

DeBridge Audit

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by Ackee Blockchain



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Document Revisions

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	1.11.2021	Initial document
2.0	6.12.2021	Re-audit Revision 2
2.1	20.12.2021	Final report of Revision 2

1. Overview

This document presents a security audit of the DeBridge protocol. An initial audit (revision 1) has been performed between 18.10.2021 and 29.10.2021. The time donation was 20 engineering days. Several issues were identified and reported to the client. This audit revision was agreed as an internal audit, therefore we don't comment code maturity or test coverage of this version in the report.

The revision 2 of the audit took place between 22.11.2021 and 3.12.2021 with a time donation of 10 engineering days. The main focus of the second revision was to check whenever reported issues from the first revision were correctly fixed. In the remaining time we focused on two main objectives. First one was a re-audit of code changes caused by refactoring of existing functionality as it could also bring unintended bugs and security issues. The second objective was an audit of newly added functionality.

This document presents our findings of both revisions.

1.1 Ackee Blockchain

[Ackee Blockchain](#) is an auditing company based in Prague, Czech Republic, specializing in audits and security assessments. Our mission is to build a stronger blockchain community by sharing knowledge – we run a free certification course [Summer School of Solidity](#) and teach at the Czech Technical University in Prague. Ackee Blockchain is backed by the largest VC fund focused on blockchain and DeFi in Europe, [Rockaway Blockchain Fund](#).

1.2 Audit Methodology

1. **Technical specification/documentation** - a brief overview of the system is requested from the client and the scope of the audit is defined.
2. **Manual code review** - the code is checked line by line for vulnerabilities, code duplication, best practices and the code architecture is reviewed.
3. **Local deployment + hacking** - the programs are deployed locally and we try to attack the system and break it.

1.3 Review team

The audit has been performed with a total time donation of 20 + 10 engineering days. The work was divided between the Lead Auditor and second auditor who performed manual code reviews. The whole process was controlled by the Audit Supervisor.

Member's Name	Position
Tibor Tribus	Lead Auditor
Vladimír Marcin	Auditor
Josef Gattermayer, Ph.D.	Audit Supervisor

1.4 Disclaimer

We've put our best effort to find all vulnerabilities in the system, however, our findings shouldn't be considered as a complete list of all existing issues.

2. Scope

This chapter describes the audit scope, contains provided specifications, supporting documentation and sets the main objectives for the audit process.

2.1 Coverage

After an agreement with the client we did not audit any external call logic. If any of this logic was used in the audit scope we have just assumed it's safe.

Files being audited:

- `programs/settings/*`
- `programs/debridge/*`

Code excluded from the scope of the audit:

- `programs/debridge/lib.rs`
 - `pub fn init_external_call_storage(...)`¹
 - `pub fn update_external_call_storage(...)`¹
 - `pub fn close_external_call_storage(...)`¹
 - `pub fn execute_external_call(...)`¹
 - `mod external_call_storage{...}`

Sources revision used during the re-audit process:

- Repository: <https://github.com/debridge-finance/solana-contracts>
- Commit: `94b840c5742086de20eaa741eb8958b31574bb1f`

2.2 Supporting Documentation

Most of the documentation is located in the [Gitbook](#) of the project. It was helpful to understand the overall architecture design.

Another documentation is available in the form of in-code comments (RustDocs) for `/program/settings/lib.rs` and `/program/debridge/lib.rs`. Readme of the project is extensive and covers the basic workflow of the protocol.

¹ We've also excluded the contexts used by the instructions.

2.3 Objectives

We've defined the following main objectives of the audit:

- Check the overall code quality and best practices.
- Check functionality of the system.
- Check if nobody unauthorized is able to claim or send assets.
- Check if the discovered issues were correctly fixed and check the correctness of a newly implemented logic for the change balance and keys management.
- Check if the refactored code didn't bring any new issues.

3. System Overview

This chapter describes the audited system from our understanding.

The basic idea behind DeBridge is to allow a transfer of assets between various blockchains. It is achieved by locking/unlocking an asset on a native chain and minting/burning the wrapped asset on a secondary chain. From a smart contracts perspective, Solana is acting once as a native chain and once as a secondary chain, from this point of view, there are four possible scenarios.

Scenarios:

- A. Transfer Solana SPL token from Solana to a secondary chain.
- B. Transfer Solana SPL token back to Solana chain from a secondary chain.
- C. Release asset on a native chain, and burn deAsset on Solana chain.
- D. Transfer asset from a native chain, and mint deAsset on Solana chain.

The verified system behaves differently in each of these scenarios. The behaviour depends on a type of a bridge and a type of an invoked method. We will now discuss these scenarios in more detail.

SendBridge \equiv SOLANA is NATIVE:

- **A. locking (staking)²**
 - A transferred amount of an asset is locked by sending it to a wallet with which can operate only a smart contract.
 - Mint deAssets on a secondary chain³.
- **B. releasing⁴**
 - Burn deAsset on a secondary chain³.
 - Transfer Solana SPL tokens from a wallet owned by a smart contract to a user wallet at the Solana chain.

MintBridge \equiv SOLANA is SECONDARY:

- **C. burning²**
 - A particular amount of deAsset is burned from a sender wallet on the Solana chain.
 - Release native assets on a native chain³.
- **D. minting⁴**
 - Lock native assets on a native chain³.
 - A transferred amount of deAsset is minted and sent to a wallet owned by a user.

² Invoking the `send` instruction.

³ This is happening on other chains (not Solana).

⁴ Invoking the `claim` instruction.

3.1 Key components

The project is divided into two programs: `settings`, `debridge`. `Settings` program is responsible for initialization and managing a state of the protocol. The `Debridge` program is responsible for asset flow between chains.

We have identified the following key components in the system. And that's what we tried to focus on the most.

Bridge is represented by `Bridge` structure in `settings/src/bridge.rs` [loc: 225]

- Holds information about a type of a bridge (`sendBridge`, `mintBridge`), and a state of the bridge.

State is represented by `State` structure in `settings/src/state.rs` [loc: 368]

- Holds all information about the state of the system. Defines who is Authority, StopTap, FeeBeneficiar. Store oracles addresses and information necessary to validate transactions.

Send instruction in `debridge/src/lib.rs` [loc: 208]

- Is invoked by a user when he wants to initialize a transfer of assets from the Solana chain. This instruction can operate in two different modes (locking assets/burning assets) based on a bridge type.

Claim instruction in `debridge/src/lib.rs` [loc: 351]

- Is invoked by a user when he wants to transfer assets to the Solana chain. This instruction can operate in two different modes (releasing assets/minting assets) based on a bridge type.

An overview of all components can be found in diagrams in [Appendix D](#) and [Appendix E](#).

4. Security Specification

This section specifies single roles and their relationships in terms of security in our understanding of the audited system. These understandings are later validated.

4.1 Actors

This part describes actors of the system, their roles and permissions.

Protocol Authority

Protocol authority is represented by an account that is associated with a state of the system. It's responsible for initiating and managing the state and also for fees collection. It's the account with the highest permission level in the system.

Protocol

The protocol itself is the owner of a wallet in which the protocol holds a locked asset and is, therefore, the only one who can release the assets. It is also responsible for minting new tokens and only the protocol can give consent for minting.

Stop Tap

The account has the privileges to stop the protocol but does not have the authority to start it. This account can be changed by the Protocol Authority.

User

A user of DeBridge protocol. This account can initialize Bridge, and invoke Send, Claim instructions, however it can manipulate only assets owned by him.

Claimer

This role is used for automatic claims on behalf of the user of DeBridge protocol. But just in case user pays execution fees in advance.

4.2 Trust model

Users have to trust developers that logic and math algorithms are correctly implemented and they receive the correct amount of Assets or deAssets.

The user must also trust the validators not to team up and thus attack the protocol. However, the debridge protocol implements delegated staking and slashing mechanics that act as a backbone for the protocol security and prevent economic incentives for validators to collude.

5. Findings

This chapter shows detailed output of our analysis and testing.

5.1 General Comments

This section presents an overall engineering culture that is a crucial precursor of the right security.

5.1.1 Overall code quality

An overall code quality is solid, the code is well written and understandable. We haven't found any major bad practices.

5.1.2 Commit culture

Developers successfully adopted a standardized commit message format that contains a name of a component and a short description.

Individual commits are small with descriptive commits titles which makes understanding of the repository much easier.

Some examples:

```
commit c2777ebef67a43bf66c25e4fe0b1613f286aa9aa
- 2 changed files, 3 additions, 3 deletions
- Clearly described commit msg
```

```
commit d02d80bb6b7ba091eba00fdffb304adb7b49344b
- 2 changed files, 1 additions, 4 deletions
- Clearly described commit msg
```

5.1.3 Comments and documentation

There is sufficient documentation describing how the program is supposed to work in general. Since the initial audit the [Gitbook](#) documentation was updated and extended, but we recommend adding more description of different fees that exist in the protocol and from what assets they are deducted. There should be a more detailed description of how validators are selected.

We have found [several places](#) in the code where comments didn't match the code as well, but it wasn't crucial for the audit process. We believe those mistakes were introduced during the refactor process.

5.1.4 Release cycle

The project contains a clear roadmap of stable releases. The client has started using the Github project where all the necessary information about the state of the current release cycle can be found. The client has already made the first stable release.

5.1.5 Code Maturity

The code maturity got improved between two audit revisions. The client delivered a commit for the second revision of the audit on time and also added better documentation and extensive test coverage. The code was functional with all tests successfully passing.

5.2 Issues

Using our toolset, manual code review and unit testing we've identified the following issues.

Low

Low severity issues are more comments and recommendations rather than security issues. We provide hints on how to improve code readability and follow best practices. Further actions depend on the development team decision.

ID	Description	Program	Line	Status
L1	Typos in several places in code	settings/src/state.rs, settings/src/lib.rs		Fixed
L2	Bad naming conventions			Fixed
L3	NewTypes or type aliases for primitive types			Fixed
L4	Missing or Unused code	settings/src/event.rs	91	Fixed
L5	Unused accounts	debridge/src/lib.rs settings/src/lib.rs	46, 94, 119, 121, 625	Fixed
L6	Unconstrained <code>authority</code>	debridge/src/lib.rs	118	Fixed

L7	Using of <code>ProgramAccount</code> struct	debridge/src/lib.rs settings/src/lib.rs		Fixed
L8	Add extra optimizations in <code>Cargo.toml</code>			Fixed
L9	Use the latest stable Rust version (1.56)			Fixed
L10	Consider more pedantic <code>clippy</code> rules			Fixed
Update rev. 2				
L11	Mistakes in documentation	settings/src/lib.rs debridge/src/lib.rs	227, 285, 388, 575, 1643	New
L12	Ununified approach to system accounts constraint			New
L13	Wrongly used range literal	signature-verifier/src/lib.rs	43	New

L1: Fix typo for all occurrences

- `submission` → `submission`
- `transferred` → `transferred`
- `old_reserbed_bps` → `old_min_reserved_bps`

L2: Use better naming

- `is_work_now` → `is_working`
- `is_exists` → `exists`

L3: Use `NewTypes` or type aliases for primitive types to increase readability and reliability.

```
pub old_reserbed_bps: u64,
pub bridge_id: [u8; 32],
pub collected_fee: u64,
```

vs.

```
pub old_reserbed_bps: BasisPoints,
```

```
pub bridge_id: BridgeId,  
pub collected_fee: Lamports,
```

L4: Missing Instruction should be added or unused code should be removed.

- Unused event `BridgeFeeInfoUpdated` or there's a missing instruction `update_fee_bridge_info`.

L5: Unused accounts unnecessarily increase the size of a transaction and should be removed.

`BridgeCtx::spl_token_program`

- Just set it in the `AmountContextBuilder` structure and then never use it.
- It also lacks a check to see if it is really a token program

`BridgeCtx::system_program`.

- Also missing a check if it is really a system program (but account not used so it is not critical).

L6: The role of this `authority` is not clear, except that it signs the transaction, it is not used anywhere else. Is it necessary? If so, better naming might be appropriate.

L7: Use `Account` instead of `ProgramAccount` as [advised](#) by the Anchor framework author:

L8: Add more optimizations to `Cargo.toml`

```
[profile.release]  
lto = true  
opt-level = 's' // or 'z' or 3
```

L10: Consider using a command line

```
cargo clippy --workspace -- -W clippy::pedantic -W clippy::nursery -W  
clippy::cargo
```

Update rev. 2:

L11 (Revision 2): Fix mistakes in the documentation.

- `excess` → `minimum`
- `fee_beneficiar` → `stop_tap`

- not used `depth` parameter
- `staking_wallet` doesn't belong to `fee_beneficiary`
- not used `submission_bump`

L12 (Revision 2): Unify system program constraints.

```
#[account(address = system_program::ID)]  
system_program: AccountInfo<'info>
```

vs.

```
pub system_program: Program<'info, System>
```

L13 (Revision 2): Lower number should be on the left side of the range operator.

Alternatively refactor not to use range operator with `map` if the `depth` param will always be 1.

Medium

Medium severity issues aren't security vulnerabilities, but should be clearly clarified or fixed.

ID	Description	Contract	Line	Status
M1	Use create_program_address instead of find_program_address			Partially Fixed
M2	Using API calls instead of SysVar			Fixed
M3	Extra SEED during checking, constraint fails even the right account is used	debridge/src/lib.rs	108	Fixed
M4	Comparing bad PubKeys	debridge/src/lib.rs	113	Fixed
M5	Badly calculated rent exempt for one day	settings/src/lib.rs	353 - 355	Fixed
M6	BridgeCtx::staking_wallet bad constraint	debridge/src/lib.rs	74	Fixed

M1: Call `create_program_address` with `BUMP` instead of `find_program_address` on-chain. There's a risk of exceeding a compute budget. We recommend computing the `BUMP` off-chain.

```
#[account(  
    constraint = Pubkey::find_program_address(  
        < >
```

```

        &[State::SEED],
        &settings::ID
    ).eq(&(state.key(), state.state_bump)),
    has_one = fee_beneficiar,
)]
pub state: Account<'info, State>,
...

```

vs.

```

#[account(
    constraint = Pubkey::create_program_address(
        &[State::SEED, &[state.state_bump]],
        &settings::ID
    ).eq(&Ok(state.key())),
    has_one = fee_beneficiar,
)]
pub state: Account<'info, State>,
...

```

M2: As of solana-program version 1.6.5, sysvars can also be accessed without being passed into an entrypoint as an account. It improves security (no need for additional checks) and performance (smaller transactions).

```

self.state.state.check_confirmation_adequacy(
    &Clock::get()?, // instead of `&self.clock`
    self.signature_storage.verify_and_iter(
        signature_storage_key,
        &settings::ID,
        &submission_id.to_bytes(),
    )?,
)?;

```

M3: BridgeFeeInfo::SEED missing during a creation of bridge_fee account at settings/src/lib.rs [loc: 696]. Use BridgeFeeInfo::SEED in the initialization of the bridge_fee account.

M4: Bad PubKeys used for a constraint check. Use bridge_fee.key() instead of chain_support_info.key().

M5: The comment in the code says that signatures should be stored for one day, but the code calculates an hour_rent. In addition, the calculation uses subtraction instead of division. Use a simple division for calculating day_rent instead of checked_sub(). Instead of calling two times checked_sub(), you should calculate rent for one day as year_rent / 365.


```

/// Temporary storage for signatures
/// Stores signatures for one day. Access is obtained by a signed message bytes
/// ['OraclesKeys'] inside account data

```

M6: For Mint Bridge it belongs to a `fee_beneficiar`. For Send Bridge it is owned by ``Self::mint_authority``. But in `BridgeCtx`, it is checked whether an owner is a bridge. In our opinion, the validation of the owner should depend on the type of bridge.

Update rev. 2:

M1 (Revision 2): There are still several places where `create_program_address` with `BUMP` can be used instead of `find_program_address` on-chain:

- `setting/src/lib.rs` [loc: 1039]
- `setting/src/bridge.rs` [loc: 459]

High

High severity issues are security vulnerabilities, which require specific steps and conditions to be exploited, or bugs that make a system unusable or unreliable.

These issues have to be fixed.

ID	Description	Program	Line	Status
H1	InitSendBridge computational Budget	settings/src/lib.rs	1304	Fixed
H2	Custom program errors in settings program.	settings/src/lib.rs	701, 702, 775, 899,	Fixed
H3	The program violates the stack size at runtime, an <code>AccessViolation</code> error	debridge/src/lib.rs	145	Fixed
Update rev. 2				
H4	Protocol doesn't collected native fix fee	debridge/src/state.rs	177	New

H1: The `initialize_send_bridge` instruction consumed all computational units. The problem occurred during CPI from the `init_token_staking_wallet()` function. Can be fixed by creating a `staking_wallet` off-chain. You can find a test instruction in [Appendix A](#).

```
"Program BkE5dgkHHhQZZCEjqDsRSLrkfZGYbeSWAjBzRSd2vyzh consumed 200000  
of 200000 compute units"
```

H2: These errors were caused by allocating insufficient space for accounts being created. Fixed by increasing the allocated space (`mem::size_of`). Also, one of these errors was caused by a use of a bad constraint. You can find test instruction in [Appendix B](#).

```
constraint = bridge_fee.to_account_info().is_not_exists()
```

H3: This error was caused by calling `send()` instruction. You can find test instruction in [Appendix C](#).

Update Rev. 2:

H4 (Revision 2): The fix fee is not transferred to the `fee_beneficiar` wallet if fix fees are charged in a native asset. We believe it should be accumulated to `execution_fee` or it should happen in the `take_native_fix_fee` function.

Critical

Direct critical security threats, which could be instantly misused to attack the system. These issues have to be fixed.

✓ We haven't found any critical severity issues.

5.3 Testing & Verification

The project implements two types of tests: Unit Tests, Integration Tests.

- Unit Tests
 - The project improved unit tests coverage.
- Integration Tests
 - The project improved integration test coverage.
 - However they mainly cover happy path scenarios.

General code coverage got improved. Both Unit tests and Integration tests got extended. But before a production release we recommend adding tests for non-happy path scenarios.

6. Conclusion

The code is mature in quality, with sufficient test coverage and supporting documentation.

The client correctly fixed all issues discovered in Revision 1 except issue [M1](#), which was addressed correctly but not all of its occurrences.

Revision 2 of the audit discovered three low, one medium and one high issues.

Appendix A - InitSentBridge instruction

```
Instruction {  
  program_id: BkE5dgkHHhQZZCEjqDsRSLrkfZGYbeSWAjBzRSd2vyzh,  
  accounts: [  
    { pubkey: DwGXPVMDyqKn8mrdwZmRPExHn7nfMUk1N9vKx99UQBaw, is_signer: false, is_writable: true },  
    { pubkey: 7YxsoxwJN4fWVKLXGCptKcbZEvYxhnCusVltMVPnrSsk, is_signer: false, is_writable: true },  
    { pubkey: 3j3LuxfD7Mcfb3EvS3YZxBataL4kXFBxwdKrWtj3T8K8, is_signer: false, is_writable: true },  
    { pubkey: 87solrooD2gzzyivC824wvJmhDtyk6bkaDeuU4Uq8Qra, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: GRCHaiCmMxS7eYj2E7Qbit5pfUv3rAnZirvYp26QvdbN, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: 11111111111111111111111111111111, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: TokenkegQfeZyiNwAJbNbGKPFXCWuBvf9Ss623VQ5DA, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: 3z2acQDyVn5pUSdmVR4VAq9ZTejdxVwXCmX6fKcNX539, is_signer: true, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: SysvarRent11111111111111111111111111111111, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: ATokenGPvbdGVxr1b2hvZbsiqW5xWH25efTNSLJA8knL, is_signer: false, is_writable: false }],  
  data: [185, 145, 74, 79, 45, 146, 231, 31, 254, 252]  
}
```

Appendix B1 - InitFeeBridgeInfo instruction

[illegible]

Appendix B2 - InitChainSupportInfo instruction

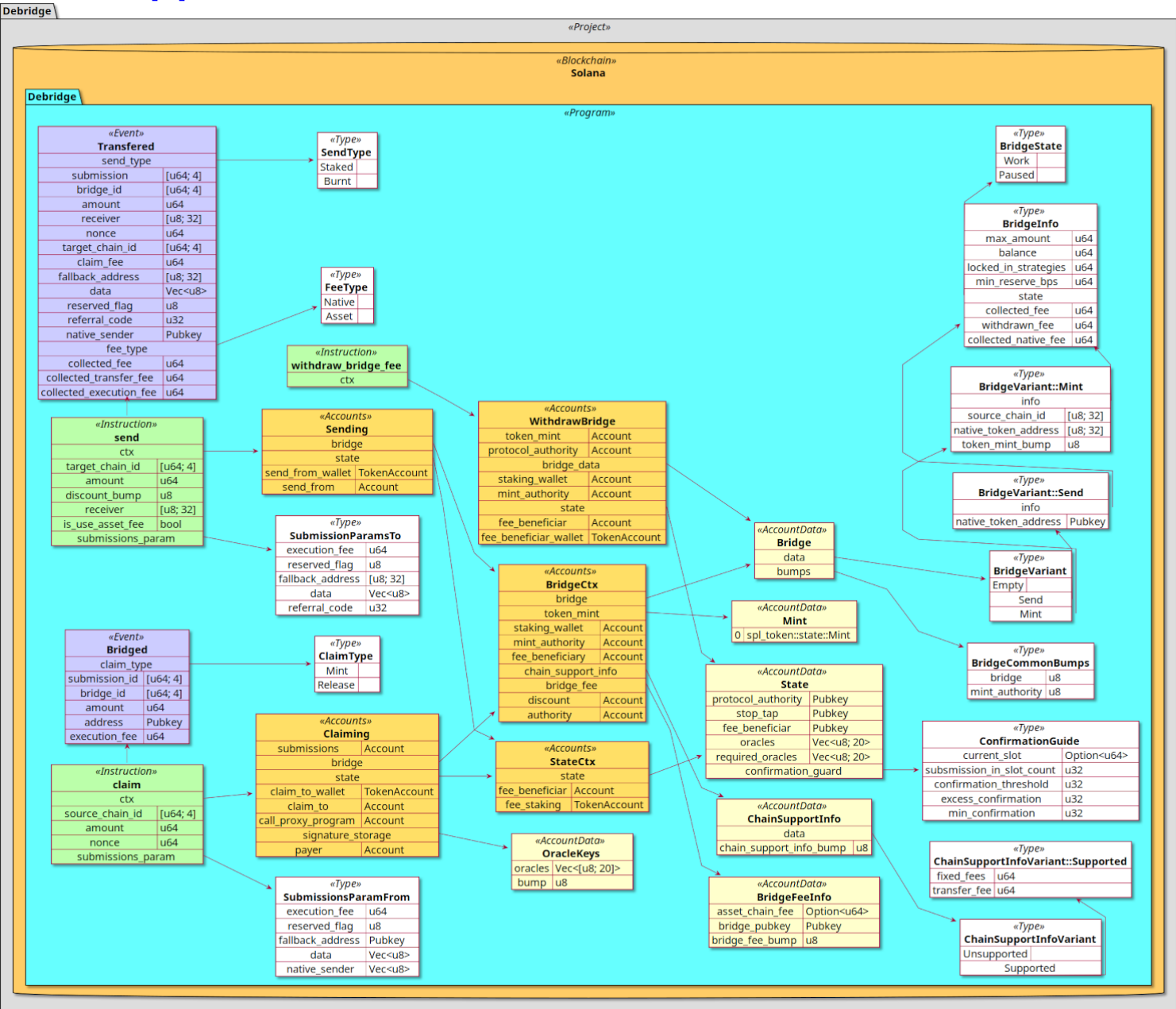
```
Instruction {  
    program_id: BkE5dgkHHhQZZCEjqDsRSLrkfZGYbeSWAjBzRSd2vyzh,  
    accounts: [  
        { pubkey: 7YxsoxwJN4fWVKLXGCptKcbZEyYxhnCusV1tMVPnrSsk, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
        { pubkey: DuFfamGLQEvpPeTooglaFUfBohiRVTrGysaPiEkmeVEE5s, is_signer: true, is_writable: false },  
        { pubkey: DuFfamGLQEvpPeTooglaFUfBohiRVTrGysaPiEkmeVEE5s, is_signer: true, is_writable: false },  
        { pubkey: J96yUe2LFmw4xYmTBeud8zazxWLYCznCdgayvqzsl3Ey, is_signer: false, is_writable: true },  
        { pubkey: 11111111111111111111111111111111, is_signer: false, is_writable: false }],  
    data: [146, 14, 216, 153, 206, 170, 83, 177, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 101, 255, 1, 100, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 232, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]  
}
```

Appendix B3 - InitDiscountInfo instruction

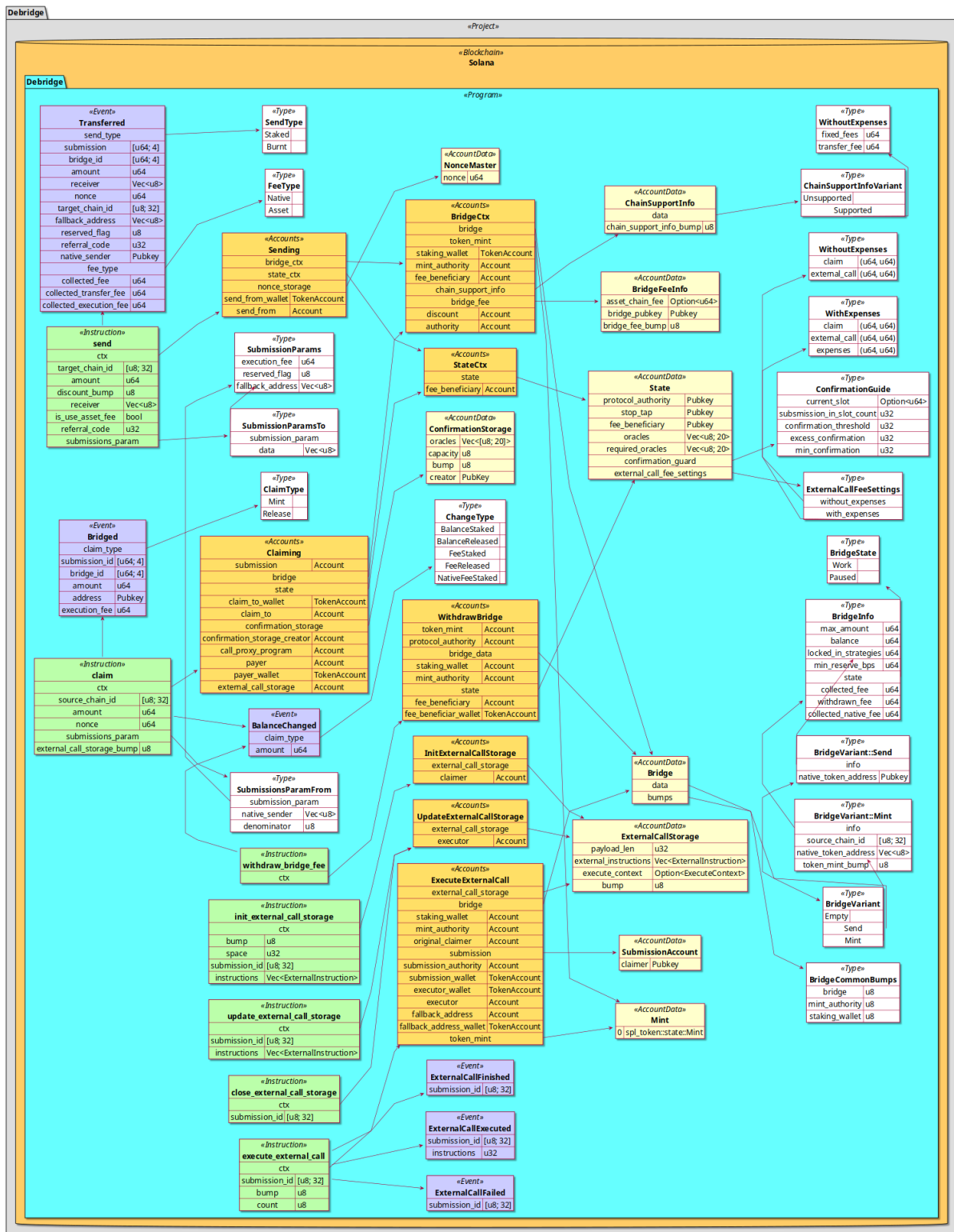
```
Instruction {  
  program_id: BkE5dgkHHhQZZCEjqDsRSLrkfZGYbeSWAjBzRSd2vyzh,  
  accounts: [  
    { pubkey: 7YxsoxwJN4fWVKLXGCptKcbZEvYxhnCusVltMVPnrSsk, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: 5gL3EH72siRwFjpRbwBZbgcAh9mYWajRdnfViTCTgugv, is_signer: false, is_writable: true },  
    { pubkey: 3z2acQDyVn5pUSdmVR4VAq9ZTejdxVwXCmX6fKcNX539, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: 11111111111111111111111111111111, is_signer: false, is_writable: false },  
    { pubkey: DuFfamGLQEvPeTooglaFUfBohiRVTrGysaPiEkmEVE5s, is_signer: true, is_writable: false }],  
  data: [133, 68, 55, 173, 101, 223, 74, 14, 255, 2, 0, 2, 0]  
}
```

[illegible]

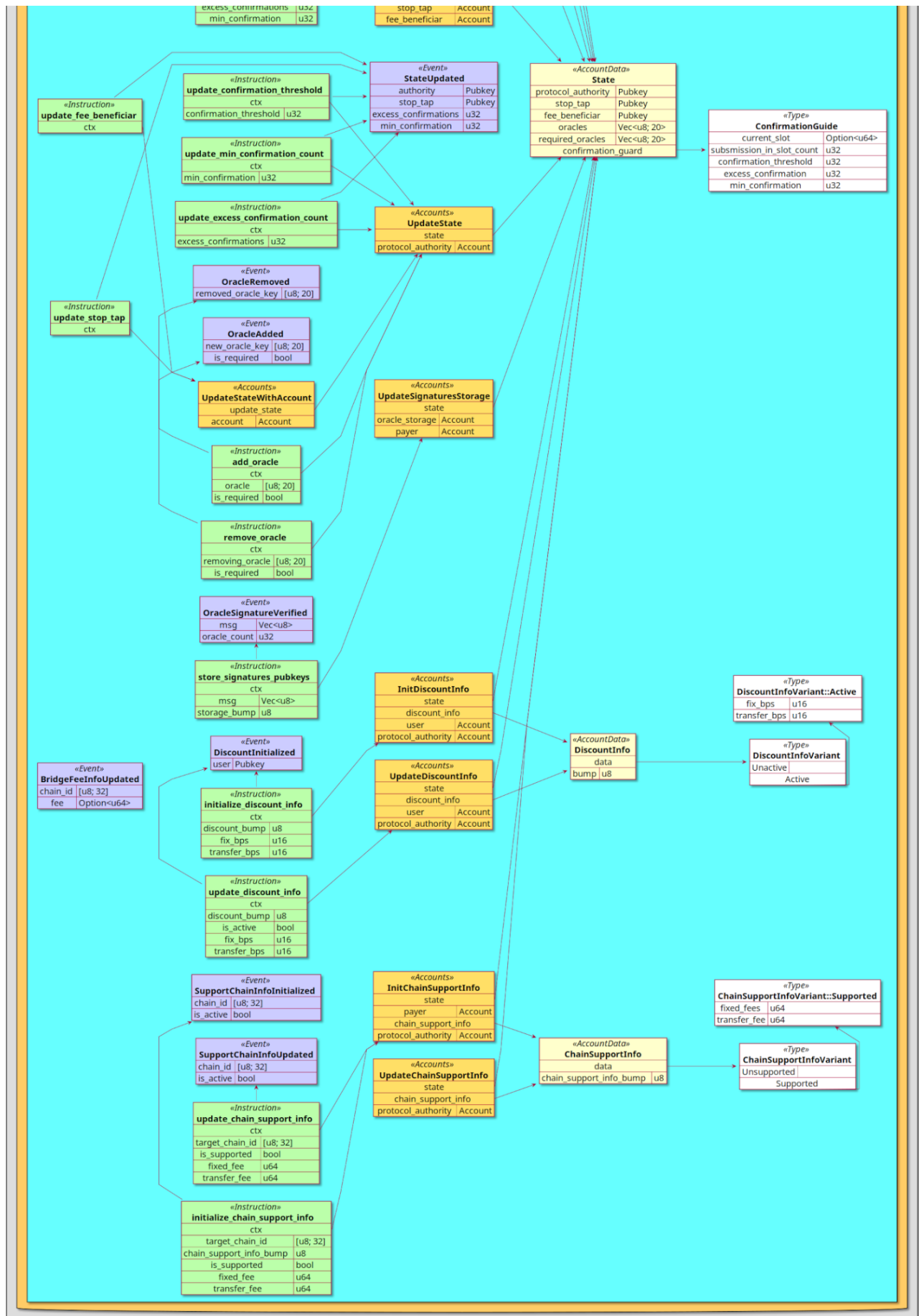
Appendix D



Update rev. 2



Appendix E2



The diagram illustrates the architecture of the 'Debridge' project, showing the relationship between various components. The components are organized into several sections:

- Settings:** Contains a single component, `Settings`.
- Program:** Contains the main logic components, including:
 - `DiscountInitialized` (stateful, orange box)
 - `InitializeDiscountInfo` (stateless, green box)
 - `UpdateDiscountInfo` (stateless, green box)
 - `BridgeFeeInfoInitialized` (stateful, orange box)
 - `InitializeFeeBridgeInfo` (stateless, green box)
 - `StateInitialized` (stateful, orange box)
 - `InitializeState` (stateless, green box)
 - `OracleConfirmationInitialized` (stateful, orange box)
 - `StoreConfirmations` (stateless, green box)
 - `Log` (stateless, green box)
 - `SendBridgeCreated` (stateless, green box)
 - `InitializeSendBridge` (stateless, green box)
 - `OracleRemoved` (stateful, orange box)
 - `OracleAdded` (stateful, orange box)
 - `RemoveOracle` (stateless, green box)
 - `AddOracle` (stateless, green box)
 - `UpdateStateWithAccount` (stateless, green box)
 - `UpdateAccountConfirmationCount` (stateless, green box)
 - `UpdateConfirmationThreshold` (stateless, green box)
 - `UpdateFeeBeneficiary` (stateless, green box)
 - `InitDiscountInfo` (stateful, orange box)
 - `UpdateDiscountInfo` (stateful, orange box)
 - `InitBridgeFeeInfo` (stateful, orange box)
 - `InitState` (stateful, orange box)
 - `UpdateConfirmationStorage` (stateful, orange box)
 - `InitBridge` (stateful, orange box)
 - `UpdateState` (stateful, orange box)
 - `DiscountInfo` (stateful, orange box)
 - `BridgeFeeInfo` (stateful, orange box)
 - `Mint` (stateful, orange box)
 - `State` (stateful, orange box)
- Types:** Contains data types, including:
 - `DiscountInfoVariant:Active` (purple box)
 - `DiscountInfoVariant:Inactive` (purple box)
 - `WithoutExpenses` (purple box)
 - `WithExpenses` (purple box)
 - `ConfirmationGuide` (purple box)

The diagram shows the flow of data and control between these components, including state transitions and data dependencies. For example, the `DiscountInfo` component is linked to the `DiscountInfoVariant:Active` and `DiscountInfoVariant:Inactive` types. The `State` component is linked to the `WithoutExpenses` and `WithExpenses` types. The `ConfirmationGuide` type is linked to the `UpdateConfirmationThreshold` component.



Thank You

Ackee Blockchain a.s.



Prague, Czech Republic



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<https://discord.gg/ZZNyQ23R>