limit.	PASSED
10.	Methods execution permissions.	PASSED
11.	Economy Model of the contract.	PASSED
12.	The Impact Of Exchange Rate On the sol Logic.	PASSED
13.	Private use data leaks.	PASSED
14.	Malicious Event log.	PASSED
15.	Scoping and Declarations.	PASSED
16.	Uninitialized storage pointers.	PASSED
17.	Arithmetic accuracy.	PASSED
18.	Design Logic.	PASSED
19.	Cross-Function race Conditions	PASSED
20.	Save Upon Move contract Implementation and Usage.	PASSED
21.	Fallback Function Security	PASSED

AUDIT RESULT

PASSED

Identifier	Definition	Severity
CEN-02	Initial asset distribution	Minor

All of the initially minted assets are sent to the contract deployer when deploying the contract. This can be an issue as the deployer and/or contract owner can distribute tokens without consulting the community.

```
constructor() {
        address msgSender = _msgSender();
        _owner = msgSender;
        emit OwnershipTransferred(address(0), msgSender);
```

RECOMMENDATION

Project stakeholders should be consulted during the initial asset distribution process.

RECOMMENDATION

Deployer and/or contract owner private keys are secured carefully.

Please refer to PAGE-09 CENTRALIZED PRIVILEGES for a detailed understanding.

ALLEVIATION

The DEJITARU HOSHI project team understands the centralization risk. Some functions are provided privileged access to ensure a good runtime behavior in the project

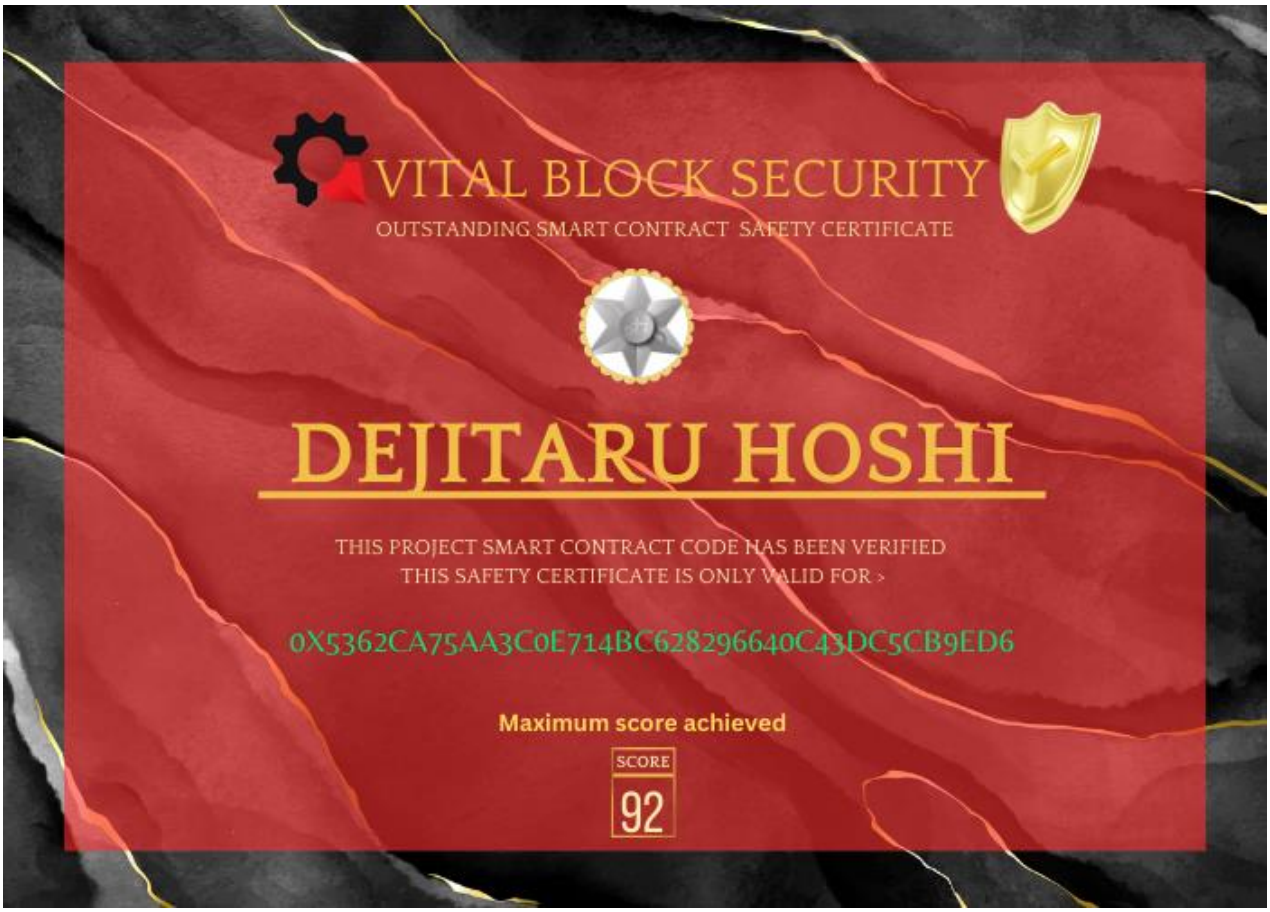
Identifier	Definition	Severity
COD-10	Third Party Dependencies	Minor

Smart contract is interacting with third party protocols e.g., Pancakeswap router, cashier contract, protections contract. The scope of the audit treats third party entities as black boxes and assumes their functional correctness. However, in the real world, third parties can be compromised, and exploited. Moreover, upgrades in third parties can create severe impacts, e.g., increased transactional fees, deprecation of previous routers, etc.

RECOMMENDATION

Inspect and validate third party dependencies regularly, and mitigate severe impacts whenever necessary.

CERTIFICATE BY VITAL BLOCK SECURITY



DISCLAIMERS

Vital Block provides the easy-to-understand audit of Solidity, Move and Raw source codes (commonly known as smart contracts).

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ABOUT VITAL BLOCK

Vital Block provides intelligent blockchain Security Solutions. We provide solidity and Raw Code Review, testing, and auditing services. We have Partnered with 15+ Crypto Launchpads, audited 50+ smart contracts, and analyzed 200,000+ code lines. We have worked on major public blockchains e.g., Ethereum, Binance, Cronos, Doge, Polygon, Avalanche, Metis, Fantom, Bitcoin Cash, Aptos, Oasis, etc.

Vital Block is Dedicated to Making Defi & Web3 A Safer Place. We are Powered by Security engineers, developers, UI experts, and blockchain enthusiasts. Our team currently consists of 5 core members, and 4+ casual contributors.

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