

# Everything about Zones

In the most general terms, a Zone is tasked with validating orders and controlling access to them. It stands as a gatekeeper between users and Fulfillers, and allows order flow owners to monetize their orderflow, however they deem fit.

Zones are incredibly flexible and powerful, and can be used to implement a wide variety of models, like:

- Permissionless orderflow auctions, with kickbacks to users.
- Flexible fee structure based on order type, size, or any other parameter.
- RFQ like auctions
- The one you want to build!

## How do Zones work?

When creating orders, you specify a Zone by setting the `zone` field in the order struct.

When an order is being filled, Flood settlement contract, `FloodPlain`, validates the order against the order zone. `FloodPlain` expects the Zone to adhere at minimum to the following interface:

```
interface IZone {  
    /** @notice Check if a direct fill order is valid. ** @dev Reverts if not valid. ** @param order The  
    components of an order, excluding its signature. * @param book The address of the book where the order is created (e.g.:  
    FloodPlain). * @param caller The address that is fulfilling the order by calling the book and supplying * all the fulfillment  
    parameters. * @param orderHash The EIP712 hash of the order components. / function
```

```
    validateOrder ( IFloodPlain . Order
```

```
        calldata order ,
```

```
        address book ,
```

```
        address caller ,
```

```
        bytes32 orderHash) external view ;
```

```
    /** @notice Check if an order with specific fulfillment parameters is valid. ** @dev Reverts if not valid. ** @param order  
    The components of an order, excluding its signature. * @param book The address of the book where the order is created  
    (e.g.: FloodPlain). * @param fulfiller The address that is fulfilling the order by supplying consideration items. * @param  
    caller The address that is fulfilling the order by calling the book and supplying * all the fulfillment parameters. * @param  
    orderHash The EIP712 hash of the order components. * @param context The extra data supplied by the caller, which might  
    include swap * instructions for the fulfiller. / function
```

```
    validateOrder ( IFloodPlain . Order
```

```
        calldata order , address book , address fulfiller , address caller , bytes32 orderHash , bytes
```

```
        calldata context ) external
```

```
view ; }
```

On top of this, a Zone can implement its own logic to communicate fees to Fulfillers, monetize orderflow, and restrict who can see and fill orders.

Last updated on February 3, 2024 [Flood Plain Explained Introduction to Hooks](#)