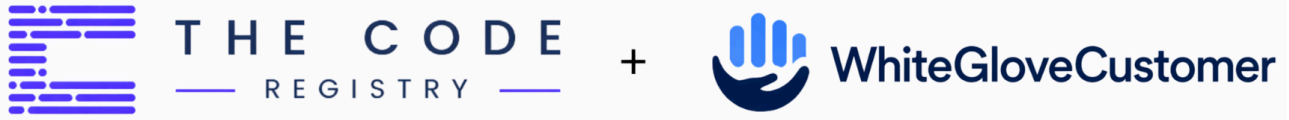


Anonymous Company - Code due-diligence report

By The Code Registry for WhiteGloveCustomer



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** In this report, "Code IQ" refers to our bespoke code exploration agent within The Code Registry platform, which we use for deeper code exploration where code access has been granted.*

Version history

Version	Date	Notes
1.0.0	16th April 2026	Initial version pending open questions to Anonymous Company
1.0.1	17th April 2026	Additional context provided by Anonymous Company for section 5. Section updated.
1.0.2	21st April 2026	Added Anonymous Company-provided production context for: • technology lifecycle / infrastructure versions • business-critical third-party services and service-account ownership • contributor continuity, tribal knowledge, and release practices • preliminary risk-register mitigation context and day-one containment priorities Updated Sections 7, 8, 11, and 13 to reflect Anonymous Company responses. Reduced outdated “awaiting Anonymous Company confirmation” language in sections where production context has now been provided. Updated Section 5 to reflect confirmed response from Anonymous Company Updated Section 6 to reflect confirmed mixed production secret-management model. Lightly refined Sections 1, 7, 9, and 10 to reflect final production-context wording and removal of outdated uncertainty. Retained only genuinely unresolved open questions, mainly around: • Node / Python / Ruby production versions • detailed status of the flutter_stripe fork • any optional supporting documentation not yet shared
1.0.3	22nd April 2026	Final Anonymous Company responses incorporated. Closed remaining open questions on technology lifecycle, build/toolchain usage, third-party services, flutter_stripe fork status, contributor continuity, and preliminary risk-register mitigation context. Updated Sections 1, 7, 8, 11, and 13 to remove remaining open-question language and reflect final production-context confirmation. Refined risk-register framing to distinguish supported infrastructure from legacy application supportability and to reflect the now-understood flutter_stripe replacement path.

1. Executive summary

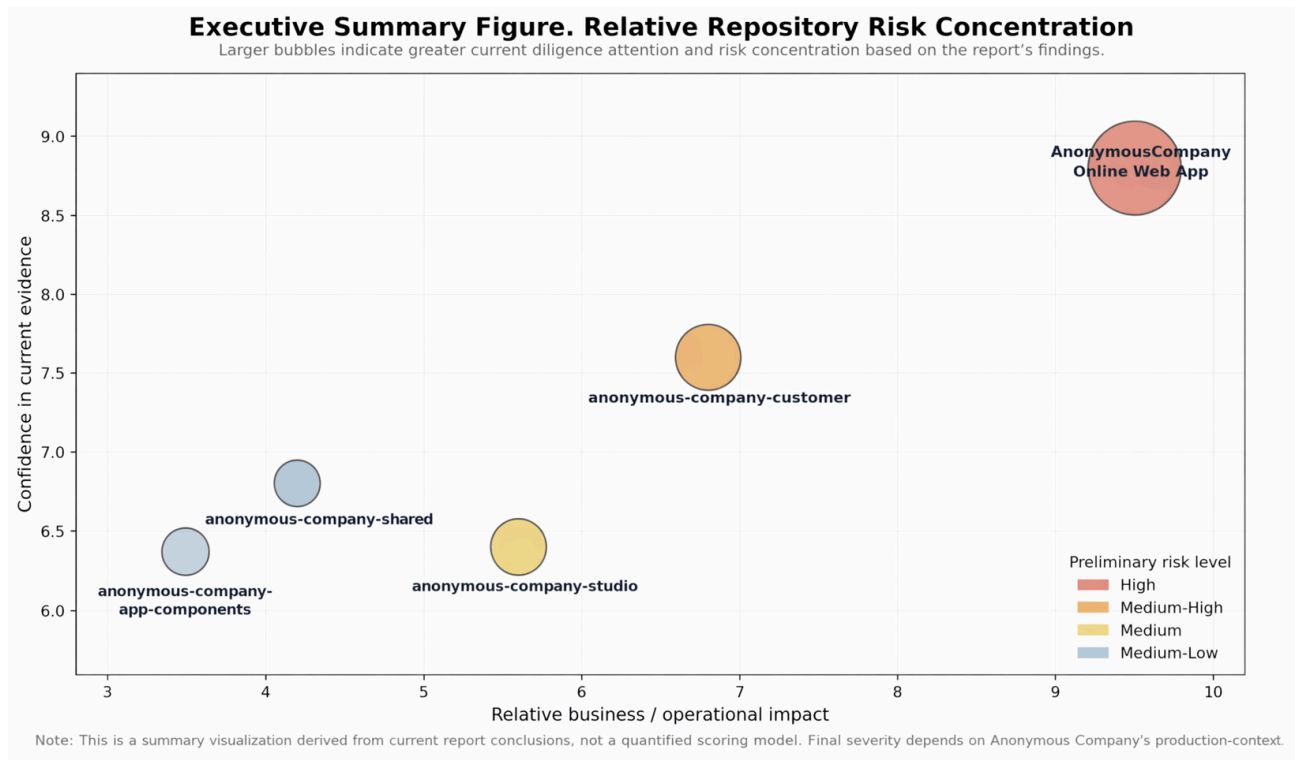


Figure 1. Relative repository risk concentration.

This summary view indicates that the greatest current diligence attention and risk concentration sits in the AnonymousCompany Online Web App, with secondary risk concentrated in anonymous-company-customer. The remaining repositories appear materially lower-risk in aggregate, though still relevant for continuity, shared-library coupling, and migration-facing functionality.

This technical due-diligence review assesses the Anonymous Company platform in the context of WhiteGloveCustomer's proposed acquisition and stated objective of migrating customers from the Anonymous Company platform into WhiteGloveCustomer's existing systems, with the long-term intent to sunset the Anonymous Company platform. In that context, the key diligence question is not whether the platform represents an attractive long-term technology investment, but whether it can be operated safely and predictably during the migration period without creating disproportionate security, operational, or supportability risk.

Based on the repository map provided by Anonymous Company, the outputs from The Code Registry analysis platform, and targeted Code IQ exploration, the Anonymous Company estate appears to consist of a legacy **AnonymousCompany Online Web App**, two **Flutter**-based client applications (**anonymous-company-customer** and **anonymous-company-studio**), and two shared supporting repositories (**anonymous-company-shared** and **app-components**). The strongest conclusion from the diligence is that the legacy **AnonymousCompany Online Web App** is the primary operational and risk-bearing system in the estate. It appears to contain the densest concentration of core business workflows, including payments, messaging, scheduling,

reporting, webhook processing, and background operational services. The Flutter repositories appear materially more modern and structurally cleaner, but still matter as customer- and studio-facing migration surfaces and as consumers of shared internal libraries and backend APIs.

Overall, the current evidence does **not** suggest that the Anonymous Company platform is inherently un-runnable in the short term. However, it does suggest that the estate carries a meaningful cluster of risks that WhiteGloveCustomer should treat as active migration-period concerns rather than as purely theoretical technical debt. These risks are concentrated primarily in the legacy backend platform and include server-side security weaknesses, secret-management and configuration-hygiene issues, migration-operability fragility in asynchronous and integration-heavy workflows, legacy technology supportability concerns, and heavy dependence on a small number of contributors across the Git-based repositories.

The most significant security concerns identified to date are in [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#). Repository and Code IQ evidence indicates potential [SQL injection](#) risk, legacy password hashing, hardcoded or weakly segregated secret material, only limited confirmed anti-[CSRF](#) coverage, and a broad surface of privileged and internet-facing functionality. Separate review also identified plaintext credentials in legacy configuration and a confirmed exposed [Slack](#) webhook URL in [anonymous-company-shared](#). Anonymous Company has now provided additional production context, including IP restrictions, [MFA](#)-protected administrative access, and other compensating controls, but these do not materially change the conclusion that the legacy backend should be treated as the primary security containment priority during migration.

Architecture and operability findings point to a hybrid estate in which modern [Flutter](#) clients sit alongside a legacy Microsoft-based backend platform. This is not automatically disqualifying for a migration-to-sunset transaction, but it does mean risk is unevenly distributed. The legacy backend appears heavily relied upon for critical workflows and external integrations, while the client-side applications appear more replaceable but still operationally important as migration-facing surfaces. Current evidence suggests that the most likely migration-period fragility will arise not from the mobile apps themselves, but from the backend's dependence on synchronous external calls, webhook and worker processing, payment flows, scheduling publication, reporting, and queue-like operational behaviors that may become brittle under coexistence or data-transition stress.

Technology lifecycle analysis reinforces this picture. The strongest lifecycle and supportability concern is the legacy [ASP.NET Web Forms / VB.NET / .NET Framework 4.8](#) stack in [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), together with broader signs of older Microsoft-stack deployment patterns and legacy operational dependencies. By contrast, the [Flutter / Dart](#) repositories appear materially more modern. On current evidence, the key lifecycle issue is therefore not that the entire estate is obsolete, but

that the most operationally important system is also the one most likely to be harder to patch, support, and troubleshoot under time pressure.

Dependency and third-party service analysis suggests that the estate's main dependency risk is not a large number of severe runtime package vulnerabilities, but rather a combination of external service reliance and legacy integration concentration. The platform appears dependent on third-party services including [Stripe](#), [EVOSnap/Global Payments](#), [Payscout/Paywire](#), [Twilio](#), [Azure Blob Storage](#), [Mandrill](#), [reCAPTCHA](#), [Zapier](#), and [Crystal Reports](#). These dependencies are especially important in a migration context because they affect continuity, account ownership, operational support, and migration sequencing. The main validated runtime package concern currently identified is narrower, including the [dio](#) dependency in [anonymous-company-studio](#), while many other flagged dependency issues were determined to be build-time only or otherwise not materially reachable in production runtime paths.

Technical debt and maintainability risk appear real but must be interpreted carefully. Raw code-smell and complexity outputs were materially distorted by non-production assets in several repositories. After filtering, the most important maintainability hotspot still appears to be [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), with [anonymous-company-customer](#) as a second-tier migration-relevant concern because of concentrated ownership and overlap with customer-facing workflows. The remaining repositories appear to carry more moderate long-term maintainability burden, especially where shared-library coupling and knowledge concentration exist.

Code history and continuity analysis point to an additional practical risk: knowledge concentration. The Git-based repositories appear heavily concentrated around a very small number of contributors, with one dominant contributor responsible for the overwhelming majority of changes in several repositories. This materially increases bus-factor risk during migration. For [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), direct [Git](#)-style history evidence is unavailable because the codebase was reviewed from a [TFVC](#) ZIP export. In the context of this deal, that is less important as a formal version-control concern than as a continuity concern: WhiteGloveCustomer needs confidence that Anonymous Company can identify who can independently support critical workflows, how releases are promoted safely, and whether key knowledge is documented or lives mainly in individuals' heads.

Open source and license exposure appears to be a lower-severity area than the security and operability themes above. Current evidence suggests mostly permissive licensing across the estate, with the main follow-up items being a manually maintained [flutter_stripe](#) fork in [anonymous-company-customer](#), a small [GPL](#) footprint in [anonymous-company-studio](#), and vendored or proprietary package usage in [AnonymousCompanyOnline](#). On current evidence, this does not appear to be a headline transaction blocker, but it should still be validated against what software is actually distributed and what notice or attribution obligations already exist.

In summary, the current diligence does **not** suggest an immediate existential reason that WhiteGloveCustomer could not operate the Anonymous Company platform for a bounded migration period. However, it does suggest that doing so safely will require disciplined containment of the legacy backend risk surface, active attention to secret hygiene and security controls, close monitoring of integration-heavy and background-processing workflows, and confidence that the required operational knowledge is retained and documented. The key practical implication is that WhiteGloveCustomer should treat the Anonymous Company estate as a platform that is probably supportable for transition, but **not low-risk by default**, and especially not low-risk in the legacy [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#). Accordingly, the final Risk Register (Section 13) categorizes findings as either confirmed from repository/code evidence, inferred from code pending management confirmation, or management-stated and not independently verified.

The most important next steps are now to align day-one containment actions for legacy backend security and secrets exposure, confirm the sequencing of credential rotation and monitoring improvements, and align the migration plan around the workflows most likely to become brittle under operational stress, particularly payments, webhook processing, background jobs, reporting, and deployment continuity. The final risk register should therefore prioritize day-one containment of legacy backend security and secret issues, migration-period monitoring of payment, webhook, reporting, and worker-driven workflows, and operational continuity planning for knowledge concentration and supportability in the systems that must remain online until customer migration is complete.

1.1. Key takeaways

- The primary risk-bearing system is the legacy [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), not the [Flutter](#) client repositories.
- The most material risks are legacy backend security weaknesses, secret/configuration hygiene, migration-operability fragility, legacy technology supportability, and knowledge concentration.
- The estate appears supportable for a bounded migration period, but not low-risk without active containment and monitoring.
- Most dependency and OSS issues appear secondary to the legacy backend's security, continuity, and operational risk profile.
- Anonymous Company has now provided final production context on controls, infrastructure versions, service ownership, contributor continuity, toolchain usage, and operational support arrangements. The current diligence view is therefore materially better grounded than in earlier draft versions, and no material open questions remain.

2. Scope, Methodology, and Evidence Sources

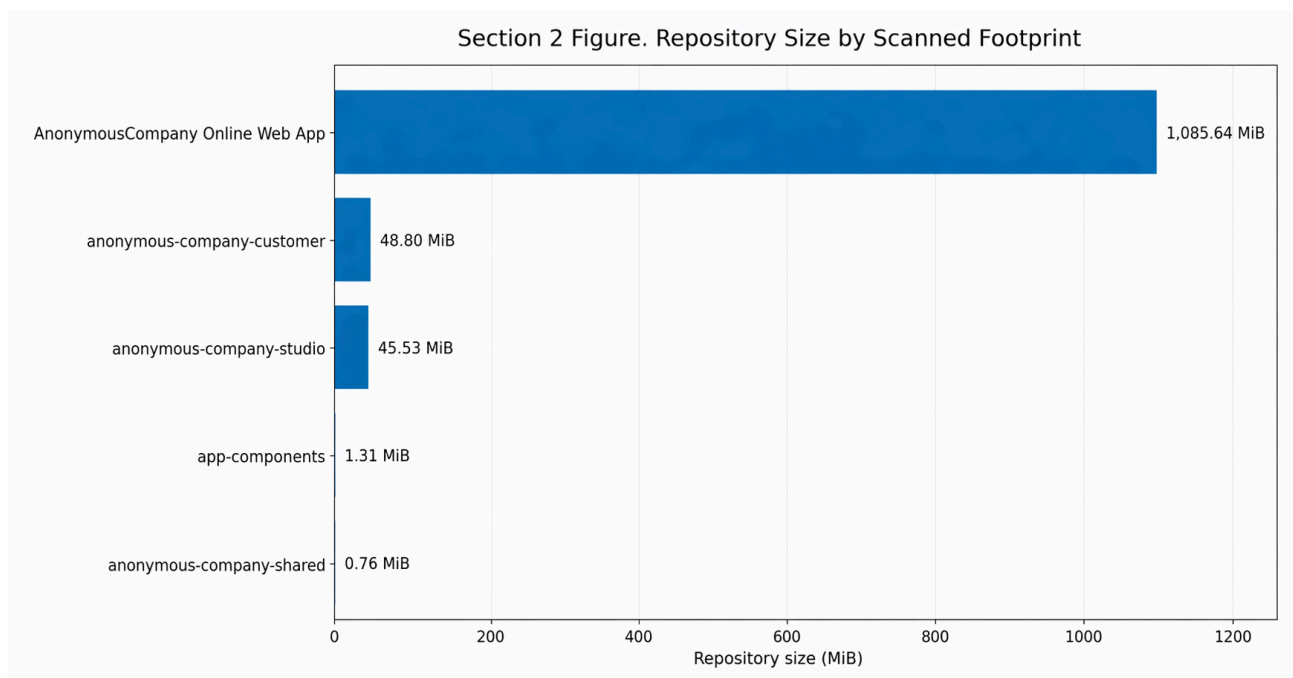


Figure 2. Repository size by scanned footprint.

The scanned evidence set is heavily dominated by the AnonymousCompany Online Web App repository, which accounts for the vast majority of repository size across the systems reviewed. This is relevant to methodology because it means the legacy TFVC web application contributes most of the technical evidence footprint in this diligence.

This technical due-diligence review covers the five repositories identified by Anonymous Company as representing the active Anonymous Company platform estate relevant to WhiteGloveCustomer’s proposed acquisition and migration plan.

The repositories in scope are:

- **anonymous-company-customer** – Flutter mobile application for Anonymous Company studio customers
- **anonymous-company-shared** – shared models, styles, enums, extensions, and related resources used across Anonymous Company applications
- **anonymous-company-studio** – Flutter mobile application for Anonymous Company studio users
- **app-components** – generic reusable components for Flutter applications
- **AnonymousCompany Online Web App** – the legacy web application, maintained in TFVC rather than Git

The primary evidence source for this review is the analysis output generated by The Code Registry platform, including repository-level outputs relating to file composition, language and file-type analysis, dependency and license detection, security findings,

code quality and maintainability signals, branch analysis, contributor and productivity analysis, and Code IQ exploratory outputs where available.

A key methodological distinction applies to the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) repository. Unlike the other four repositories, which are maintained in Git and therefore support full Git-based analysis, [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) is maintained in TFVC. Because The Code Registry platform does not natively support TFVC repositories, this repository was reviewed from a ZIP export rather than through direct repository integration. As a result, Git-history-based evidence such as commit history, contributor history, and native branch analysis is not available for this repository within the analysis pack.

For the Git-based repositories ([anonymous-company-customer](#), [anonymous-company-shared](#), [anonymous-company-studio](#), and [app-components](#)), full repository analysis was available, including commit history and contributor-level signals. These repositories each operate as single-branch repositories for the purposes of this review.

For the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), branch selection required a manual scoping decision. The active development branch was selected as the primary branch for analysis because it contained the latest ongoing work and, based on review of the branch structure, appeared to be the branch through which changes are consolidated prior to going live. This branch was therefore treated as the most useful proxy for understanding the current technical state of the platform. Production and other active branches were considered contextually, but the primary analytical focus for the TFVC codebase was the active development branch.

The review methodology is evidence-led and risk-oriented. The purpose of this diligence is not to assess the Anonymous Company estate as a long-term modernization candidate, but to determine whether the platform can be operated safely and predictably during a migration period while customers are transitioned to WhiteGloveCustomer systems. Accordingly, findings are interpreted through the lens of migration-operability, runtime security, operational fragility, dependency risk, technology supportability, and knowledge continuity.

Automated analysis outputs have been used as an initial signal rather than as a final conclusion. In several repositories, the raw outputs include noise from non-core materials such as example applications, build-related artifacts, integration-test assets, vendored package material, or cached dependencies. Those outputs remain useful for directing further investigation, but final conclusions in later sections should be based on validated production-relevant code paths and operational context.

Where the evidence comes directly from repository contents or automated analysis outputs, conclusions are treated as code-supported. Where additional interpretation is

required, the report distinguishes between preliminary inference, validated finding, and management-provided context.

Initial review of the analysis outputs indicates that the five repositories differ materially in scale, composition, and evidentiary quality. The Flutter repositories and shared libraries are comparatively straightforward to analyze through Git-based repository outputs, whereas the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) presents a larger and more operationally complex codebase reviewed via TFVC ZIP export.

The analysis outputs also indicate that some repositories include non-core or noisy material within the scanned contents, reinforcing the need to interpret automated findings cautiously and to validate production relevance before assigning final risk conclusions.

3. Repository and Branch Map

Repository	Type	Source Control	Branch Scope	Apparent Role	Diligence Importance
AnonymousCompany Online Web App	Legacy web platform	TFVC	Multi-branch, active development branch selected	Core legacy application	High
anonymous-company-customer	Flutter app	Git	Single branch	Customer mobile app	Medium
anonymous-company-studio	Flutter app	Git	Single branch	Studio mobile app	Medium
anonymous-company-shared	Shared library	Git	Single branch	Shared domain/application resources	Medium-Low
app-components	Shared component library	Git	Single branch	Generic reusable UI/application components	Low-Medium

Anonymous Company has provided a repository and branch map that materially improves the clarity of the technical scope. Based on this information, the software estate in scope consists of a legacy web application maintained in TFVC, together with four Git-based Flutter and shared-library repositories.

The repositories reviewed are:

- [anonymous-company-customer](#) – Flutter mobile application for Anonymous Company studio customers
- [anonymous-company-shared](#) – shared models, styles, enums, extensions, and related resources used across Anonymous Company applications
- [anonymous-company-studio](#) – Flutter mobile application for Anonymous Company studio users
- [app-components](#) – generic reusable components for Flutter applications
- [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) – legacy web application maintained in TFVC

At a structural level, the repository map indicates a clear separation between the legacy web platform and the newer Flutter-based application layer. The mobile-facing Anonymous Company applications appear to be split between customer and studio use cases, while shared code is separated into a domain-oriented shared repository

([anonymous-company-shared](#)) and a more generic component-oriented repository ([app-components](#)).

This repository structure suggests that the technical and operational risk profile is not evenly distributed across the estate. The [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) appears to represent the primary legacy platform and is likely to carry the greatest weight from the perspective of operational continuity, architecture, security posture, and migration dependency. By contrast, the Flutter repositories and shared libraries appear more likely to contribute risk in the form of client-side integrations, API coupling, dependency hygiene, maintainability, and mobile-build supportability.

The branch model also differs significantly between the repositories. The four Git-based repositories ([anonymous-company-customer](#), [anonymous-company-shared](#), [anonymous-company-studio](#), and [app-components](#)) are treated as single-branch repositories for the purposes of this review. This simplifies the repository-level analysis for those systems and reduces branch-selection ambiguity.

The [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) differs in that it is maintained in TFVC and has multiple active branches. For this diligence, the active development branch was selected as the primary branch for analysis because it contained the latest ongoing work and appeared to function as the consolidation point for changes prior to live deployment. This branch was therefore used as the main analytical view of the legacy web platform.

The branch structure supplied by Anonymous Company for the TFVC web application is:

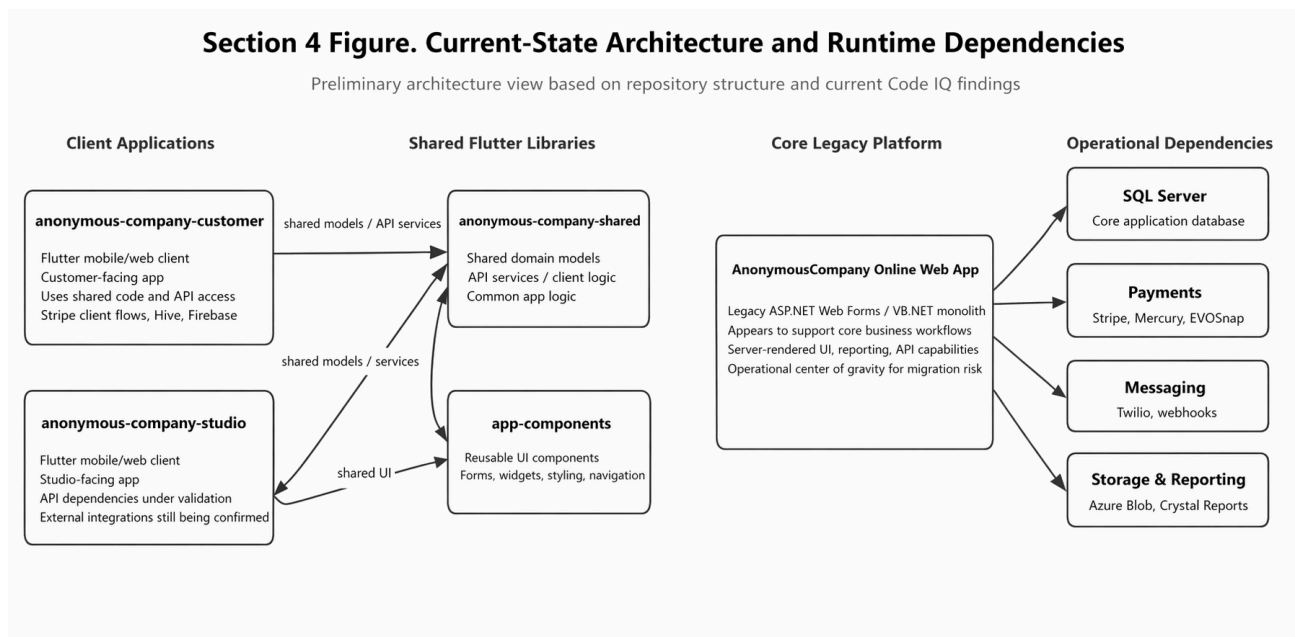
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline](#) – main development branch
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline-feature1](#) – major feature branch, with no current feature under development
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline-feature2](#) – major feature branch, currently used for studio class calendar development
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline-feature3](#) – major feature branch, currently used for legacy studio app UI refresh work
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline-staging](#) – staging branch used in transition between development and production
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline-staging-hot](#) – hotfix development branch branched from staging
- [AnonymousCompanyOnline-production](#) – branch identified as the current production code line

For the purposes of this due-diligence review, the branch structure is relevant primarily as context rather than as a primary risk domain in its own right. WhiteGloveCustomer's stated objective is to determine whether the Anonymous Company platform can be operated safely during customer migration and eventual sunset. As a result, the main

importance of the repository and branch map is to establish which codebases exist, how they relate to one another, and which code line best represents the current technical state of the platform for risk assessment.

At this stage, the repository map provides sufficient structural clarity to proceed into architectural, security, dependency, and supportability analysis. The key practical conclusion from this section is that the legacy TFVC web application should be treated as the center of gravity for subsequent diligence, while the Flutter and shared repositories should be assessed mainly in terms of their runtime dependencies on that broader platform and their role in the migration path.

4. Current-State Architecture and Runtime Dependencies



Based on the repository structure, analysis outputs, and targeted Code IQ exploration, the Anonymous Company platform appears to comprise a multi-application estate centered on a legacy backend/web platform, with modern Flutter-based client applications supported by shared Dart libraries.

The strongest architectural conclusion at this stage is that the **AnonymousCompany Online Web App** functions as the core legacy business platform within the estate. Code IQ identified it as a large .NET-based monolithic application built on **ASP.NET Web Forms** and **VB.NET** on the **.NET Framework 4.8**, with tightly integrated business logic, server-rendered UI, runtime DLL dependencies, reporting components, and multiple externally consumed API capabilities. This aligns with the repository's broader file composition and confirms that the legacy web application is not merely a presentation layer, but appears to be the principal operational system supporting core business workflows.

By contrast, **anonymous-company-customer** and **anonymous-company-studio** appear to function as modern **Flutter**-based client applications targeting mobile and web use cases. These repositories contain **Flutter** application code together with native **Android** and **iOS** entry points and **Flutter web** assets, indicating that they serve as deployable frontend clients rather than backend systems. The analysis indicates that these applications consume remote services rather than embedding their own backend logic.

The shared repositories appear to play distinct supporting roles within the Flutter application layer. **anonymous-company-shared** functions as a shared domain and API

library, containing domain models, common service abstractions, API client functionality, and shared application logic. `app-components` functions as a reusable UI component library providing form controls, widgets, styling, and navigation helpers. These shared repositories do not appear to be independently deployable runtime systems, but they are architecturally important because they centralize common client-side logic and reduce duplication across the Flutter apps.

The current evidence therefore supports an architectural model in which the Anonymous Company estate consists of:

- a legacy monolithic business platform, represented by the `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`
- frontend client applications, represented by `anonymous-company-customer` and `anonymous-company-studio`
- a shared application and domain library, represented by `anonymous-company-shared`
- a shared UI and component library, represented by `app-components`

Code IQ's dependency analysis suggests that the primary runtime coupling within the modern application layer is indirect and API-driven rather than compile-time coupled to legacy internals. `anonymous-company-customer` appears to depend heavily on `anonymous-company-shared` for domain models and API services, and on `app-components` for reusable UI functionality. `anonymous-company-shared` in turn appears to encapsulate API client behavior through environment-driven configuration, allowing the Flutter applications to consume backend services without hardcoding direct legacy implementation details. This is a positive architectural characteristic from a migration perspective, because it suggests that the frontend clients are separated from backend implementation details by configuration and service boundaries rather than deeply embedded backend-specific code.

The evidence also indicates that the `AnonymousCompany Online Web App` exposes a broad set of operational dependencies and capabilities. Code IQ identified database connectivity, webhook-processing worker components, payment integrations including `Stripe`, `EV0Snap/Global Payments`, and `Payscout/Paywire`, messaging integrations including `Twilio`, `Azure Blob Storage` usage, report-generation capabilities using `Crystal Reports`, scheduling and calendar processing, and multiple background worker processes supporting asynchronous operational tasks. Anonymous Company has since confirmed that `Mercury` is legacy and not in use, while `Firebase` remains present in code but not yet active in production. These findings reinforce the conclusion that the legacy web application is the main operational center of gravity within the estate and likely the system with the greatest migration-period dependency risk.

Within the Flutter layer, `anonymous-company-customer` appears to include environment-configured backend API access, local storage using `Hive`, `Firebase Storage` integration, and `Stripe`-related client workflows including `Apple Pay` and

Google Pay support. `anonymous-company-studio` now also appears to be a production-relevant `Flutter` client application with a clearer runtime dependency profile than was previously available. Code IQ identified dependencies on `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components`, together with usage of `Dio` for HTTP communication, `Flutter Riverpod` for state management, `Go Router` for navigation, `Hive` for local storage, `Firebase Authentication` and `Identity Platform`, `Google OAuth2` support, `reCAPTCHA Enterprise`, `Firebase Cloud Storage`, and a backend API surface under `/api/v4/studio`. This suggests that `anonymous-company-studio` should be treated as a genuine migration-relevant client surface rather than only a peripheral or uncertain application.

`anonymous-company-shared` appears to contribute shared domain models, API client functionality, and common application services, including `Slack`-based logging or alerting support. `app-components` appears to be a self-contained `Flutter` component library with limited direct runtime significance outside its role as a shared UI building block.

From a migration perspective, the repositories do not all carry the same role. The user-facing migration surfaces likely include the `AnonymousCompany Online Web App` together with the `anonymous-company-customer` and `anonymous-company-studio` applications, as these appear to represent the interfaces through which customers and studio users interact with the Anonymous Company platform. By contrast, `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components` appear to be supporting codebases rather than standalone migration targets. However, current evidence suggests that the principal migration-period operational dependency risk is concentrated in the `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`, which contains the densest concentration of core business workflows, integrations, background processing, payment handling, webhook processing, scheduling logic, and reporting capabilities.

Taken together, the current-state architecture appears to reflect a hybrid estate: a legacy, operationally dense backend platform supporting modern client applications through shared libraries and API-driven integration boundaries. For WhiteGloveCustomer's purposes, this is a meaningful architectural distinction. The primary migration and survivability question is not whether the platform reflects an ideal modern target architecture, but whether the backend dependencies, shared application logic, and client integration points are sufficiently understood to operate the system safely during customer migration and eventual sunset.

5. Security Posture

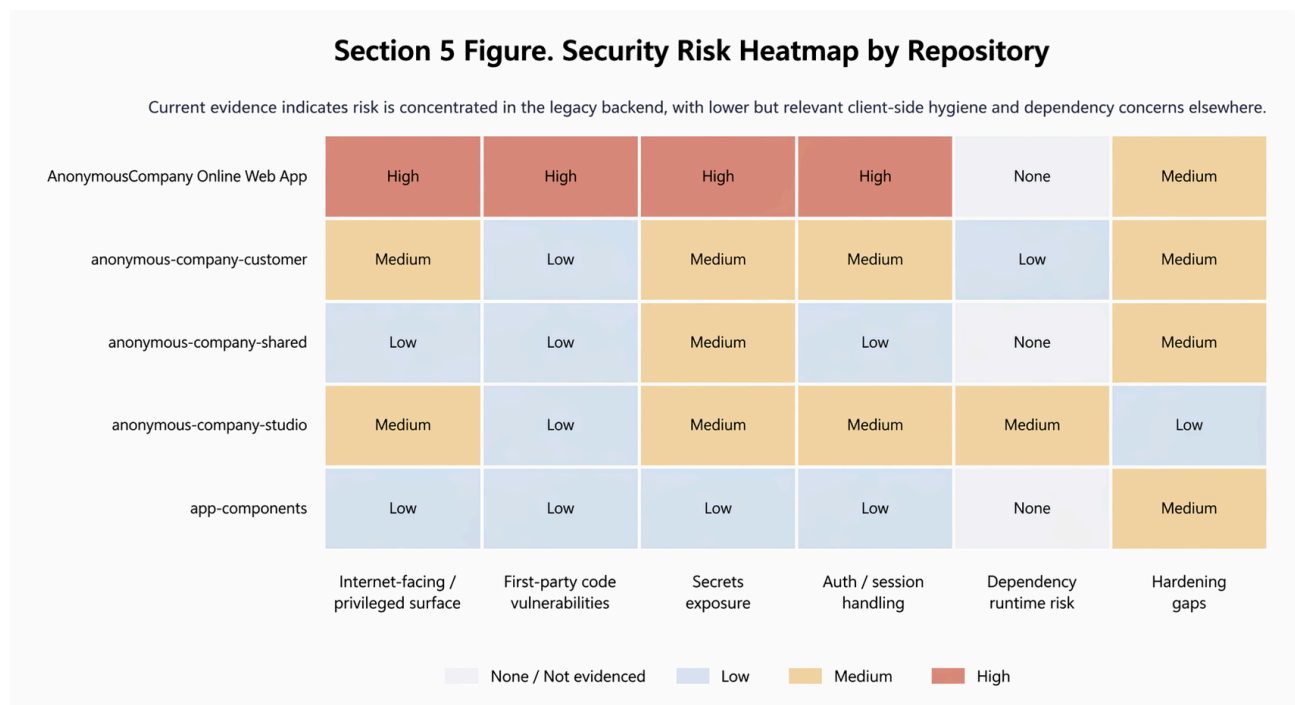


Figure 5. Security risk concentration by repository.

Current evidence indicates that the most material security risk is concentrated in the AnonymousCompany Online Web App, which combines the broadest privileged and internet-facing surface with the most serious first-party backend findings. The Flutter repositories present a lower but still relevant set of client-side hygiene, secret-handling, and dependency risks.

Security posture is one of WhiteGloveCustomer’s primary diligence concerns, particularly in light of the expectation that the Anonymous Company platform may lack some of the security procedures WhiteGloveCustomer would ordinarily expect. In this diligence, the security question is not simply how many findings were detected, but whether continuing to operate the Anonymous Company platform during migration could expose WhiteGloveCustomer to material risk through exploitable first-party vulnerabilities, exposed secrets, weak credential handling, insecure integrations, or operational patterns that increase the blast radius of compromise.

The current evidence suggests that security risk is not evenly distributed across the estate. The highest-concern issues are concentrated in the **AnonymousCompany Online Web App**, while the Flutter repositories more often present client-side security hygiene, secret-handling, dependency, and configuration concerns. This distinction matters because it suggests that the greatest immediate risk to broader company infrastructure is likely to arise from the legacy backend platform rather than from the shared **Flutter** libraries or UI component code.

The most serious first-party security findings identified to date relate to the **AnonymousCompany Online Web App**. Code IQ identified evidence of raw SQL query

concatenation without parameterization, indicating potential **SQL injection** risk in first-party production code. It also identified legacy salted **SHA256** password hashing not aligned with modern best practice, hardcoded symmetric encryption keys, exposed secrets in code, and external API handling patterns that may lack sufficient input sanitization. These findings remain material because they affect the server-side system that appears to hold the densest concentration of business logic, data access, privileged operations, background jobs, payment processing, webhook handling, and administrative functionality. Anonymous Company has now confirmed that password handling in production uses salted **SHA256** hashing with per-user salts, **ASP.NET Forms Authentication** with a 260-minute sliding session timeout, and account lockout for studio-owner accounts after five failed attempts within thirty minutes. While these controls are relevant, they do not materially reduce the concern around legacy password hashing strength relative to modern best practice, nor do they eliminate the significance of the server-side findings already identified in code.

Code IQ's surface analysis further indicates that the Anonymous Company estate contains a meaningful number of internet-facing and authorization-sensitive features. In the Flutter applications, route protection appears to be implemented using guarded navigation and permission-aware UI flows. In the **AnonymousCompany Online Web App**, the apparent attack surface is broader and includes login, logout, password reset, token redemption, customer and account management flows, calendar and event management, webhook administration, payment-related operations, and other privileged business functions. Anonymous Company has confirmed that the admin portal is on the same public domain as the customer-facing application and is not restricted behind separate network controls or an internal-only access layer. Access is controlled at the application layer and limited to three authorized users, but the lack of separate network segregation means the practical exploitability of backend flaws still depends heavily on the strength of the application controls themselves.

Anonymous Company has also provided useful context on compensating controls. The API and long-running Windows service components are hosted on **Azure App Service**, while the legacy studio and customer-facing applications are hosted on an **Azure Windows VM**. Direct access to the production VM and the **Azure SQL** database is restricted by IP allowlist to two named personnel, and **MFA** is enforced for **Azure** portal accounts. Access logging is available through **Azure Activity Log**. These are meaningful controls and should reduce some infrastructure-side exposure. However, Anonymous Company also confirmed that there is currently no **WAF**, no **EDR**, and no **SIEM** in place, and that the **Azure** portal itself is not IP restricted. As a result, the operational control environment should be viewed as present but limited rather than strong in depth.

Within **anonymous-company-customer**, the current evidence does not point to major first-party injection flaws, but it does suggest several security hygiene concerns. Code IQ reported token-based authentication with local token storage, weak **XOR**-based

protection for secrets, and storage of tokens in local storage without strong encryption. It also found no explicit evidence of [MFA](#), password-strength enforcement, or anti-[CSRF](#) handling in the client code. While some of these findings are client-side observations rather than proof of backend weakness, they still indicate a relatively soft security posture around credential and session handling. Separate analysis also identified environment configuration files containing key-like values and potentially over-broad macOS entitlements, which increase exposure if these artifacts are current and operationally relevant. By contrast, the vulnerable Ruby gems found in [Gemfile.lock](#) appear to be build-time only and not reachable in production runtime paths, so they should not be treated as live runtime compromise risk.

Within [anonymous-company-shared](#), the most material finding remains the exposure of a Slack webhook URL, which is a confirmed secret management failure representing a material risk of unauthorized messaging or operational disruption. Code IQ also described [HMAC](#) request-signing behavior and shared client-side permission abstractions, which suggest that the shared library plays an important role in client-side API security and authorization presentation. Additional findings around missing [ATS](#) public key pinning on Apple platforms are lower-severity hardening gaps rather than core exploitable findings, but they still contribute to an overall picture of incomplete defense-in-depth.

Within [anonymous-company-studio](#), the evidence is more mixed but now clearer than before. Current analysis suggests no major first-party production-code vulnerability within the scoped Flutter app logic, but there are still relevant security concerns. Code IQ identified token-based authentication, local secret storage using [Hive](#) without strong encryption, and a runtime-reachable vulnerable dependency in [dio](#), which is actively used as the production HTTP client. Earlier flagged issues involving [Axios](#), [Handlebars](#), and [Lodash](#) do not appear to be reachable in production runtime paths and should therefore be deprioritized from a live operational-risk perspective. The main current concerns for [anonymous-company-studio](#) are therefore dependency hygiene in [dio](#), local credential or token handling, and the security posture of the backend/API surface it consumes.

Within [app-components](#), the evidence does not suggest meaningful first-party production security weaknesses. The principal findings are hardening gaps, including missing [ATS](#) public key pinning for Apple targets and missing [Subresource Integrity](#) on externally loaded web scripts such as [Google reCAPTCHA](#). These issues are relevant from a best-practice and supply-chain-hardening standpoint, but they do not currently appear to be among the highest-risk findings in the estate.

The security-context analysis is useful because it substantially reduces noise from the raw scans and clarifies which issues could create real infrastructure risk during migration. Based on current evidence, several initially severe-looking findings outside the legacy backend are materially lower-risk in production context. In [anonymous-company-customer](#), the [shell=True](#) command-injection concern appears

confined to build-time tooling rather than production runtime. In [anonymous-company-studio](#), previously flagged [axios](#) SSRF and [Handlebars](#) RCE concerns appear limited to test-only code rather than live runtime paths. In [app-components](#), [ATS](#) and [Subresource Integrity](#) warnings appear confined to example/demo content. By contrast, the exposed [Slack](#) webhook in [anonymous-company-shared](#) remains a real production-relevant secret-management issue, and the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) continues to represent the principal runtime security concern because its findings relate directly to first-party server-side logic, exposed secrets, and legacy backend attack surface.

Anonymous Company has stated that there have been no security incidents, credential leaks, or customer-impacting breaches in the company's operating history, and that it has not independently commissioned a penetration test. Anonymous Company also indicated that WhiteGloveCustomer conducted a penetration test in 2023–24 but did not provide the results back to Anonymous Company. This means there is currently no independently shared penetration-test output available to materially reduce uncertainty around the practical exploitability of the legacy backend findings.

From an infrastructure-risk standpoint, the most important conclusion remains that the issues most likely to create broader company exposure while the platform remains online are the server-side weaknesses and secret exposures associated with [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), together with any unrotated credentials or environment secrets present in the repositories. The presence of potential [SQL injection](#) risk, legacy password hashing, hardcoded encryption keys, exposed secrets, publicly reachable administrative surfaces, payment integrations, webhook processing, and background worker infrastructure in the legacy backend creates a materially higher-risk profile than the client-side Flutter repositories. The Flutter applications remain relevant because they handle credentials, tokens, and API access, but the legacy web platform still appears to be the place where compromise would most likely translate into material backend, data, or operational impact.

Taken together, the current security posture should still be viewed as mixed, but it is now better contextualized. There are several low-to-moderate client-side hygiene issues, one runtime-reachable client dependency issue, some meaningful but limited infrastructure-side compensating controls, and a more serious cluster of first-party backend concerns in [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#). For WhiteGloveCustomer's purposes, this means security diligence should continue to prioritize the legacy backend's internet-facing and privileged operations, credential and secret exposure, injection risk, password and cryptographic practices, and the limited depth of compensating operational controls currently in place.

Anonymous Company's subsequent responses indicate that while practical exploitability is somewhat bounded by IP restrictions, MFA-protected administrative access, and absence of known incidents, these controls do not remove the need for

day-one validation of legacy backend security findings or for rotation of live secrets stored in `web.config` and source control.

5.1. Additional context provided by Anonymous Company

- Production API and long-running Windows service components are hosted on `Azure App Service`; legacy studio and customer-facing applications are hosted on an `Azure Windows VM`.
- Direct access to the production VM and `Azure SQL` database is IP allowlisted to two named personnel.
- `MFA` is enforced for `Azure` portal accounts; no personal accounts are used for production access.
- Access logging is available through `Azure Activity Log`.
- There is currently no `WAF`, `EDR`, or `SIEM` in place.
- The admin portal is publicly reachable on the same domain as the customer-facing application and protected at the application layer rather than through separate network controls.
- Studio-owner accounts are locked after five failed login attempts within thirty minutes; end-customer accounts do not currently have a lockout policy.
- Anonymous Company reports no prior security incidents, credential leaks, or customer-impacting breaches, and has not independently commissioned a penetration test.

6. Secure Code Vaults / Secrets Handling / Repo Hygiene

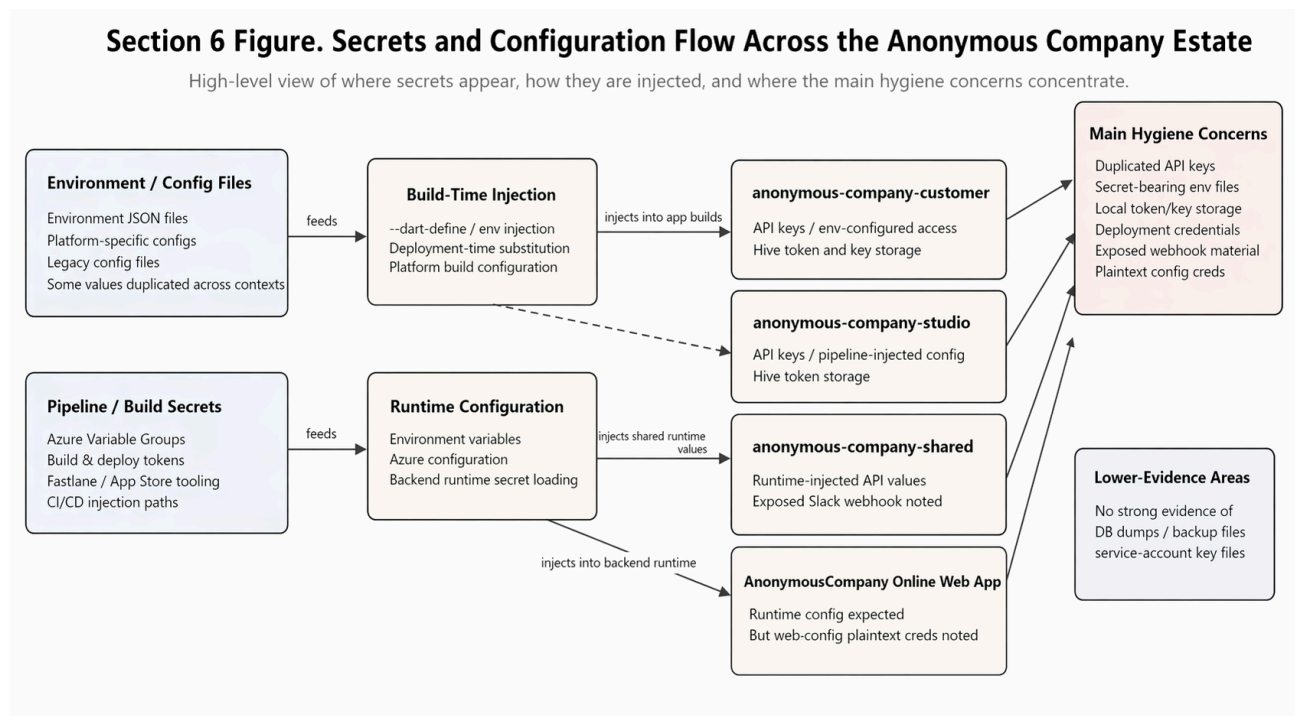


Figure 6. Secrets and configuration flow across the Anonymous Company estate.

Repository evidence suggests that secrets are primarily introduced through environment/config files, build and deployment pipelines, and runtime configuration mechanisms rather than widespread hardcoding in business logic. The main hygiene concerns are duplicated API keys, secret-bearing environment files, local token storage, exposed webhook material, and plaintext credentials in legacy configuration.

A dedicated review of secret management and repository hygiene is necessary because sensitive material committed to source control can create disproportionate risk, even if the broader codebase is relatively low complexity. This is especially important in a migration scenario where multiple teams may need temporary access to keep systems running, potentially increasing the number of people and systems exposed to legacy credentials, tokens, and configuration artifacts.

The current evidence indicates that the Anonymous Company estate does not rely exclusively on hardcoded secrets embedded directly in business logic. Instead, much of the secret handling appears to occur through environment files, deployment pipelines, build-time injection, runtime configuration, and client-side local storage. That is directionally better than pervasive hardcoding in source code, but it does not eliminate risk. In practice, the more important diligence question is whether the repositories still contain sensitive configuration values, duplicated credentials, cleartext secrets, or local

secret-storage patterns that could create unnecessary exposure during the migration period.

Within `anonymous-company-customer`, Code IQ identified environment JSON files containing secrets and sensitive deployment values, including `ANONY_API_KEY` and deployment-related tokens. It also reported that the same `ANONY_API_KEY` appears across multiple platform-specific environment files, including production and staging contexts, which raises concerns about credential duplication and shared blast radius. Additional build-related secrets appear to be referenced for deployment tooling, including `Fastlane` Google deployment material and `App Store Connect` keys. Code IQ also indicated that runtime authentication tokens and private keys are stored locally using `Hive`, with private material being obfuscated or decrypted for local use at runtime. Taken together, this suggests that `anonymous-company-customer` relies on a combination of environment-based injection and local secret persistence, both of which warrant scrutiny from a secret-hygiene perspective even if the core application logic is otherwise relatively clean.

Within `anonymous-company-shared`, the evidence suggests a cleaner separation of secret usage from source code. Code IQ reported that the shared library expects values such as `ANONY_API_KEY` and `ANONY_API_HOST` to be injected at runtime via environment mechanisms rather than embedded directly in the codebase. This is a positive architectural pattern. However, this must be considered alongside earlier evidence of an exposed `Slack` webhook in the shared codebase, which remains a concrete secret-management finding. The overall picture for `anonymous-company-shared` is therefore mixed: structurally cleaner than some other repositories, but not free from secret-handling concerns.

Within `anonymous-company-studio`, Code IQ identified environment JSON files containing multiple API keys, token hashes, and Azure deployment-related tokens, together with pipeline-based injection through `Azure Variable Groups`. This suggests a fairly standard deployment-time secret-handling model, but it also indicates that sensitive values are still present in repository-adjacent configuration artifacts rather than being abstracted entirely away from the code vault. As with `anonymous-company-customer`, the practical diligence concern is not only where secrets are injected, but whether secrets are duplicated, overexposed across environments, insufficiently rotated, or accessible to too many operators during the migration period.

Within `app-components`, the evidence does not suggest meaningful secret-management risk. Code IQ did not identify true secrets in source, build configuration, or environment files, and the only flagged value was a public `Google reCAPTCHA` site key, which should be treated as a public identifier rather than a sensitive credential. This repository appears comparatively clean from a code-vault hygiene perspective.

The most material repository-hygiene concern remains the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#). Code IQ reported that secrets are expected to be injected through environment variables and Azure-based configuration mechanisms, which is directionally appropriate. However, it also identified cleartext connection strings with passwords in [web.config](#), which materially weakens that picture. Regardless of whether some secrets are injected properly at runtime, the presence of plaintext credentials in configuration files inside the repository creates a significant exposure risk. If those values are current, they may offer direct access to sensitive systems; if they are stale, they still indicate historically weak repository hygiene and should be treated as evidence of insufficient secret segregation. In a migration context, this matters because legacy configuration artifacts often become more widely accessed just as the organization is trying to reduce operational risk.

Cross-repository analysis also suggests that some sensitive values are repeated across environments or platform-specific configuration files, particularly around [ANONY_API_KEY](#). This increases blast radius because compromise of one environment or artifact may expose credentials that are valid elsewhere. While Code IQ did not identify strong evidence of database exports, backup files, or service-account key files in source control, the absence of those specific artifacts should not be read as a clean bill of health. The more meaningful issues in this estate are duplicated secrets, deployment tokens in configuration artifacts, local token storage, exposed webhook material, and plaintext credentials in legacy config files.

From a code-vault hygiene perspective, the current evidence suggests that the Anonymous Company estate is not characterized by catastrophic secret sprawl across every repository, but neither does it reflect a uniformly strong modern secret-management posture. The stronger patterns include pipeline-based injection, runtime configuration, and limited use of public-only identifiers in cleaner repositories. The weaker patterns include duplicated API keys across environments, secret-bearing environment files, exposed webhook material, local storage of sensitive runtime material in [Hive](#), deployment credentials in build-related contexts, and cleartext passwords in [web.config](#). For WhiteGloveCustomer, the key concern is not merely whether these patterns exist in theory, but whether they create avoidable operational exposure while the platform remains online during migration.

Anonymous Company has now confirmed that the production secret model is mixed. For the WebForms application hosted on the Windows VM, connection strings and configuration values remain stored in plaintext within [web.config](#), including in source control, with practical exposure bounded by IP-restricted VM access and MFA-protected source-control access. For App Service-hosted components, secrets are managed through Azure application settings and encrypted at rest. This additional context narrows uncertainty, but it does not materially reduce the significance of the legacy [web.config](#) secret-hygiene issue. Rather, it confirms that credential rotation

and externalization are appropriate near-term containment actions during the migration period.

6.1. Additional context provided by Anonymous Company

- **WebForms** application secrets and connection strings are stored in **web.config** on the VM-hosted environment and are present in source control.
- **Azure App Service** applications use environment variables / application settings, encrypted at rest by Azure.
- VM and database access are IP-restricted to two named personnel.
- Azure portal and source control access are MFA-protected.
- Anonymous Company identified rotation and externalization of **web.config** secrets as a high-value near-term action.

7. Technology Lifecycle / End-of-Life Risk

Section 7 Figure. Technology Lifecycle Matrix

Current evidence indicates lifecycle risk is concentrated in the legacy backend platform, with lower risk in the Flutter-based application layer.

Repository	Tech stack	Risk	Main concern	Confidence
AnonymousCompany Online Web App	ASP.NET Web Forms VB.NET .NET Framework 4.8	High	Legacy backend stack / likely older hosting assumptions	High
anonymous-company-customer	Flutter Dart	Low-Medium	Modern client stack / exact prod versions pending	Medium
anonymous-company-studio	Flutter Dart	Low-Medium	Modern client stack / exact prod versions pending	Medium
anonymous-company-shared	Dart shared library	Low	Modern shared code / not a standalone runtime	Medium
app-components	Flutter UI library	Low	Modern shared UI / not a standalone runtime	Medium

Figure 7. Technology lifecycle matrix.

Current evidence indicates that lifecycle and end-of-life risk is concentrated in the AnonymousCompany Online Web App, which relies on an older Microsoft web stack and legacy reporting/runtime patterns. Anonymous Company has confirmed that the current production infrastructure is on supported Microsoft and mobile-platform versions, so the main remaining lifecycle concern is application-level supportability rather than immediate end-of-support status.

End-of-life technology risk is a central diligence concern because

WhiteGloveCustomer's objective is to operate the Anonymous Company platform safely during migration rather than invest heavily in its long-term modernization. In this context, the key question is not simply whether the platform uses old technology, but whether any production runtime components rely on technologies that are unsupported, difficult to patch, operationally fragile, or difficult to reproduce reliably.

The current evidence indicates that the Anonymous Company estate spans a mixed technology stack consisting of a legacy Microsoft-based web platform and newer **Flutter / Dart** client applications. This mixed estate is important from a diligence perspective because it creates uneven supportability across the platform. Some components appear relatively modern and maintainable, while others appear dependent on older frameworks, deployment models, and runtime assumptions that may be more difficult to operate safely during a transition period.

The clearest technology lifecycle concern is the **AnonymousCompany Online Web App**. Code IQ identified it as a legacy **.NET** application built on **ASP.NET Web Forms**, **VB.NET**, and **.NET Framework 4.8**. Repository evidence also suggests dependence on older Microsoft-stack conventions and legacy operational patterns, including

server-rendered Web Forms pages, SOAP-style services, older project and configuration artifacts, and reporting components such as [Crystal Reports](#). Even where these technologies remain technically supported in some form, they represent a materially older architectural model than the surrounding Flutter-based application layer and are likely to impose higher support, patching, and operational continuity risk during migration.

This does not automatically mean that the legacy platform is unsupported today. [.NET Framework 4.8](#) remains a supported member of the classic [.NET Framework](#) family when run on supported Windows environments. However, it is still a legacy technology line with a fundamentally different lifecycle profile from modern [.NET](#) and [ASP.NET Core](#). In practical diligence terms, that means risk may arise less from immediate formal end-of-support status and more from dependency on older operational patterns, Windows-specific hosting assumptions, legacy libraries, and reduced flexibility for patching, modernization, and staff support.

The presence of [ASP.NET Web Forms](#), [VB.NET](#), [Crystal Reports](#), SOAP-style endpoints, and legacy configuration and deployment artifacts suggests that [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) is likely to be the primary source of technology lifecycle and reproducibility risk in the estate. These technologies are generally harder to modernize incrementally, are supported by a narrower pool of engineers than more current frameworks, and may depend on older operating system, [IIS](#), or database assumptions that cannot be fully established from repository evidence alone. For WhiteGloveCustomer, this matters because such dependencies can increase the effort and fragility involved in keeping the system stable for the duration of the migration window.

By contrast, [anonymous-company-customer](#) and [anonymous-company-studio](#) appear to be built on a much more current [Flutter](#) and [Dart](#) application stack, with standard modern mobile and web client patterns. [anonymous-company-shared](#) and [app-components](#) likewise appear to be modern shared libraries within the same ecosystem. Based on current Code IQ analysis, the Flutter-side dependencies and patterns appear broadly contemporary rather than obviously end-of-life. That does not mean there is no lifecycle risk in the client layer, but it suggests that the main issue there is likely to be version discipline, mobile SDK compatibility, and build reproducibility rather than structural reliance on clearly aging runtime frameworks.

The key diligence distinction in this section is between runtime technologies and non-runtime tooling. Some older or vulnerable technologies identified elsewhere in the evidence set may relate only to build-time, deployment-time, or test-time components and should not automatically be treated as production end-of-life risk. For example, [Ruby](#) tooling in [Gemfile.lock](#), platform-specific deployment scripts, or ancillary build dependencies may affect maintainability or pipeline hygiene without representing a direct production-runtime supportability issue. Similarly, generated artifacts, cached packages, or non-production materials should not drive final lifecycle conclusions.

Anonymous Company has now confirmed that [Node](#), [Python](#), and [Ruby](#) do not materially affect production runtime supportability. [Node](#) is used only for testing in the [api_integration_tests](#) suite and does not appear in production builds. [Python 3.14](#) is used only for a single command-line distribution script that uploads the app bundle to the Google Play Store and is not part of the live runtime estate. [Ruby 3.4.7](#) is used only for [CocoaPods](#) in the iOS pre-build tooling pipeline. These details further reduce uncertainty around non-Microsoft build-chain risk and reinforce the conclusion that the main lifecycle concern is the legacy application architecture rather than unsupported production infrastructure.

Anonymous Company has also confirmed that the current production infrastructure is not out of support. The legacy web platform runs on [.NET Framework 4.8](#), [IIS 10](#) on [Windows Server 2022 Datacenter Azure Edition](#), and [Azure SQL Database](#), while the mobile application layer uses current [Flutter / Dart](#) tooling with modern Android and iOS target versions. This materially reduces immediate end-of-support risk at the infrastructure level. However, it does not eliminate lifecycle concern altogether, because the key issue in this diligence is not simply vendor support status, but the continued operational reliance on older application architecture and legacy platform patterns in [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#).

Taken together, the updated evidence supports a refined conclusion: technology lifecycle risk in the Anonymous Company estate is **moderate rather than acute from an infrastructure support perspective**, because the production stack is currently on supported Microsoft and mobile-platform versions and the remaining [Node](#), [Python](#), and [Ruby](#) usage is confined to test, build, or distribution tooling rather than live runtime. However, the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) still represents the main lifecycle and supportability concern because it remains dependent on [ASP.NET Web Forms](#), [VB.NET](#), [Crystal Reports](#), and legacy operational patterns that are harder to modernize, harder to staff, and likely to remain fragile during a migration-to-sunset period. The Flutter repositories remain materially less concerning from an end-of-life perspective.

7.1. Additional context provided by Anonymous Company

- Production versions:
 - [.NET Framework 4.8](#)
 - [IIS 10.0.20348.1](#)
 - [Azure SQL Database](#)
 - [Windows Server 2022 Datacenter Azure Edition v21H2](#)
 - [Flutter](#) current stable channel
 - Android [minSdkVersion 21](#), [targetSdkVersion 35](#), [compileSdkVersion 35](#)
 - iOS deployment target [14.0](#)
- Anonymous Company states that no components of the production stack are currently out of support or in extended support only.

- Migration from SQL Server to Azure SQL Database completed successfully in December 2024.
- No failed or too-risky upgrade attempts were reported.
- No specialist third-party support contracts are in place beyond standard Azure / Microsoft support coverage.
- **Crystal Reports** remains active in production and is required for all reporting functionality.

8. Dependencies and Third-Party Services

Section 8 Figure. Dependency and Service Reliance Matrix

Current evidence suggests the greatest dependency risk lies in third-party service reliance and shared internal coupling, rather than widespread runtime package CVEs.

Repository	Runtime pkg risk	Payments / Messaging	Storage / Reporting	Build-time internal noise	Internal shared dependency role
AnonymousCompany Online Web App	Low	High	High	High	High
anonymous-company-customer	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
anonymous-company-studio	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
anonymous-company-shared	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
app-components	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Figure 8. Dependency and service reliance matrix.

Current evidence suggests that dependency risk in the Anonymous Company estate is driven more by reliance on external operational services and shared internal libraries than by large numbers of runtime-vulnerable packages. The highest concentration of service dependency appears in the AnonymousCompany Online Web App, while the Flutter repositories are more affected by shared-library coupling and isolated runtime dependency hygiene.

Dependency risk must be evaluated in two dimensions: software package dependencies embedded in the codebase, and runtime reliance on third-party services required for normal business operations. In a migration-to-sunset context, both matter. Unsupported, vulnerable, or locally modified package dependencies can increase operational risk, while heavy reliance on external SaaS and payment providers can complicate continuity, access control, support ownership, and migration sequencing.

The current evidence indicates that dependency risk in the Anonymous Company estate is not dominated by large numbers of runtime-vulnerable packages. Instead, the more important picture is a combination of relatively limited validated runtime package risk alongside meaningful dependency on external operational services, especially in the legacy backend platform. This is an important distinction because the raw analysis pack contains noise from build tooling, non-runtime packages, and ancillary artifacts that should not be treated as live production dependency exposure.

Within `anonymous-company-customer`, dependency analysis identified vulnerable packages in `Gemfile.lock`, including Ruby-based tooling components. However,

follow-up runtime reachability analysis indicates that these packages are used in build and deployment workflows rather than in shipped application runtime. They therefore represent build-pipeline hygiene concerns rather than direct runtime compromise risk. From a production-risk perspective, `anonymous-company-customer` appears more dependent on its shared internal libraries and external service integrations than on materially risky runtime package exposure.

Within `anonymous-company-studio`, the current evidence is narrower but more relevant. Code IQ identified `dio` as a runtime-reachable dependency actively used as the HTTP client in production application flows. Other flagged dependencies, including JavaScript ecosystem packages identified in earlier scans, do not appear to be exercised in real production runtime paths and should therefore be deprioritized from a live operational-risk perspective. At present, `dio` is the main validated package dependency requiring runtime attention in the Flutter application layer.

Within `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components`, the dependency picture appears comparatively clean. `anonymous-company-shared` functions primarily as a shared application and API layer, while `app-components` functions as a reusable UI component library. Neither currently appears to carry significant validated runtime dependency vulnerability risk based on the scoped analysis. Their primary importance lies in the fact that they are foundational internal dependencies for the Flutter applications rather than standalone operational systems.

The dependency profile of the `AnonymousCompany Online Web App` is structurally different. While the current validated scans do not show a significant concentration of runtime package vulnerabilities in the same way as the Flutter side, the legacy web platform appears deeply dependent on external operational services and commercial integrations. Code IQ identified dependencies on `Azure SQL Database`, `Stripe`, `EVOSnap/Global Payments`, `Payscout/Paywire`, `Twilio`, `Azure Blob Storage`, `Crystal Reports`, and webhook-driven integrations including `Zapier`. Anonymous Company has now confirmed that these services are business-critical in production, while `Mercury` is legacy and no longer in use, and `Firebase` is present in the codebase but not currently used in production.

From a migration standpoint, the most meaningful dependency distinction is therefore between **package vulnerability risk** and **external service reliance**. Package vulnerability risk appears relatively limited once non-runtime artifacts are excluded, with the most notable current example being `dio` in `anonymous-company-studio`. By contrast, reliance on external services appears materially more significant, particularly in `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`, where payments, messaging, storage, reporting, and webhook processing appear to be tightly interwoven with normal business operation.

The internal dependency structure of the estate also matters.

`anonymous-company-customer` and `anonymous-company-studio` both appear to

depend on [anonymous-company-shared](#) for shared application logic and API-facing behavior, and on [app-components](#) for UI consistency and reusable frontend elements. This is architecturally reasonable, but it means migration changes affecting shared models, API contracts, or frontend service abstractions could have cross-application impact. In other words, even where the shared libraries do not themselves present high standalone risk, they remain important dependency nodes within the broader estate.

There is also evidence of locally modified dependency handling in the client layer, most notably the maintained [flutter_stripe](#) fork in [anonymous-company-customer](#). Anonymous Company has now clarified that this fork was created to address an Android performance issue in the upstream package, that the issue was reported upstream, and that the relevant pull request was merged into the official package in February 2026. This materially reduces uncertainty around the fork: it now appears to be a manageable replacement and regression-testing issue rather than a structurally opaque dependency risk. The remaining diligence concern is therefore not whether the fork is inherently problematic, but whether replacing it with upstream can be done safely without destabilizing payment flows during migration.

Taken together, the current evidence supports a dependency picture in which the most significant near-term risk is not a large volume of exploitable runtime package CVEs, but rather a combination of: limited but real runtime package exposure in the modern app layer; shared internal library coupling across the Flutter apps; and substantial reliance on third-party operational services in the legacy backend. For WhiteGloveCustomer, this means the most important dependency diligence questions are likely to concern continuity and ownership of payment, messaging, storage, reporting, and webhook-related services rather than simply package-upgrade backlog.

The preliminary conclusion is therefore that dependency risk is real, but concentrated in different ways across the estate. In the Flutter repositories, the concern is mainly around shared internal packages and isolated runtime dependency hygiene. In the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), the greater concern is dependency on external business-critical services and legacy commercial or hosted integrations that may complicate migration sequencing, support ownership, and operational continuity.

Anonymous Company has now confirmed that all active service accounts and integration credentials are held in company-owned [@anymousecompanysoftware.com](#) accounts, that no private package feeds or proprietary binaries are required to build or run the platform, and that [EV0Snap/Global Payments](#) and [Crystal Reports](#) are the most notable operational pain points. Anonymous Company has also clarified that the [flutter_stripe](#) fork in [anonymous-company-customer](#) was introduced for a specific Android performance issue that has since been merged upstream, making the remaining concern one of controlled replacement and rigorous payment regression testing rather than ongoing strategic dependency lock-in. This reduces uncertainty around account ownership and

hidden dependency risk, while reinforcing the importance of payment-processor transition planning and reporting-platform constraints during migration.

8.1. Additional context provided by Anonymous Company

- Business-critical services confirmed:
 - Azure SQL Database
 - Azure Blob Storage
 - Stripe
 - EVOSnap/Global Payments
 - Payscout/Paywire
 - Twilio
 - Mandrill
 - reCAPTCHA
 - Zapier
 - Crystal Reports
- All service accounts and credentials are company-owned and not tied to personal or contractor accounts.
- No private package feeds or proprietary binary dependencies are required to build or run the platform.
- Mercury is legacy and not in use.
- Firebase is present in code but not yet in production.
- EVOSnap/Global Payments is active but in sunset planning.
- Crystal Reports is active, operationally required, and constrains deployment options for the legacy web platform.
- The flutter_stripe fork in anonymous-company-customer was created to address a documented upstream Android performance issue.
- The relevant upstream fix has now been merged into the official package, making replacement of the local fork feasible subject to rigorous payment testing.

9. Technical Debt and Maintainability Hotspots

Section 9 Figure. Maintainability Hotspot Matrix

Current evidence suggests the most important maintainability risk is concentrated in the legacy backend and, to a lesser extent, the customer-facing Flutter app.

Repository	Debt type	Why fragile	Migration relevance
AnonymousCompany Online Web App	Migration-critical	High complexity, legacy stack, business-critical workflows	High
anonymous-company-customer	Migration-critical	Ownership concentration, customer-facing change risk	High
anonymous-company-shared	Long-term	Shared-library coupling, knowledge concentration	Medium
anonymous-company-studio	Long-term	Active codebase, shared dependency burden	Medium
app-components	Long-term	Shared UI dependency role, ownership concentration	Medium

Figure 9. Maintainability hotspot matrix.

Current evidence suggests that the most important technical-debt and maintainability risk is concentrated in the AnonymousCompany Online Web App, with a second tier of migration-relevant fragility in anonymous-company-customer. The remaining repositories appear to contribute more to longer-term maintainability burden and shared-library coupling than to immediate transition risk.

Technical debt in this diligence should be interpreted in business context. Because WhiteGloveCustomer intends to migrate customers away from the Anonymous Company platform and ultimately sunset it, the relevant question is not whether the codebase is elegant or modern by contemporary engineering standards. The relevant question is whether the codebase can be supported safely and predictably during the migration period, and whether certain modules are so fragile, obscure, or tightly coupled that they create outsized transition risk.

The current evidence indicates that technical-debt assessment in the Anonymous Company estate must be handled carefully because the raw automated code-quality signals include meaningful noise from non-production material. Earlier review of the analysis pack indicated that several repositories contained cached packages, example applications, generated artifacts, build outputs, and other non-core content that materially inflated raw code-smell and maintainability counts. As a result, the technical-debt conclusions in this section are grounded primarily in first-party production code and in Code IQ's filtered hotspot analysis rather than in unfiltered scan totals.

Even after that filtering, the estate shows an uneven maintainability profile. The clearest concentration of migration-relevant debt appears in `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`, with a second but smaller concentration in `anonymous-company-customer`. The remaining repositories — `anonymous-company-shared`, `anonymous-company-studio`, and `app-components` — appear to carry more moderate, longer-term maintainability concerns rather than the kinds of debt most likely to destabilize the platform during a migration-to-sunset period.

The most significant maintainability hotspot is the `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`. Code IQ characterized it as the largest and most complex production codebase in scope, with a mixed `C#`, `VB.NET`, and `ASP.NET Web Forms` stack and an average complexity score materially above the other repositories. This aligns with the broader architectural picture already established elsewhere in the report: the legacy web platform appears to contain the densest concentration of business-critical functionality, including payments, messaging, scheduling, reporting, webhooks, and background operational processes. In practice, this means that debt in the legacy backend is not merely cosmetic or long-horizon maintainability debt; it is migration-critical because brittle changes in this codebase are more likely to affect the platform's ability to remain stable while customers are transitioned off it.

Code IQ also identified `anonymous-company-customer` as a higher-risk maintainability repository than the rest of the Flutter layer. The most important factors here are not sheer age or framework choice, but concentration of ownership, continued change activity, and the overlap between business-critical functionality and other risk indicators. Code IQ reported extremely concentrated ownership in `anonymous-company-customer`, with effectively a single dominant contributor responsible for the overwhelming majority of changes. In a migration context, that creates a meaningful bus-factor and support survivability risk. Even if the code is materially more modern than the legacy backend, it may still be fragile operationally if key behaviors, assumptions, or integration details are understood by too few people.

The same ownership pattern appears, to varying degrees, across much of the Flutter-side estate. Code IQ reported very high ownership concentration in `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components`, and a smaller but still concentrated contributor set in `anonymous-company-studio`. This suggests that a meaningful portion of the modern application layer may depend on a limited set of maintainers or implicit knowledge. That does not automatically make those repositories migration-critical debt in the same way as `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`, but it does increase risk around change velocity, onboarding, defect triage, and the safe modification of shared logic during the migration period.

From a maintainability standpoint, the role of `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components` is especially important because they act as internal dependency nodes across the Flutter applications. Code IQ did not place them in the highest migration-critical debt tier, but both repositories remain relevant because changes to

shared models, service abstractions, or reusable UI logic can have cross-application effects. In other words, even if they are not the most fragile systems in isolation, their shared-library role increases the potential impact of poorly understood changes.

[anonymous-company-studio](#) appears to present a different type of debt profile. Compared with the legacy backend and [anonymous-company-customer](#), the current evidence points more toward ongoing maintainability and dependency-management concerns than toward a concentrated migration-critical hotspot. Code IQ reported substantial development activity and a lower complexity profile than the legacy platform, which suggests a codebase that is active and comparatively modern, but still potentially affected by shared-library coupling, dependency discipline, and maintainability overhead in a broader sense. For this section, the most important point is that [anonymous-company-studio](#) does not currently appear to be in the same debt severity tier as the legacy backend.

Code IQ's distinction between **migration-critical debt** and **long-term debt** is useful here. The migration-critical category applies where fragility intersects with business-critical workflows, concentrated knowledge, security relevance, or operational survivability. On the current evidence, that category is most applicable to [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) and, to a lesser extent, [anonymous-company-customer](#). Long-term technical debt, by contrast, includes issues that may reduce maintainability, consistency, or developer efficiency over time without necessarily threatening short-term operational stability. That pattern appears more consistent with [anonymous-company-shared](#), [anonymous-company-studio](#), and [app-components](#).

For WhiteGloveCustomer's purposes, the most important technical-debt question is therefore not "where are the most code smells," but "which parts of the estate are most likely to be hard to change safely under migration pressure." The current evidence suggests that the answer lies primarily in first-party legacy backend workflows and, secondarily, in client-side codebases where ownership concentration and shared-library coupling reduce support resilience. Debt that would matter mainly under long-term ownership — such as architectural polish, broader refactoring opportunities, or stylistic inconsistency — is materially less important than debt embedded in payment, scheduling, reporting, messaging, webhook, and authentication-related paths that must remain stable during the migration window.

The preliminary conclusion is therefore that technical debt is a real diligence concern, but it is not uniformly distributed across the estate and should not be inferred from raw scan counts alone. The most important maintainability risk appears to be concentrated in [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#), where complexity, business criticality, and legacy architecture combine to create fragile migration-period dependencies. [anonymous-company-customer](#) also warrants attention because of ownership concentration and its role as a customer-facing application. The remaining repositories appear to contribute more to long-term maintainability burden and shared-library

coupling than to immediate transition risk. Anonymous Company's additional continuity and documentation context now makes this severity view better grounded than in earlier drafts, though workflow-level support effort and documentation depth may still warrant further operational review during transition planning.

10. Scalability and Migration-Operability

Section 10 Figure. Migration-Operability Risk Matrix

Preliminary view of the workflows most likely to become fragile during coexistence and customer migration.

Workflow area	Why it matters	Likely stress trigger / failure mode	Migration risk
Payments & post-payment	Revenue-critical workflows with external gateways	Gateway latency, callback delays, batch follow-up steps	High
Messaging & scheduled email	Customer notifications and scheduled communications	Queue backlog, worker delays, external service issues	High
Scheduling / calendar	Class, session, and event publication workflows	Publish lag, stale event state, sync timing issues	High
Webhook processing	External events drive business actions	Failed callbacks, retry backlog, integration drift	High
Reporting / exports	Migration and reconciliation may increase usage	Slow generation, heavy queries, manual intervention	Medium-High
Background worker layer	Supports async operational stability across core flows	Worker failure, queue buildup, service orchestration fragility	High

Figure 10. Migration-operability risk matrix.

Current evidence suggests that the greatest coexistence and migration-period fragility is likely to arise in payment, messaging, scheduling, webhook, reporting, and background-worker workflows, particularly where synchronous calls, retry behavior, polling, and queue/backlog dynamics intersect with business-critical operations.

Scalability in this diligence should be interpreted pragmatically. The central question is not whether the Anonymous Company platform can support indefinite long-term growth, but whether it can continue to operate reliably during a migration period without excessive performance risk, operational fragility, or manual intervention.

Current evidence suggests that scalability and migration-operability risk are concentrated primarily in the AnonymousCompany Online Web App, but that important load and coordination risks also exist in parts of the Flutter application layer and shared API/client abstractions. The most relevant issue is not raw scale in the abstract, but the presence of workflows and technical patterns that are likely to become brittle under coexistence and migration stress.

Code IQ's focused analysis identifies several recurring risk patterns across the estate. These include synchronous external calls, long request timeouts, retry and cache-invalidation loops, polling-based workflows, tightly coupled billing-related models, and reliance on background workers or queue-like processing for operational continuity. These patterns matter because they can amplify load, create blocking behavior, increase latency, and make recovery harder when downstream services slow down or fail.

Within AnonymousCompany Online Web App, the strongest migration-operability concerns remain concentrated around payment, webhook, reporting, and

background-processing workflows. Code IQ identified synchronous payment gateway calls, transaction-database bottlenecks, and webhook retry queues that may accumulate backlogs under stress. This aligns with the broader architectural picture already established in the report: the legacy web platform appears to sit at the center of payment processing, messaging, scheduling, reporting, and asynchronous business operations. In practice, this means that degradation in the legacy backend is more likely than any other repository-level issue to create visible instability during migration.

The legacy platform also appears to rely on multiple timing-sensitive and asynchronously coordinated operational processes. Earlier Code IQ work identified workers for scheduled email queueing and delivery, webhook processing, post-payment communication, and scheduled event publication. The new analysis reinforces the point that these are not merely implementation details: they are part of the platform's operational backbone. Under migration load, the likely failure mode is not necessarily immediate hard failure, but queue buildup, delayed downstream processing, stale state, or increased operator intervention when retries and time-based assumptions stop behaving cleanly.

anonymous-company-customer also appears relevant from a migration-operability perspective, particularly in billing and transaction-related workflows. Code IQ identified payment-finalization polling, retry behavior, transaction filtering, recurring billing flows, and refresh invalidation patterns in customer and notification-related data providers. These patterns are important because they can generate disproportionate backend load if not tightly controlled. In a migration period, where customer communication, billing updates, and account activity may all become more sensitive, retry loops and asynchronous polling can shift the system from normal load into avoidable backend thrashing.

Within **anonymous-company-shared**, Code IQ identified a particularly important architectural signal: the shared API communication layer appears to use synchronous external calls with long timeouts, including 120-second waits in some paths. If accurate in production-relevant code paths, that is a meaningful operability concern. Long blocking waits at a shared service boundary can increase latency, exhaust execution capacity, and make traffic spikes much harder to absorb. Code IQ also noted that billing-related data models appear tightly coupled to permissions and billing cycles, which increases migration sensitivity because it makes schema evolution, feature isolation, and workflow replacement harder to do safely.

anonymous-company-studio appears to carry a different but still relevant set of risks. Code IQ identified heavy calendar event fetching, pagination and caching pressure, attendance-related retry invalidation, and messaging/inbox behaviors that may stall or create backend load spikes under stress. This suggests that the studio application is less likely than the legacy backend to be the root scalability bottleneck, but may still act as a meaningful demand amplifier against backend services during migration — especially in scheduling- and attendance-heavy workflows.

app-components appears to be the least material repository from a migration-operability standpoint, but Code IQ still identified UI-side synchronous network-call patterns and retry-oriented user interaction components. On their own, these are unlikely to define platform-scale failure. However, they are still relevant as indicators of how resilience is being handled at the edge of the system: some failure or instability may be surfaced to users through retry-heavy UI behaviors rather than being absorbed more gracefully in the architecture underneath.

Taken together, the current evidence suggests that the most important migration-operability risks fall into five workflow categories: payment and post-payment processing, messaging and scheduled email delivery, scheduling and calendar publication, webhook/event-driven processing, and reporting or export-heavy administrative activity. These areas combine business criticality with either synchronous external dependencies, queue/backlog risk, high-frequency refresh behavior, or timing-sensitive background processing. They are therefore the most plausible candidates for degradation under migration load.

For WhiteGloveCustomer's purposes, the key conclusion is that scalability risk in the Anonymous Company estate is less about theoretical inability to grow and more about **operational fragility under mixed workload**. The system appears capable of functioning through a combination of synchronous calls, retry patterns, and background processing, but those same patterns may make it more brittle during a migration window in which customer activity, export/reconciliation work, and parallel system operation all increase pressure on the underlying platform. The most likely near-term failure modes are delayed asynchronous processing, blocked or slow external integrations, queue accumulation, stale or repeatedly invalidated data, and workflows that require manual supervision when normal timing assumptions break down.

The preliminary conclusion is therefore that migration-operability risk is real and is concentrated primarily in **AnonymousCompany Online Web App**, with meaningful supporting risk in **anonymous-company-customer**, **anonymous-company-shared**, and **anonymous-company-studio**. Anonymous Company has now confirmed that these workflows are known operationally, have been stable under production load to date, and are already subject to **Azure** monitoring and alerting. That context modestly reduces immediate fragility concern, but it does not materially change the conclusion that payments, webhook processing, background jobs, reporting, and deployment continuity remain the most important migration-period watchpoints.

Anonymous Company's additional production context suggests that the remaining uncertainty is narrower than in earlier drafts. The key open question is no longer whether these workflows are broadly understood operationally, but whether monitoring depth, documentation quality, and failure-threshold visibility are sufficient for a migration period in which coexistence and operational pressure may increase.

11. Code History, Contributor Concentration, and Delivery Practices

Section 11 Figure. Knowledge Continuity and Ownership Risk Matrix				
Current evidence suggests concentrated ownership across the Git-based repositories, while continuity risk in the legacy TFVC platform depends more on Akada's operational support answers than on source-control history analysis.				
Repository	Ownership concentration	Operational importance	History visibility	Continuity risk
AnonymousCompany Online Web App	Unknown from repo (TFVC ZIP only)	High	Low	High
anonymous-company-customer	Very high (single dominant author)	High	High	High
anonymous-company-shared	Very high (single author)	Medium	High	High
anonymous-company-studio	High (two contributors, one dominant)	Medium-High	High	High
app-components	Very high (single author)	Medium	High	Medium-High

Figure 11. Knowledge continuity and ownership risk matrix.
Current evidence suggests very high contributor concentration across the Git-based repositories, especially in anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, and app-components. For the legacy TFVC web platform, repository-history visibility is limited, so continuity risk is assessed more heavily through Anonymous Company's confirmed support model, release-process explanation, and knowledge-retention context than through repository-history evidence alone.

Code history and contributor analysis are particularly important in a migration-to-sunset acquisition because operational resilience may depend less on architectural quality than on whether enough knowledge exists to keep the platform running safely during transition. A codebase can often survive for a limited time with known technical debt, but it becomes much riskier if critical areas are understood by only one person, if release behavior depends on informal knowledge, or if key workflows cannot be supported independently when problems arise.

The current evidence suggests that contributor concentration is a meaningful continuity risk across the Git-based Anonymous Company repositories. Code IQ's ownership and churn analysis, derived directly from Git data, indicates very high authorship concentration in anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, and app-components, with Guy Reardon accounting for nearly all recorded contribution activity in those repositories. anonymous-company-studio shows a slightly broader contributor base, but still appears heavily concentrated around a single dominant contributor.

This matters because the relevant diligence question is not whether a repository has recent activity, but whether enough knowledge is distributed across the team to support billing, scheduling, messaging, authentication, shared API logic, and customer-facing workflows safely during migration.

`anonymous-company-customer` appears to present the clearest Git-based continuity risk. Code IQ identified both extremely concentrated ownership and heavy recent activity in a repository that appears to cover billing, authentication, scheduling, messaging, and shared API-facing logic. In a migration context, that creates meaningful bus-factor risk: even where the codebase is relatively modern, operational resilience is reduced if critical behaviors and integration assumptions are effectively concentrated in one person's head.

A similar pattern exists in `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components`, though their risk profile is different. These repositories do not appear to be the most direct runtime bottlenecks, but they act as shared dependency layers across the Flutter application estate. This means concentrated ownership in those shared repositories can have wider consequences than their size alone might suggest. A poorly understood change in shared models, service abstractions, or reusable UI components could create cross-application regressions at exactly the time WhiteGloveCustomer needs the platform to remain stable.

`anonymous-company-studio` appears somewhat less concentrated than the other Git-based repositories, but still not broadly distributed from a continuity standpoint. Code IQ identified strong recent activity particularly in scheduling and messaging-related domains, which suggests that knowledge concentration overlaps with migration-relevant workflows. This does not necessarily make `anonymous-company-studio` the most operationally fragile repository, but it does mean that contributor concentration remains relevant to supportability in studio-facing workflows.

The most important limitation in this section concerns `AnonymousCompany Online Web App`. Because that codebase was reviewed from a TFVC ZIP export rather than through direct Git integration, repository-level contributor history, branch churn, and ownership concentration cannot be quantified in the same way as for the Git-based repositories. That limitation should be stated clearly. However, in the context of this transaction, the absence of native Git history is less important than whether Anonymous Company can identify who can independently support the system's critical workflows, how releases are promoted safely, and whether operational knowledge is documented or retained only informally.

This distinction matters because WhiteGloveCustomer's objective is not to inherit a perfect engineering process for the legacy platform; it is to keep the platform operating safely long enough to migrate customers away from it. In that context, the most relevant questions are practical ones: who can support payments, scheduling, messaging, reporting, and customer data workflows; whether release behavior is reproducible; whether important knowledge is documented; and whether former staff, contractors, or specific individuals remain operational dependencies.

The branch structure of [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#) still provides some useful context. Anonymous Company has identified active development, feature, staging, hotfix, and production branches in [TFVC](#), indicating a more complex delivery topology than in the Git-based repositories, which are effectively single-branch for purposes of this diligence. That structure may imply release coordination complexity, but for the purposes of this report the more important issue is whether Anonymous Company can explain how code moves safely from development to production and whether any important fixes remain outside the production line.

Taken together, the current evidence supports a clear conclusion that knowledge continuity risk is real across the Anonymous Company estate, but it is now better bounded than before. The Git-based repositories still show very high ownership concentration in several business-critical domains, especially in [anonymous-company-customer](#), [anonymous-company-shared](#), and [app-components](#), with [anonymous-company-studio](#) also remaining meaningfully concentrated. Anonymous Company has now confirmed that Dave Rudger and Matt Hansen can independently support the core legacy platform, that Guy Reardon holds full knowledge of the Flutter applications, and that no former employees or contractors are required to keep the platform running. Anonymous Company has also stated that contributor concentration is partly mitigated by the TSA structure, which retains Dave for 12 months post-close, together with the stated intention by WhiteGloveCustomer to retain Matt Hansen post-close. This materially reduces uncertainty around immediate continuity risk. However, the same responses also confirm that critical areas such as background job configuration, payment-processor integration details, [Crystal Reports](#) structure, and the [WebForms](#) deployment process remain only lightly documented and depend primarily on institutional knowledge held by Dave and Mark. The continuity issue is therefore less about absence of support personnel and more about concentration of operational knowledge and weak formal documentation during the transition period.

11.1. Additional context provided by Anonymous Company

- Dave Rudger and Matt Hansen have full knowledge of the platform, including payments, scheduling, messaging, reporting, and customer data.
- Mark also has full knowledge of App Service applications and can be brought up to speed on Flutter maintenance.
- Guy Reardon has full knowledge of the Flutter applications.

- Jett Stucky has working knowledge of the admin portal and customer-support workflows.
- No former employees or contractors are required to keep the platform running.
- Release flow for **AnonymousCompany Online Web App** is feature branch → dev → staging → production, with an accelerated staging-hotfix path for hotfixes.
- Releases are managed by Dave and Mark.
- The process is functional but not formally documented.
- Tribal knowledge is concentrated in:
 - background job configuration and scheduling
 - payment-processor integration across three processors
 - **Crystal Reports** structure and data sources
 - **WebForms** deployment process
- Critical workflows are lightly documented in Confluence, but mostly retained as institutional knowledge.
- No critical fixes are known to exist outside the current production line.
- Contributor concentration is partly mitigated by the TSA structure, which retains Dave Rudger for 12 months post-close, together with WhiteGloveCustomer's stated intention to retain Matt Hansen post-close.

12. Open Source Components and License Exposure

Section 12 Figure. OSS and License Exposure Matrix				
Current evidence suggests low-to-moderate OSS license risk overall, with the main attention areas being vendored packages in the legacy .NET platform, a manual fork in akada-customer, and a small GPL footprint in akada-studio.				
Repository	License complexity	Vendored / forked OSS	Copyleft / restricted risk	Maintenance / notice risk
AnonymousCompany Online Web App	Medium	High	Low-Medium	Medium
anonymous-company-customer	Low	Low-Medium	Medium	Low
anonymous-company-shared	Low	Low	Low	Low
anonymous-company-studio	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
app-components	Low	Low	Low	Low

Figure 12. OSS and license exposure matrix.
Current evidence suggests low-to-moderate open source license risk across the Anonymous Company estate, with the main attention areas being vendored packages in the legacy .NET platform, a manually maintained flutter_stripe fork in anonymous-company-customer, and a small GPL footprint in anonymous-company-studio.

Open source component analysis is included in this diligence because WhiteGloveCustomer has explicitly identified open source components as an area of interest. In practice, the main objective is to determine whether the Anonymous Company platform relies on open source software in a way that creates legal, operational, or remediation risk, particularly where components are shipped, redistributed, locally modified, or subject to restrictive licensing terms.

The current evidence suggests that OSS and license exposure in the Anonymous Company estate is **real but not currently indicative of a major systemic legal defect**. Across the repositories reviewed, the dominant license types appear to be standard permissive licenses such as MIT, Apache 2.0, and BSD, which generally carry relatively low compliance burden beyond attribution, inclusion of license text, and adherence to ordinary notice obligations. The more important diligence questions are therefore not whether open source is present, but whether any actively used components are locally modified, vendored, commercially licensed, or subject to more restrictive redistribution requirements.

Within anonymous-company-customer, Code IQ identified a mobile-client dependency profile built around standard Flutter / Dart, Android, and iOS package ecosystems, with licenses that are predominantly permissive. The most notable exception is a

manually maintained fork of `flutter_stripe`, which is still under a permissive `MIT` license but introduces an operational maintenance concern. Anonymous Company has now clarified that this fork was introduced to address a specific upstream Android performance issue, that the issue was reported upstream, and that the relevant pull request was merged into the official package in February 2026. The remaining issue is therefore not whether the fork is inherently problematic from a license perspective, but whether it can be safely replaced with the upstream package without destabilizing payment flows during migration.

`anonymous-company-shared` appears comparatively clean from an OSS and license perspective. Code IQ identified a straightforward `Dart` / `Flutter` package environment using standard permissive licenses with no vendored or forked components detected. On current evidence, this repository appears low-risk from a license-exposure standpoint.

`anonymous-company-studio` presents a slightly more nuanced picture. Code IQ identified a mixed dependency environment involving `Python`, `Dart`, and `Flutter` packages, together with locally vendored Flutter plugins. Most of these dependencies still appear to be under permissive licenses, but the analysis also reported a small number of `GPL`-licensed components. On current evidence, this does not yet amount to a confirmed major copyleft problem, particularly because Code IQ did not identify runtime redistribution obligations that clearly trigger source-disclosure requirements. However, the presence of `GPL` components does make this repository more sensitive from a compliance-review perspective than the other Flutter-side repositories and warrants confirmation of how those components are used and whether they are part of anything distributed externally.

`app-components` again appears relatively clean. Code IQ reported a dependency profile dominated by standard permissive licenses, with no significant vendored or forked component concerns in production. Based on current evidence, this repository appears low-risk from both legal and operational OSS perspectives.

The legacy `AnonymousCompanyOnline` platform presents a different type of OSS and license profile. Code IQ identified a typical `.NET` / `NuGet` dependency environment with permissive OSS components alongside Microsoft proprietary licensing terms, together with vendored packages included directly in the repository to support self-contained builds. On current evidence, this does not appear to create an obvious high-severity open source legal issue. However, it does increase the need for clarity around provenance, attribution, and what exactly is shipped or operationally relied upon, especially given the broader pattern of vendored assets and packaged third-party content already observed elsewhere in the legacy platform.

From a diligence perspective, the most important distinction is between **license complexity** and **maintenance complexity**. The current evidence does not point to widespread high-risk copyleft exposure across the estate. Instead, the main issues

appear to be the manual `flutter_stripe` fork in `anonymous-company-customer`, the presence of some `GPL`-licensed components in `anonymous-company-studio`, and the use of vendored or packaged third-party dependencies in `AnonymousCompanyOnline`. These are all manageable issues in principle, but they become more important if WhiteGloveCustomer will redistribute any of the relevant software, or if there is limited existing documentation of OSS notices, commercial terms, or internal review history.

The current evidence also supports the view that raw component inventories must still be interpreted carefully. In a codebase with vendored plugins, packaged `NuGet` dependencies, legacy binaries, and mixed build systems, the mere presence of an OSS component in the repository does not necessarily mean it is part of the production runtime or part of something distributed to customers. Final legal and compliance conclusions therefore depend not just on the code inventory itself, but on how the software is packaged, deployed, and redistributed in practice.

Taken together, the preliminary conclusion is that OSS and license exposure in the Anonymous Company estate appears **low-to-moderate rather than high**, with the main attention areas being maintenance and provenance rather than obvious severe license violations. The cleanest repositories from this perspective appear to be `anonymous-company-shared` and `app-components`. `anonymous-company-customer` warrants review because of the maintained `flutter_stripe` fork. `anonymous-company-studio` warrants review because of its small `GPL` footprint. `AnonymousCompanyOnline` warrants review because of its vendored package model and the coexistence of OSS and proprietary Microsoft licensing. Final severity appears low-to-moderate on current evidence, with the remaining diligence significance lying more in normal attribution and packaging review than in any identified high-severity OSS compliance defect.

13. Risk Register and Recommendations

The final risk register consolidates findings from across the diligence into a prioritized set of issues, each supported by evidence, severity, business impact, confidence level, and recommended action. Because WhiteGloveCustomer's objective is to migrate customers and sunset the Anonymous Company platform rather than operate it indefinitely, the recommendations in this report are framed around operational containment, short-term remediation, monitoring, and migration sequencing rather than long-horizon platform modernization.

In this context, the purpose of the risk register is not to restate every issue detected in tooling outputs. Rather, it is to identify the subset of findings most likely to affect WhiteGloveCustomer's ability to operate the Anonymous Company platform safely during the migration period. This means the most important risks are those that combine one or more of the following characteristics: material security exposure, operational fragility, dependency on legacy or difficult-to-support technology, concentration of knowledge in too few individuals, or reliance on external services and processes that may fail or degrade under migration stress.

Each finding in the register should be categorized according to evidentiary basis. Findings supported directly by repository evidence or filtered Code IQ analysis should be treated as **confirmed from repository/code evidence**. Findings that are strongly suggested by code structure but still depend on production-context clarification should be treated as **inferred from code, pending management confirmation**. Findings supplied directly by Anonymous Company and not yet independently verified should be treated as **management-stated and not independently verified**. This distinction is important because it keeps the report practical and defensible while avoiding both overstatement and false precision.

On the evidence currently available, the highest-priority risks are concentrated in the [AnonymousCompany Online Web App](#). These include server-side security weaknesses, plaintext or inadequately segregated secrets, migration-operability fragility in payment and background-processing workflows, and lifecycle/supportability concerns associated with the legacy Microsoft web stack. In combination, these findings suggest that the legacy backend represents the primary platform-level risk area during coexistence and migration.

A second group of risks sits in the modern application layer, especially around knowledge concentration, shared-library coupling, client-side secret and token handling, and narrower runtime dependency or service-reliance issues. These are less severe than the legacy backend concerns in aggregate, but still relevant because the Flutter applications represent customer- and studio-facing migration surfaces and depend on a relatively concentrated set of contributors and shared internal libraries.

A third group of issues is best treated as monitoring or governance risks rather than immediate existential threats. These include open source license follow-up items, build-time-only dependency findings, hardening gaps that are not yet clearly exploitable, and long-term maintainability concerns that matter more if the platform were to remain in operation beyond the migration horizon. These issues should still be recorded, but they should not be allowed to obscure the more urgent containment and continuity concerns.

For WhiteGloveCustomer's purposes, the most useful structure is therefore a risk register that separates:

- **Day-one containment items**
- **Migration-period operational priorities**
- **Lower-priority monitoring or cleanup items**

Day-one containment items are those that should be addressed or actively controlled before WhiteGloveCustomer becomes dependent on the platform remaining online. Migration-period operational priorities are those that require monitoring, contingency planning, or limited remediation while customers are being transitioned. Lower-priority items are those that may still matter for governance or cleanup, but are less likely to change the short-term risk posture materially.

The preliminary conclusion is that the risk register should be weighted toward a relatively small number of high-consequence issues rather than a long flat list of tool findings. The most important recommendations are likely to involve securing or rotating exposed credentials, validating and containing critical backend security weaknesses, tightening operational monitoring around background-processing and integration-heavy workflows, confirming knowledge continuity for legacy critical paths, and sequencing migration activity around the parts of the platform most likely to become brittle under stress.

Anonymous Company has now provided final context on internal awareness, compensating controls, 6–12 month operating priorities, day-one containment actions, non-production toolchain usage, service ownership, and contributor continuity. This materially improves the practical usefulness of the risk register. The remaining task is no longer to establish whether the key risks exist, but to align severity, containment sequencing, and migration planning with Anonymous Company's confirmed production controls and WhiteGloveCustomer's planned transition approach.

Preliminary risk register:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1FIluelrvggItlpDwKf2jg8VpVoEUDGIPnJppWs_UEyE/edit?usp=sharing

13.1. Additional context provided by Anonymous Company

- Known internally:
 - legacy salted **SHA256** password hashing is acknowledged as legacy
 - plaintext **web.config** credentials and source-control exposure are known
 - migration-operability fragility is known operationally but reported as stable in production
 - legacy technology stack is known and expected
 - contributor concentration is known and expected in a small ISV context
 - TFVC ZIP export is acknowledged as a reporting artifact, not loss of original history
- Anonymous Company's stated 6–12 month priorities:
 - rotate and externalize sensitive credentials in **web.config** and source control
 - increase monitoring and alerting on background workers, webhooks, and scheduled jobs
 - document release process, hotfix procedure, and background job dependencies
 - minimize changes to **anonymous-company-shared** and **app-components** during migration
- Operational / infrastructure controls cited:
 - IP restrictions on production VM and database
 - MFA on Azure portal and source control
 - Azure monitoring and alerting
 - 17 years of production operation without known breach or credential leak
- Day-one containment items Anonymous Company would prioritize:
 - confirm which hardcoded values are live production secrets and rotate any live values
 - validate production reachability of identified **SQL injection** vectors
 - confirm anti-**CSRF** coverage across authenticated flows
 - begin credential rotation and removal of **web.config** values from source control history
- Password-hashing migration to **bcrypt** or **PBKDF2** is viewed by Anonymous Company as a planned improvement rather than a day-one emergency action.
- **Node**, **Python**, and **Ruby** do not materially affect production runtime risk and are confined to test, build, or distribution tooling.
- The **flutter_stripe** fork exists for a previously reported Android performance issue, and the required change has now been merged upstream.
- Contributor concentration is partly mitigated by the TSA retaining Dave for 12 months post-close and WhiteGloveCustomer's stated intention to retain Matt Hansen post-close.

14. Appendix / Code IQ Evidence Pack

This appendix contains the targeted **Code IQ** queries and supporting outputs used to inform the due-diligence findings in this report.

Its purpose is to preserve traceability between the report's conclusions and the underlying **Code IQ** exploration, while keeping the main body of the report focused on decision-relevant analysis. The appendix is intended to show how specific **Code IQ** investigations supported the review of architecture, security posture, secret handling, technology lifecycle risk, dependencies, maintainability hotspots, migration-operability, contributor concentration, and open source exposure.

Appendix A — All repos - system / component map

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/d32a792d-347f-4c0a-9e9d-1dcf1946f4b7>

"This report delivers an in-depth architectural and component-level analysis for multiple code vaults associated with the AnonymousCompanyOnline and Anonymous Company ecosystem. It provides extensive insights into the project technologies, runtime components, architectural patterns, language ecosystems, and component roles. Additionally, based on the detailed examination and the provided data, the report emphasizes version considerations, architectural cohesiveness, and integration paradigms. This thorough review incorporates compiled analysis from source tools and explores design rationales, technology choices, and shared library architecture enabling modern multi-platform Flutter development."

Appendix B — All repos - runtime coupling and dependency paths

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/289a45ed-5f88-4d7a-a7a2-e3916bfbe8ab>

"This report provides an in-depth runtime dependency and architectural coupling analysis for five critical code vaults related to the Anonymous Company ecosystem: anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-studio, AnonymousCompanyOnline, anonymous-company-shared, and app-components. The analysis was derived from detailed codebase exploration focusing on environment variable usage, API configuration, shared package consumption, and legacy backend integration. The goal is to surface a clear understanding of inter-vault dependencies, external service coupling, and architectural modularity, as well as to provide a holistic comprehension of the coupling and dependency landscape."

The findings highlight a modern architecture with strong modularization efforts, environment-driven configuration for API connectivity, judicious usage of shared UI

components, and a legacy backend providing essential runtime services with tightly coupled internal services. No direct code-level runtime dependencies exist between modern Anonymous Company frontend apps and the legacy AnonymousCompanyOnline web app, illustrating a well-encapsulated microservice-like boundary around the legacy .NET hybrid service layer.”

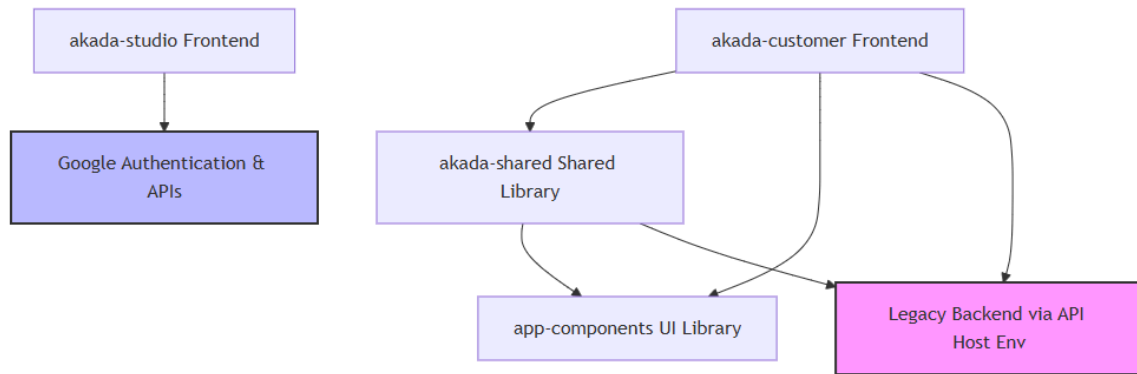


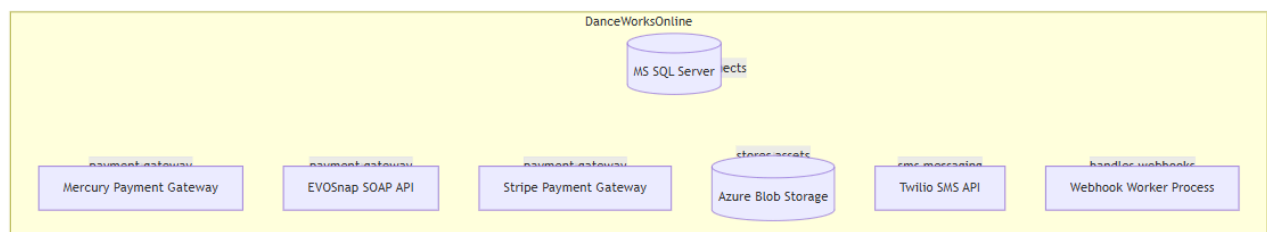
Diagram Explanation:

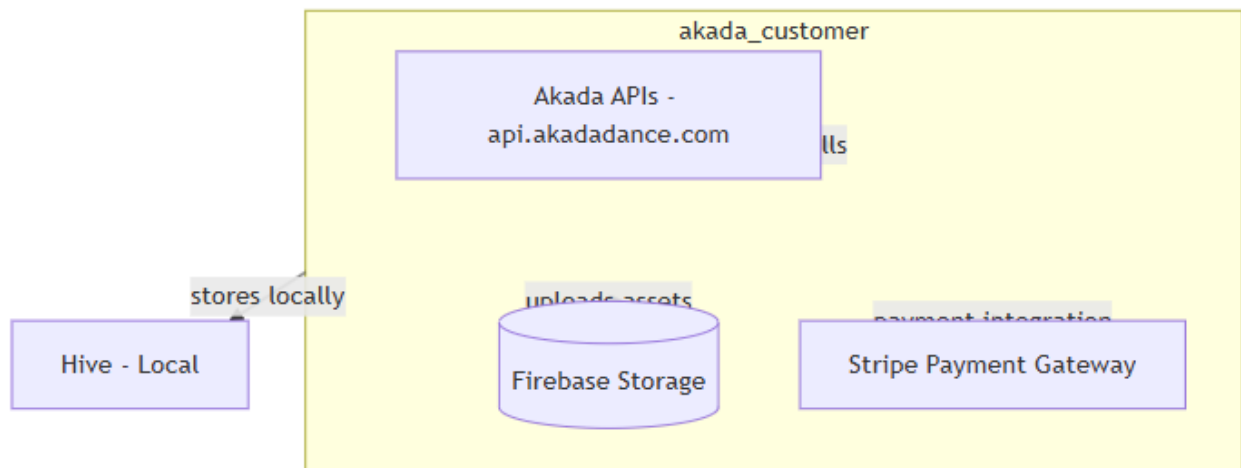
This Mermaid.js flowchart maps the primary runtime dependencies and coupling within the Akada ecosystem. Boxes represent code vaults or external service groupings. Arrows denote runtime dependency or API consumption relationships. The legacy backend and external Google services are color-highlighted to emphasize their architectural roles.

Appendix C — All repos - operational dependencies

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/1c376135-827e-4a97-a0af-179d07657be6>

“This report analyzes the project composed of five code vaults: anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, anonymous-company-studio, app-components, and AnonymousCompanyOnline. The focus is on identifying the presence and details of databases, scheduled jobs, background services, external APIs, storage systems, webhooks, and payment integrations across all vaults. This information is crucial for technical due diligence.”

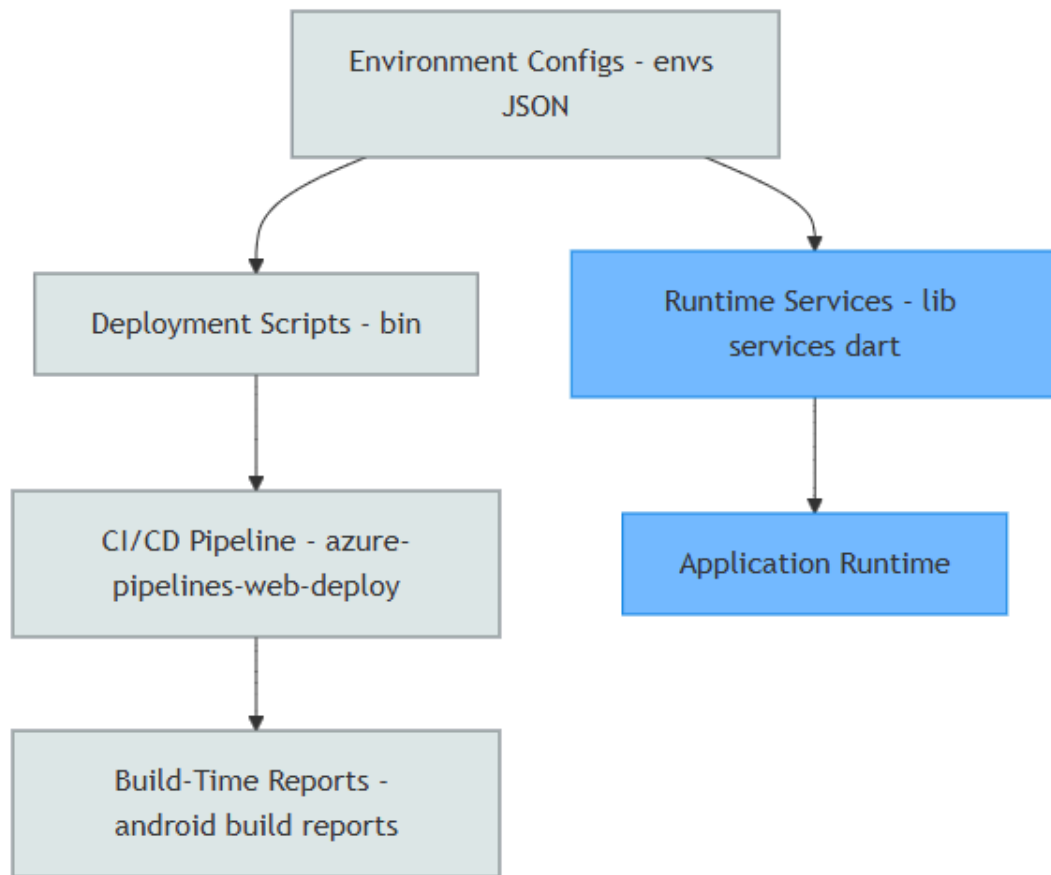




Appendix D — All repos - easy-to-miss operational components

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/9958642f-7b7d-4b43-9c10-3610a39fefe5>

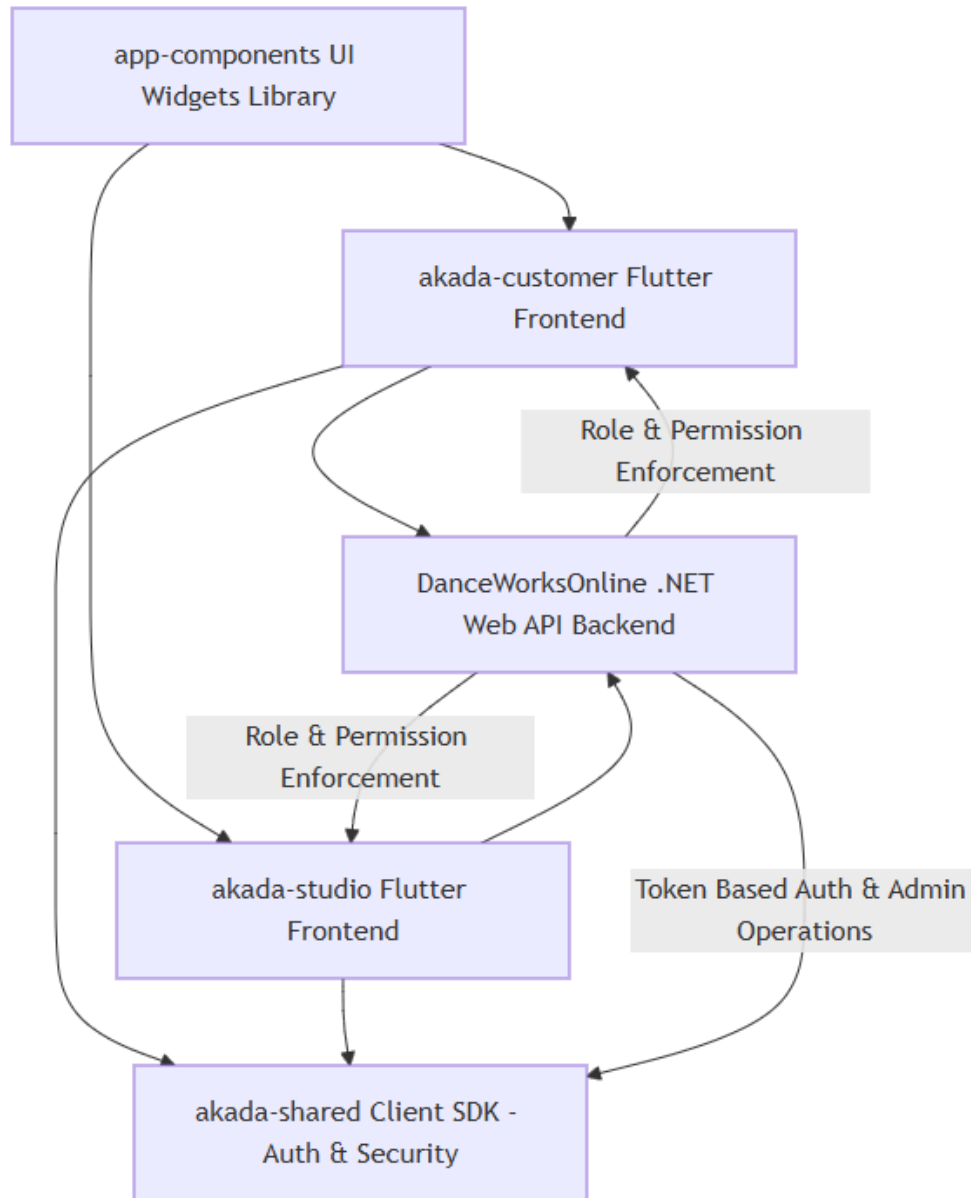
"This report provides an in-depth, multi-faceted analysis of operationally important components across five distinct code vaults within the project ecosystem. Each vault is evaluated on key runtime elements, build-time configurations, migration utilities, reporting mechanisms, and integration points relevant to migration planning and lifecycle management. The findings are synthesized from wrapped code explorer tool analyses combined with verified known facts to ensure robustness and completeness."



Appendix E — All repos - internet-facing surfaces

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/952661ca-bdf6-4dfc-9eac-1790c65e1630>

“This report presents an exhaustive, detailed synthesis of the analysis performed on five distinct code vaults related to a multi-component digital platform. The evaluation centers on internet-facing endpoints, authentication flows, administrative surfaces, authorization-sensitive paths, and privileged operations, leveraging both pre-computed analysis and dynamic runtime code review. This document is crafted to deliver profound insights into each vault's architectural security posture, routing mechanisms, permission models, and API designs, crucial for comprehending the system's secure operation surface.”



Appendix F — All repos - additional security code reviews

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/ce479e91-13d8-4a93-aeb3-fa50c2f62f9e>

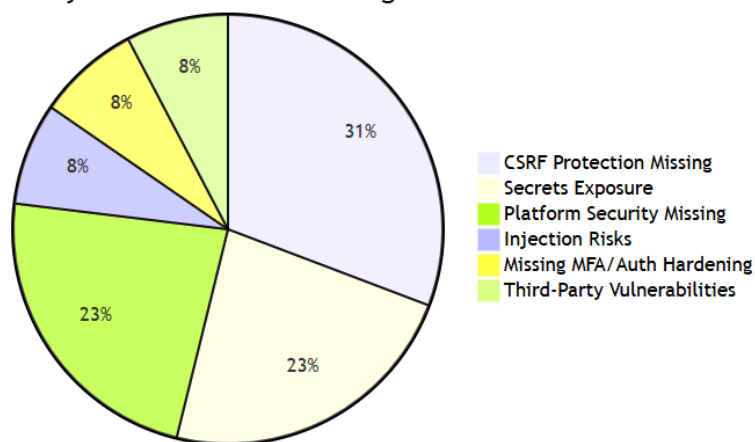
"This report presents a thorough security evaluation of five distinct code vaults within the project ecosystem: anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, anonymous-company-studio, app-components, and AnonymousCompanyOnline. The analysis integrates extensive findings from pre-computed security scans and live code exploration tools focusing specifically on critical runtime vulnerabilities, authentication mechanisms, secrets handling, injection risks, dependency management, and platform-specific configurations. Each vault is scrutinized in detail with contextual explanations, risk analysis, mitigation

recommendations, and visual diagrams summarizing key security concerns where appropriate. Known facts retrieved from previous knowledge augment each section to ensure depth and continuity.”

The following Mermaid pie chart visually summarizes the distribution of key critical security issues across the vaults analyzed. Each slice represents the presence of certain classes of vulnerabilities or risks:

- **Injection Risks** (found in DanceWorksOnline)
- **Secrets Exposure** (Slack webhook URL, hardcoded keys)
- **Missing MFA/Auth Hardening**
- **Third-Party Vulnerabilities**
- **Platform Security Missing** (ATS, SRI)
- **CSRF Protection Missing**

Security Risk Distribution Among Vaults



Appendix G — All repos - broader infrastructure risk

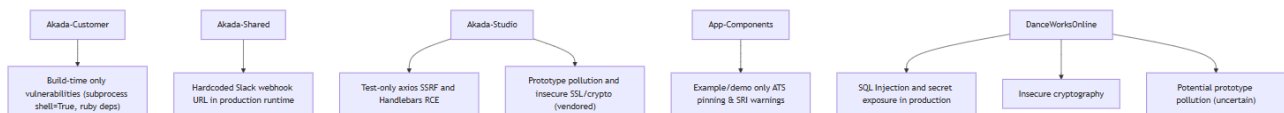
<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/00aa366f-37e4-4032-9b50-d190ac9acb90>

“This report delivers an exhaustive analysis of multiple code vaults within the project, focusing exclusively on first-party production runtime code, excluding test, demo, example, and build-time components unless they pose direct runtime security or operational risks. Drawing on pre-computed vulnerability data, dynamic code exploration, and recent targeted web research, the findings emphasize security-critical vulnerabilities present in production environments, infrastructure risks in build tooling, and safe exclusion of demo or test-only concerns.

Key insights include:

- *High-risk command injection associated with subprocess calls using shell=True exists only in build-time tooling scripts in anonymous-company-customer, posing no direct production runtime threat.*

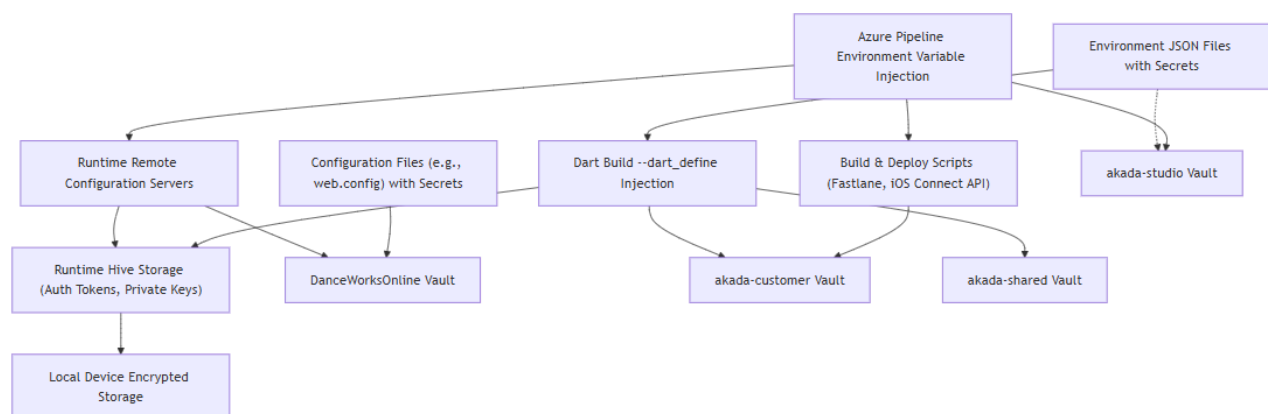
- A critical hardcoded Slack webhook URL vulnerability in anonymous-company-shared represents a major risk of unauthorized messaging and operational disruption in production runtime.
- Severe vulnerabilities such as axios SSRF and Handlebars RCE are confined to test-only code in anonymous-company-studio, mitigating immediate runtime concerns.
- General security warnings related to ATS (App Transport Security) pinning and missing subresource integrity affect only example/demo content in app-components.
- The AnonymousCompanyOnline vault exhibits multiple high-severity issues such as SQL injection, secret leakage, insecure cryptography, and prototype pollution risks that might impact runtime security severely.
- All findings are classified by vulnerability context (e.g., production runtime, build-only, test-only, example/demo) to prioritize remediation and mitigate operational risk.”



Appendix H — All repos - secret handling and repo hygiene

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/6ccff2fc-43e8-4e62-8c5f-dd325a00dcef>

“This report synthesizes an extensive security-focused secrets analysis conducted across multiple code vaults within the project. It encompasses detailed findings on the presence, management, and risks of sensitive information such as API keys, deployment tokens, private keys, and environment secrets. The analysis also highlights the injection mechanisms for runtime secrets and offers actionable recommendations to enhance overall security posture.”



Appendix I — anonymous-company-studio repo - runtime dependency analysis

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/3f4bae04-9db6-4e1a-b30d-ff2d12416bdf>

“This report provides an in-depth and highly detailed analysis of the anonymous-company-studio Flutter app code vault, focused exclusively on its production-relevant runtime dependencies and its usage of external services. The analysis incorporates multiple data sources, including a codebase dependency scan, open source components cross-check, and up-to-date information from authoritative web sources. The goal is to deliver a robust understanding of the app’s dependency health, version currency, security posture regarding authentication tokens storage, and backend integration patterns.

All test, demo, prototype, build, and vendored/external dependencies have been explicitly excluded per the user’s instructions to keep the scope cleanly aligned with actual production runtime concerns.”

Appendix J — All repos - production dependency vulnerabilities

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/f7c1e466-6e26-44b9-82a1-b542f5b3e153>

“This due diligence report offers an in-depth analysis of dependency-related security vulnerabilities and their concrete impact on the production runtime environments across five distinct code vaults of the project: anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, anonymous-company-studio, app-components, and AnonymousCompanyOnline. The focus is tightly scoped to first-party production runtime code only, excluding non-runtime, build-time, test, example, or generated code artifacts according to your project goal instructions.

Our analysis synthesizes precomputed vulnerability data combined with detailed runtime path exploration leveraging code exploration tooling. This methodology allows us to distinguish between vulnerabilities in dependencies that are reachable in the live runtime paths and those that exist solely in build tooling or other isolated contexts, effectively eliminating false positives that do not represent actual production risk.

The results show a very limited surface of dependency vulnerabilities that affect production runtime, mainly concentrated in the anonymous-company-studio Dart/Flutter code vault, where the vulnerable package dio is actively leveraged as the primary HTTP client for API interactions in production. Other vaults either have no reported vulnerable dependencies or only contain vulnerabilities in build/deployment tooling dependencies that have no impact on production runtime.

The following sections elaborate vault-by-vault detail, discuss the nature of each vulnerability presence, and explicate their runtime reachability context. We also provide architectural and dependency visualizations where relevant.”

8. Recommendations Summary

Code Vault	Runtime Vulnerabilities	Recommended Action
akada-customer	None; build-time only vulnerabilities	Monitor build tools; low priority for runtime
akada-shared	None	None required
akada-studio	`dio` package (^5.1.2) vulnerable, actively used in runtime	Prioritize update of `dio` package
app-components	None	None required
DanceWorksOnline	None	None required

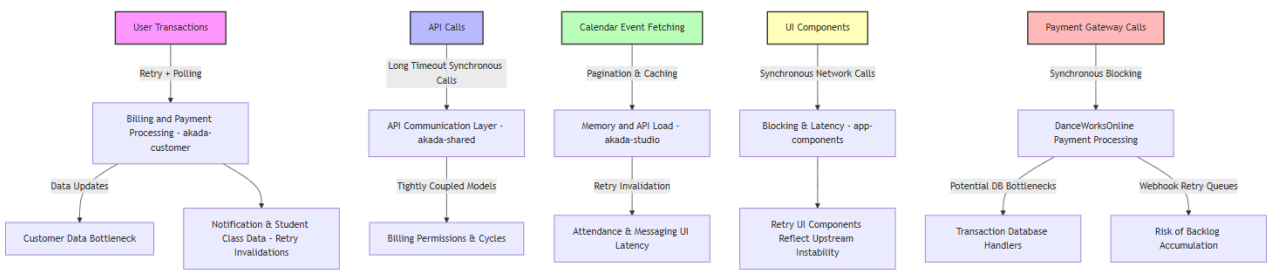
- Focus remediation and patching on **runtime reachable vulnerabilities only** to ensure effective risk mitigation and resource use.
- Continuously monitor dependency advisories for `dio` and build-tool dependencies.

Appendix K — All repos - additional scalability assessment

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/44e1eb43-6f8d-4eb2-9b3f-150946e28470>

“This report consolidates the runtime scalability, migration sensitivities, backend load risks, and UI experience factors across five distinct code vaults analyzed in your system landscape. The analysis was performed comprehensively on production workflows using a wrapped code explorer tool, addressing potential bottlenecks caused by synchronous calls, retry patterns, caching, and data model tight coupling. This report unpacks each vault’s specific characteristics, highlighting critical components, architectural bottlenecks, and patterns that may risk backend stability and frontend responsiveness under load.”

Architecture and Load Bottleneck Overview Across Vaults



Explanation: This flowchart summarizes the primary load-inducing components across vaults, their key risk mechanisms (retry, synchronous blocking), and dependencies on critical subsystems like data stores and communication layers.

Appendix L — AnonymousCompanyOnline repo - related elements for customer migration

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/e9f3d29b-3265-41d7-87fc-5a8472b60a11>

“This report provides an extensive analysis of the operational components within the AnonymousCompanyOnline code vault, particularly focusing on areas pertinent to customer migration. The application is built using a mature ASP.NET WebForms architecture, blending VB.NET and C# components. The vault exhibits a clear modular design with a definitive separation between core runtime elements—those critical to live customer operations—and ancillary features primarily used for administrative and management purposes.

The core functional areas identified are:

- *Payment Processing*
- *Messaging (Transactional and Admin UI)*
- *Scheduling and Calendar Management*
- *Reporting and Data Export/Import*
- *Webhook Processing*
- *Background Job Infrastructure*

Each domain contains critical components instrumental for live runtime operations and separate ancillary or administrative utilities.”

Visual Diagram (Architecture and Component Interaction)

The following Mermaid.js diagram visualizes the architectural relationship between core runtime components and ancillary/admin components in the DanceWorksOnline vault. It highlights dependencies, component roles, and shows synchronous/asynchronous flows, especially emphasizing how background jobs integrate with core business logic.

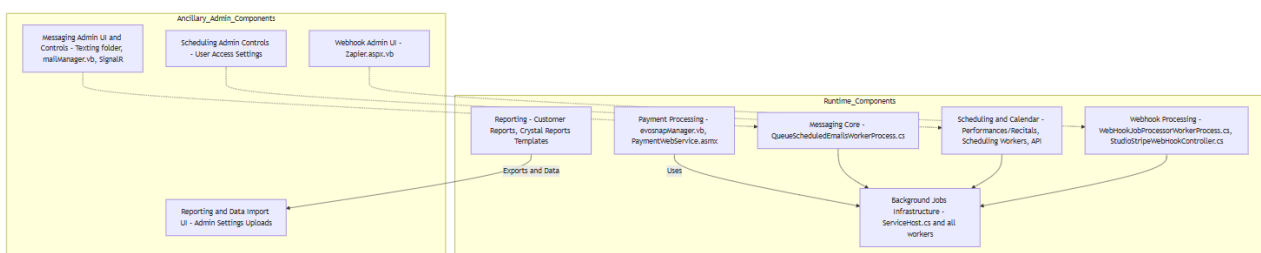


Diagram Explanation:

- The **Runtime Components** subgraph contains all business-critical elements directly involved in live operational processing.
- The **Ancillary/Admin Components** subgraph contains management and administrative UIs influencing the runtime components but are not critical to everyday operations.
- Arrow directions denote usage or dependency paths. Solid arrows depict synchronous or regular dependency, while dashed arrows indicate more indirect, optional, or legacy/admin interactions.

Appendix M — All repos - additional technical debt assessment

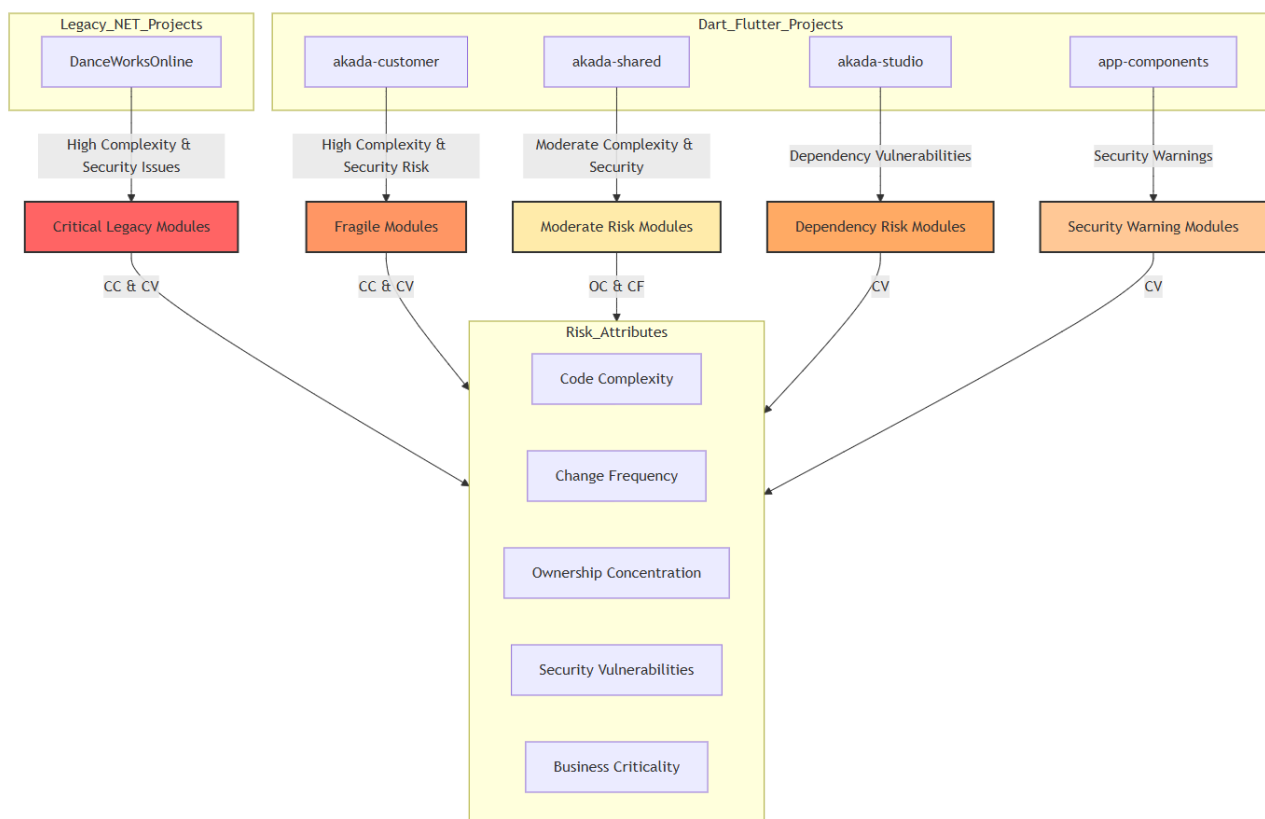
<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/52ee2589-a2ec-431c-88ed-454d39105c8a>

“This report identifies the first-party production modules with the highest maintenance risk across active code lines for the selected code vaults:

anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, anonymous-company-studio, app-components, and AnonymousCompanyOnline.

The assessment excludes vendored libraries, cached packages, examples, tests, generated files, build outputs, and deprecated non-production assets as per user instructions. It synthesizes multiple risk factors including code complexity, change frequency, ownership concentration, business criticality, and security relevance to identify fragile hotspots in the codebases.

Finally, it distinguishes migration-critical technical debt requiring urgent attention during modernization from long-term debt impacting sustained maintainability.”



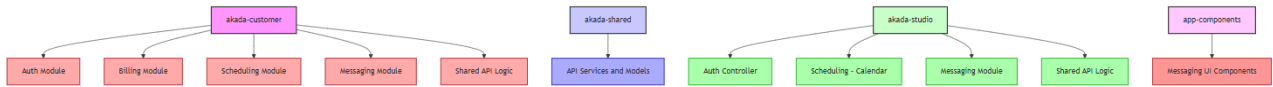
Appendix N — All repos - additional GIT history analysis

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/960704b6-0798-4b39-aab3-e4bce8dd7f68>

“This report provides a detailed and expert-level synthesis of the analysis conducted across four distinct code vaults within the Anonymous Company project ecosystem: anonymous-company-customer, anonymous-company-shared, anonymous-company-studio, and app-components. The analyses combine Git ownership and churn data with structural code explorations to illuminate contributor

concentration, domain distribution, and business-critical module delineation. This thorough examination is aimed at understanding ownership risks, architectural modularity, and maintenance priorities.”

Below is a Mermaid.js flowchart visualizing the relationships between the four Akada code vaults and their primary domain modules. This diagram synthesizes the distributed domain functionalities into a clear architecture map, highlighting vault-to-domain mappings and demonstrating ownership concentration visually.



Appendix O — All repos - additional OSS inventory

<https://app.thecoderegistry.com/p/a18a7634-542b-4a66-ae13-f36002150018/code-iq/38e38fdd-7422-419f-adf4-700ff82eb5d0>

“This in-depth report synthesizes multi-vault open source dependency inventories and license analyses collected through automated tools and web research. The report covers a diverse range of technology stacks, including Android, iOS, Flutter/Dart, Python, and .NET, focusing heavily on dependency licensing, maintenance risks, architectural overviews, and usage contexts within production runtimes. The analysis draws from detailed JSON inventories, dependency manifest reviews, and authoritative license information sources.”