



**RD
AUDITORS**

SMART CONTRACT CODE REVIEW AND SECURITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Customer: GraphLinq
Prepared on: 10/03/2021
Platform: Binance Smart Chain
Language: Solidity



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THE REPORT CONTAINING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION CAN BE USED INTERNALLY BY THE CUSTOMER OR IT CAN BE DISCLOSED PUBLICLY AFTER ALL VULNERABILITIES ARE FIXED - UPON DECISION OF CUSTOMER.

Document

Name	Smart Contract Code Review and Security Analysis Report for GraphLinq
Platform	BSC / Solidity
File 1	GraphLinqDepositor.sol
MD5 hash	E9D7AC93536EFAA7BAECC226C00520BC
SHA256 hash	F16CE13A4939D9DDC2D0E5C7FC250093E80EA536199A098ABCAA8650B90B9B36
Date	10/03/2021

Introduction

RD Auditors (Consultant) was contracted by GraphLinq Team (Customer) to conduct a Smart Contracts Code Review and Security Analysis. This report presents the findings of the security assessment of Customer's smart contracts and its code review conducted between March 8, 2021 – March 10, 2021.

This contract consists of 1 file in addition to the BEP20 token which is a regular contract.

Project Scope

The scope of the project is a smart contract.

We have scanned this smart contract for commonly known and more specific vulnerabilities. Here are some of the commonly known vulnerabilities that are considered (the full list includes them but is not limited to them):

- Reentrancy
- Timestamp Dependence
- Gas Limit and Loops
- DoS with (Unexpected) Throw
- DoS with Block Gas Limit
- Transaction-Ordering Dependence
- Byte array vulnerabilities
- Style guide violation
- Transfer forwards all gas
- ERC20 API violation
- Malicious libraries
- Compiler version not fixed
- Unchecked external call - Unchecked math
- Unsafe type inference
- Implicit visibility level

Executive Summary

According to the assessment, Customer's solidity smart contract is **well secured**.



Automated checks are with smartDec, Mythril, Slither and remix IDE. All issues were performed by our team, which included the analysis of code functionality, manual audit found during automated analysis were manually reviewed and applicable vulnerabilities are presented in the audit overview section. The general overview is presented in the AS-IS section and all issues found are located in the audit overview section.

We found 0 critical, 0 high, 0 medium, 0 low and 0 very low level issues.

Code Quality

GraphLinq protocol consists of a single smart contract file. GraphLinq team has also conducted unit tests using script provided through the same github link which fortify functionality and security of the contract, which also helped well to determine the integrity of the code in an automated way.

Overall, the code is well commented. Commenting provides rich documentation for functions, return variables and more and also helps auditors to quick cover the flow behind code logic. Use of Ethereum Natural Language Specification Format (NatSpec) for commenting is recommended.

Documentation

We were given a GraphLinqDepositer contract and its supporting files in the form of a github link:

<https://github.com/GraphLinq/GraphLinq/tree/master/NodeBlock.EngineDepositorContract>.

The hash of that file is mentioned in the above table. It's recommended to write comments in the smart contract code, so anyone can quickly understand the programming flow as well as complex code logic. Comments are very helpful in understanding the overall architecture of the protocol. It also provides a clear overview of the system components, including helpful details, like the lifetime of the background script.

We were also given and verified that this code is indeed the contract:

`0x9f8c385935c444946f4F718810dDbc3c930ec9bA`

Use of Dependencies

Core code blocks are written well and systematically. No other dependencies used here apart from IERC20 interface and safeMath.

AS-IS overview

GraphLinqDepositor contract overview

GraphLinqDepositor is a simple administrative contract which works with graphLinq as a deposit controller.

Contract: GraphLinqDepositor

Import: ./interfaces/IERC20.sol

Observation: All passed including security check

Test Report: passed

Score: **Passed**

Conclusion: passed

Sl.	Function	Type	Observation	Test Report	Conclusion	Score
1	burnAmount	write	passed	All passed	No Issue	passed
2	burnBalance	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
3	WithdrawWalletBalance	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	Passed
4	addBalance	write	Passed	All Passed	No Issue	passed
5	getBalance	read	passed	All Passed	No Issue	passed

Severity Definitions

Risk Level	Description
Critical	Critical vulnerabilities are usually straightforward to exploit and can lead to tokens loss etc.
High	High-level vulnerabilities are difficult to exploit; however, they also have significant impact on smart contract execution, e.g. public access to crucial functions
Medium	Medium-level vulnerabilities are important to fix; however, they can't lead to tokens lose
Low	Low-level vulnerabilities are mostly related to outdated, unused etc. code snippets, that can't have significant impact on execution
Lowest / Code Style / Best Practice	Lowest-level vulnerabilities, code style violations and info statements can't affect smart contract execution and can be ignored.

Audit Findings

Critical

No critical severity vulnerabilities were found.

High

No high severity vulnerabilities were found.

Medium

No Medium severity vulnerabilities were found.

Low

No Low severity vulnerabilities were found.

Very Low

1. This entire contract is fully under control of the engine manager or his aspiration. He can burn the whole contract balance within a second, if it is part of the plan, then ok. otherwise it should be restricted .

Conclusion

We were given a contract file. And we have used all possible tests based on given objects as files. The contract is written systematically and well commented. We found no critical issues, so **it is good to go for production.**

Since possible test cases can be unlimited and developer level documentation (code flow diagram with function level description) not provided, for such extensive smart contract protocol, so we provide no such guarantee of future outcomes. We have used all the latest static tools and manual observations to cover maximum possible test cases to scan everything.

Our Methodology

We like to work with a transparent process and make our reviews a collaborative effort. The goals of our security audits are to improve the quality of systems we review and aim for sufficient remediation to help protect users. The following is the methodology we use in our security audit process.

Manual Code Review:

In manually reviewing all of the code, we look for any potential issues with code logic, error handling, protocol and header parsing, cryptographic errors, and random number generators. We also watch for areas where more defensive programming could reduce the risk of future mistakes and speed up future audits. Although our primary focus is on the in-scope code, we examine dependency code and behavior when it is relevant to a particular line of investigation.

Vulnerability Analysis:

Our audit techniques included manual code analysis, user interface interaction, and whitebox penetration testing. We look at the project's web site to get a high level understanding of what functionality the software under review provides. We then meet with the developers to gain an appreciation of their vision of the software. We install and use the relevant software, exploring the user interactions and roles. While we do this, we brainstorm threat models and attack surfaces. We read design documentation, review other audit results, search for similar projects, examine source code dependencies, skim open issue tickets, and generally investigate details other than the implementation.

Documenting Results:

We follow a conservative, transparent process for analyzing potential security vulnerabilities and seeing them through successful remediation. Whenever a potential issue is discovered, we immediately create an Issue entry for it in this document, even though we have not yet verified the feasibility and impact of the issue. This process is conservative because we document our suspicions early even if they are later shown to not represent exploitable vulnerabilities. We generally follow a process of first documenting the suspicion with unresolved questions, then confirming the issue through code analysis, live experimentation, or automated tests. Code analysis is the most tentative, and we strive to provide test code, log captures, or screenshots demonstrating our confirmation. After this we analyze the feasibility of an attack in a live system.

Suggested Solutions:

We search for immediate mitigations that live deployments can take, and finally we suggest the requirements for remediation engineering for future releases. The mitigation and remediation recommendations should be scrutinized by the developers and deployment engineers, and successful mitigation and remediation is an ongoing collaborative process after we deliver our report, and before the details are made public.

Disclaimers

R D Auditors Disclaimer

The smart contracts given for audit have been analyzed in accordance with the best industry practices at the date of this report, in relation to: cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in smart contract source code, the details of which are disclosed in this report, (Source Code); the Source Code compilation, deployment and functionality (performing the intended functions).

Because the total number of test cases are unlimited, so the audit makes no statements or warranties on security of the code. It also cannot be considered as a sufficient assessment regarding the utility and safety of the code, bugfree status or any other statements of the contract. While we have done our best in conducting the analysis and producing this report, 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 security of smart contracts.

Technical Disclaimer

Smart contracts are deployed and executed on blockchain platform. The platform, its programming language, and other software related to the smart contract can have their own vulnerabilities that can lead to hacks. Thus, the audit can't guarantee explicit security of the audited smart contracts.



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