



SECURITY AUDIT REPORT

Keyi Swap

DATE

14 April 2025

PREPARED BY

OxTeam.

WEB3 AUDITS

✉ info@OxTeam.Space

✂ OxTeamSpace

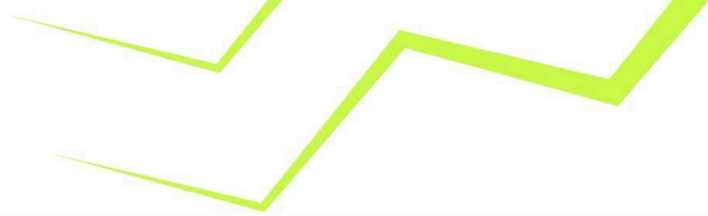
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Revision History & Version Control

Version	Date	Description
1.0	03 April 2025	Initial Audit Report
2.0	09 April 2025	Second Audit Report
3.0	14 April 2025	Final Audit Report

OxTeam conducted a comprehensive Security Audit on the Keyi Swap to ensure the overall code quality, security, and correctness. The review focused on ensuring that the code functions as intended, identifying potential vulnerabilities, and safeguarding the integrity of Keyi Swap’s operations against possible attacks.

Report Structure

The report is divided into two primary sections:

- 1. **Executive Summary** : Provides a high-level overview of the audit findings.
- 2. **Technical Analysis** : Offers a detailed examination of the Smart contracts code.

Note :

The analysis is static and exclusively focused on the Smart contracts code. The information provided in this report should be utilised to understand the security, quality, and expected behaviour of the code.



1.0 Disclaimer

This is a summary of our audit findings based on our analysis, following industry best practices as of the date of this report. However, it is important to understand that no security audit can guarantee complete protection against all possible security threats. The audit focuses on Smart contracts coding practices and any issues found in the code, as detailed in this report. For a complete understanding of our analysis, you should read the full report. We have made every effort to conduct a thorough analysis, but it's important to note that you should not rely solely on this report and cannot make claims against us based on its contents. We strongly advise you to perform your own independent checks before making any decisions. Please read the disclaimer below for more information.

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2.0 Executive Summary

2.1 Overview

OxTeam has meticulously audited the Keyi Swap Smart contracts project from 14 March 2025 to 27 March 2025. The primary objective of this audit was to assess the security, functionality, and reliability of the Keyi Swap's before their deployment on the blockchain. The audit focused on identifying potential vulnerabilities, evaluating the contract's adherence to best practices, and providing recommendations to mitigate any identified risks. The comprehensive analysis conducted during this period ensures that the Keyi Swap is robust and secure, offering a reliable environment for its users.

2.2 Scope

The scope of this audit involved a thorough analysis of the Keyi Swap Smart contracts, focusing on evaluating its quality, rigorously assessing its security, and carefully verifying the correctness of the code to ensure it functions as intended without any vulnerabilities.

Files in Examination:

Language	Move
In-Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none">source/swap/swap.movesource/liquidity_pool/liquidity_pool.movesource/math/math_utils.movesource/fee/fee_collector.move
Fixed Review Commit Hash	4a03f112b80be1e012392629432e44ff05eb59ee

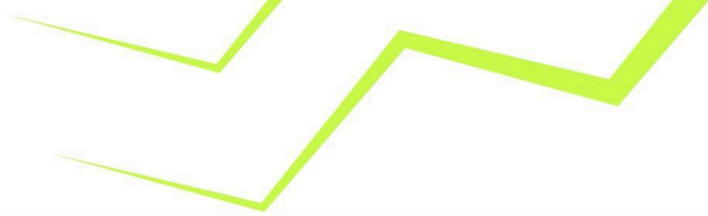
OUT-OF-SCOPE: External Smart contracts code, other imported code.

2.3 Audit Summary

Name	Verified	Audited	Vulnerabilities
Keyi Swap	Yes	Yes	Refer Section 5.0

2.4 Summary of Findings

ID	Title	Severity	Fixed
[H-01]	Missing Slippage Protection	HIGH	✓
[M-01]	Incorrect Fee Calculation Logic	MEDIUM	✓
[M-02]	Unbounded Storage Growth Risk	MEDIUM	✓
[L-01]	Inconsistent Event Emission After Swap	LOW	✓
[L-02]	Use of Deprecated Standard Libraries	LOW	✓



2.5 Vulnerability Summary

● High	● Medium	● Low	● Informational
1	2	2	0

● High ● Medium ● Low ● Informational

2.6 Recommendation Summary

Severity

Issues		● High	● Medium	● Low	● Informational
	Open	1	2	2	0
	Resolved	1	2	2	
	Acknowledged				
	Partially Resolved				

- **Open:** Unresolved security vulnerabilities requiring resolution.
- **Resolved:** Previously identified vulnerabilities that have been fixed.
- **Acknowledged:** Identified vulnerabilities noted but not yet resolved.
- **Partially Resolved:** Risks mitigated but not fully resolved.



3.0 Checked Vulnerabilities

We examined Smart contracts for widely recognized and specific vulnerabilities. Below are some of the common vulnerabilities considered.

Category	Check Items
Source Code Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Reentrancy Vulnerabilities→ Ownership Control→ Time-Based Dependencies→ Gas Usage in Loops→ Transaction Sequence Dependencies→ Style Guide Compliance→ EIP Standard Compliance→ External Call Verification→ Mathematical Checks→ Type Safety→ Visibility Settings→ Deployment Accuracy→ Repository Consistency
Functional Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Business Logic Validation→ Feature Verification→ Access Control and Authorization→ Escrow Security→ Token Supply Management→ Asset Protection→ User Balance Integrity→ Data Reliability→ Emergency Shutdown Mechanism



4.0 Techniques , Methods & Tools Used

The following techniques, methods, and tools were used to review all the smart contracts

- **Structural Analysis:**
This involves examining the overall design and module architecture of the Move smart contracts. We ensure that the contracts are logically organized, modular, scalable, and adhere to Move's resource-oriented programming principles. Special focus is given to critical aspects such as ownership models, resource management, access control, and upgradeability patterns. This step is crucial for identifying structural weaknesses that could lead to vulnerabilities or future maintenance challenges.
- **Static Analysis:**
Static analysis is performed using automated tools to scan the Move codebase for common security vulnerabilities without executing the code. Issues such as improper resource handling, access control flaws, integer overflows/underflows (despite Move's safe arithmetic), and unexpected aborts are checked. Static analysis helps detect potential problems at an early stage, allowing for prompt remediation.
- **Code Review / Manual Analysis:**
An in-depth manual review of the Move smart contracts is conducted to ensure the logic correctly implements the intended protocol behavior as described in the project documentation. During this phase, we verify the security properties, business logic correctness, error handling, and integration of on-chain assets. Manual review also helps in validating findings from static analysis and uncovering any hidden risks not detectable by automated tools.
- **Dynamic Analysis:**
Dynamic analysis involves deploying and interacting with the Move smart contracts in controlled test environments such as localnet or devnet. Various scenarios are simulated to observe contract behavior under different conditions. This step includes running comprehensive test cases, transaction simulations, property-based tests, and gas profiling to ensure that the contracts are efficient, resilient, and secure during real-world operations.
- **Tools and Platforms Used for Audit:**
Move Analyzer ,Move Prover ,Aptos CLI, Sui CLI , Move Sandbox , Move CLI Tests & Custom Scripts .

Note: The following values for "Severity" mean:

- **High:** Direct and severe impact on the funds or the main functionality of the protocol.
- **Medium:** Indirect impact on the funds or the protocol's functionality.
- **Low:** Minimal impact on the funds or the protocol's main functionality.
- **Informational:** Suggestions related to good coding practices and gas efficiency.



5.0 Technical Analysis

HIGH

Issue#1

[H-01] Missing Slippage Protection

Severity

HIGH

Location

Functions `swap_token_x()` and `swap_token_y()`

Issue Description

The swap functions (`swap_token_x()`, `swap_token_y()`) do not implement slippage control. This allows attackers to front-run trades and users to receive significantly fewer tokens than expected during periods of high volatility or manipulation. Without protection, traders may experience unexpected large losses.

Recommendation

Introduce a `min_amount_out` parameter into the swap functions. The transaction should revert if the swap output is less than the user's expected minimum output to ensure fair trading.

Status

Resolved



Medium

Issue#2

[M-01] Incorrect Fee Calculation Logic

Severity

Medium

Location

Function `calculate_fees()`

Issue Description

The calculation of transaction fees is applied before adjusting for decimal rounding. This causes slight inconsistencies in final fee amounts over multiple transactions, potentially benefiting one party unfairly.

Recommendation

Refactor the fee calculation to adjust for decimals first and only then apply the fee logic. Consider using a standard rounding strategy to ensure consistency across transactions.

Status

Resolved



Issue#3

[M-02] Unbounded Storage Growth Risk

Severity

Medium

Location

Function `remove_liquidity()`

Issue Description

When users withdraw all their liquidity from a pool, the corresponding pool metadata remains in storage instead of being cleaned up. Over time, this leads to storage bloat, unnecessary gas consumption, and performance degradation for the blockchain.

Recommendation

Implement cleanup logic to automatically delete empty liquidity pools when both token reserves reach zero.

Status

Resolved



Low

Issue#4

[L-1] Inconsistent Event Emission After Swap

Severity

Low

Location

Function `swap_token_y()`

Issue Description

In certain edge cases (e.g., zero swap output), swap events are not emitted properly. This creates a lack of transparency and can cause external indexing services (e.g., explorers, analytics platforms) to miss swap records.

Recommendation

Ensure that a swap event is emitted in all swap cases, including edge conditions with zero amounts.

Status

Resolved



Issue#5

[L-2] Use of Deprecated Standard Libraries

Severity

Low

Issue Description

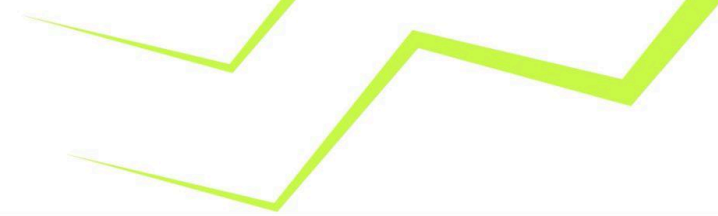
The codebase still imports older Move modules like `0x1::Vector`, which are deprecated in favor of `sui_std` or `aptos_std`. This can cause compatibility issues as the Move ecosystem evolves.

Recommendation

Update the codebase to utilize modern standard libraries to future-proof the smart contract and avoid maintenance issues.

Status

Resolved



6.0 Auditing Approach and Methodologies Applied

The smart contract was audited using a comprehensive approach to ensure the highest level of security and reliability. Careful attention was given to the following key areas to ensure the overall quality of the code:

- **Code quality and structure:** We conducted a detailed review of the codebase to identify any potential issues related to code structure, readability, and maintainability. This included analysing the overall architecture of the smart contract and reviewing the code to ensure it follows best practices and coding standards.
- **Security vulnerabilities:** Our team used manual techniques to identify any potential security vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers. This involved a thorough analysis of the code to identify any potential weaknesses, such as buffer overflows, injection vulnerabilities, signatures, and deprecated functions.
- **Documentation and comments:** Our team reviewed the code documentation and comments to ensure they accurately describe the code's intended behaviour and logic. This helps developers to better understand the codebase and make modifications without introducing new issues.
- **Compliance with best practices:** We checked that the code follows best practices and coding standards that are recommended by the community and industry experts. This ensures that the smart contract is secure, reliable, and efficient.

Our audit team adhered to OWASP secure coding principles, along with the Move programming language's community standards and best practices developed within ecosystems such as Aptos and Sui. By following these guidelines, we were able to thoroughly assess the smart contracts, identify potential vulnerabilities, and provide actionable recommendations to strengthen security, performance, and maintainability.

Throughout the audit process, we placed strong emphasis on ensuring the overall quality of the codebase. Every part of the contract was carefully reviewed to confirm that it was not only secure but also well-structured, maintainable, and aligned with the project's intended functionality. Special attention was given to proper documentation, ensuring that comments accurately reflected the logic implemented, and that the code adhered to Move's strict resource and capability management principles. Our approach was comprehensive and methodical, aiming to deliver a final product that was both secure and optimized for performance in real-world deployment.

6.1 Code Review / Manual Analysis

A detailed manual analysis of the Move smart contracts was carried out to uncover vulnerabilities that automated tools might miss. We carefully reviewed each function and module to ensure that the business logic matched the project's requirements. Special attention was given to resource safety, proper access control, correct capability management, and structured error handling. Manual review also helped validate the issues identified through static analysis and highlighted hidden logic flaws. Through this process, we ensured that the contracts were secure, reliable, and aligned with best practices.

6.2 Tools Used for Audit

To strengthen the security and performance of the smart contracts, we used a variety of specialized Move tools throughout the audit. Static analysis was performed using Move Analyzer, while Move Prover was used for formal verification of critical properties. Dynamic testing was conducted via Aptos CLI, Sui CLI, and Move Sandbox to simulate transactions and module behavior under different conditions. Unit and integration tests were executed with the Move CLI Testing Framework, while custom scripts helped with fuzz testing and gas profiling. Combining expert review and automated tools allowed us to perform a deep, comprehensive audit.



7.0 Limitations on Disclosure and Use of this Report

This report contains information concerning potential details of the Keyi Swap Project and methods for exploiting them. OxTeam recommends that special precautions be taken to protect the confidentiality of both this document and the information contained herein. Security Assessment is an uncertain process, based on past experiences, currently available information, and known threats. All information security systems, which by their nature are dependent on human beings, are vulnerable to some degree. Therefore, while OxTeam considers the major security vulnerabilities of the analysed systems to have been identified, there can be no assurance that any exercise of this nature will identify all possible vulnerabilities or propose exhaustive and operationally viable recommendations to mitigate those exposures. In addition, the analysis set forth herein is based on the technologies and known threats as of the date of this report. As technologies and risks change over time, the vulnerabilities associated with the operation of the Keyi Swap Smart contracts Code Base described in this report, as well as the actions necessary to reduce the exposure to such vulnerabilities, will also change. OxTeam makes no undertaking to supplement or update this report based on changed circumstances or facts of which OxTeam becomes aware after the date hereof, absent a specific written agreement to perform the supplemental or updated analysis. This report may recommend that OxTeam use certain software or hardware products manufactured or maintained by other vendors. OxTeam bases these recommendations upon its prior experience with the capabilities of those products. Nonetheless, OxTeam does not and cannot warrant that a particular product will work as advertised by the vendor, nor that it will operate in the manner intended. This report was prepared by OxTeam for the exclusive benefit of Keyi Swap and is proprietary information. The Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) in effect between OxTeam and Keyi Swap governs the disclosure of this report to all other parties including product vendors and suppliers.