



# **TSwap Protocol Audit Report**

Version 1.0

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July 25, 2024

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## Protocol Summary

This project is meant to be a permissionless way for users to swap assets between each other at a fair price. You can think of T-Swap as a decentralized asset/token exchange (DEX).

## Disclaimer

Agrim Sharma, as a solo auditor makes all effort to find as many vulnerabilities in the code in the given time period, but holds no responsibilities for the findings provided in this document. A security audit by him is not an endorsement of the underlying business or product. The audit was time-boxed and the review of the code was solely on the security aspects of the Solidity implementation of the contracts.

## Risk Classification

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Likelihood	High	H	H/M	M
	Medium	H/M	M	M/L
	Low	M	M/L	L

We use the [CodeHawks](#) severity matrix to determine severity. See the documentation for more details.

## Audit Details

- Commit Hash: e643a8d4c2c802490976b538dd009b351b1c8dda
- In Scope:

```
1 ./src/  
2 #-- PoolFactory.sol  
3 #-- TSwapPool.sol
```

- Solc Version: 0.8.20
- Chain(s) to deploy contract to: Ethereum
- Tokens:
  - Any ERC20 token

## Roles

- Liquidity Providers: Users who have liquidity deposited into the pools. Their shares are represented by the LP ERC20 tokens. They gain a 0.3% fee every time a swap is made.
- Users: Users who want to swap tokens.

## Executive Summary

This one was interesting, worked on auditing of invariant, slippage, along with other attacks

## Issues found

Severity	Number of issues found
High	5
Medium	1
Low	8
Gas	0
Info	4
Total	18

## Findings

### High

#### [H-1] TSwapPool::deposit is missing deadline check causing transactions to complete even after the deadline

**Description:** The `deposit` function accepts a deadline parameter, which according to the documentation is “The deadline for the transaction to be completed by”. However, this parameter is never used. As a consequence, operations that add liquidity to the pool might be executed at unexpected times, in market conditions where the deposit rate is unfavorable.

**Impact:** Transactions could be sent when market conditions are unfavorable to deposit, even when adding a deadline parameter.

**Proof of Concept:** The `deadline` parameter is unused.

**Recommended Mitigation:** Consider making the following change to the function.

```
1 function deposit(  
2     uint256 wethToDeposit,  
3     uint256 minimumLiquidityTokensToMint, // LP tokens -> if empty,  
        we can pick 100% (100% == 17 tokens)  
4     uint256 maximumPoolTokensToDeposit,  
5     uint64 deadline  
6 )  
7     external  
8 +     revertIfDeadlinePassed(deadline)  
9     revertIfZero(wethToDeposit)
```

```
10     returns (uint256 liquidityTokensToMint)
11     {
```

### [H-2] Incorrect fee calculation in `TSwapPool::getInputAmountBasedOnOutput` causes protocol to take too many tokens from users, resulting in lost fees

**Description:** The `getInputAmountBasedOnOutput` function is intended to calculate the amount of tokens a user should deposit given an amount of tokens of output tokens. However, the function currently miscalculates the resulting amount. When calculating the fee, it scales the amount by 10\_000 instead of 1\_000.

**Impact:** Protocol takes more fees than expected from users.

#### Recommended Mitigation:

```
1     function getInputAmountBasedOnOutput(
2         uint256 outputAmount,
3         uint256 inputReserves,
4         uint256 outputReserves
5     )
6     public
7     pure
8     revertIfZero(outputAmount)
9     revertIfZero(outputReserves)
10    returns (uint256 inputAmount)
11    {
12 -        return ((inputReserves * outputAmount) * 10_000) / ((
13 +        return ((inputReserves * outputAmount) * 1_000) / ((
14         outputReserves - outputAmount) * 997);
15         outputReserves - outputAmount) * 997);
16    }
```

### [H-3] Lack of slippage protection in `TSwapPool::swapExactOutput` causes users to potentially receive way fewer tokens

**Description:** The `swapExactOutput` function does not include any sort of slippage protection. This function is similar to what is done in `TSwapPool::swapExactInput`, where the function specifies a `minOutputAmount`, the `swapExactOutput` function should specify a `maxInputAmount`.

**Impact:** If market conditions change before the transaction processes, the user could get a much worse swap.

**Proof of Concept:** 1. The price of 1 WETH right now is 1,000 USDC 2. User inputs a `swapExactOutput` looking for 1 WETH 1. inputToken = USDC 2. outputToken = WETH 3. outputAmount = 1 4. deadline =

whatever 3. The function does not offer a `maxInput` amount 4. As the transaction is pending in the mempool, the market changes! And the price moves HUGE -> 1 WETH is now 10,000 USDC. 10x more than the user expected 5. The transaction completes, but the user sent the protocol 10,000 USDC instead of the expected 1,000 USDC

**Recommended Mitigation:** We should include a `maxInputAmount` so the user only has to spend up to a specific amount, and can predict how much they will spend on the protocol.

```
1      function swapExactOutput(  
2          IERC20 inputToken,  
3      +      uint256 maxInputAmount,  
4      .  
5      .  
6      .  
7          inputAmount = getInputAmountBasedOnOutput(outputAmount,  
              inputReserves, outputReserves);  
8      +      if(inputAmount > maxInputAmount){  
9      +          revert();  
10     +      }  
11     _swap(inputToken, inputAmount, outputToken, outputAmount);
```

#### [H-4] TSwapPool::sellPoolTokens mismatches input and output tokens causing users to receive the incorrect amount of tokens

**Description:** The `sellPoolTokens` function is intended to allow users to easily sell pool tokens and receive WETH in exchange. Users indicate how many pool tokens they're willing to sell in the `poolTokenAmount` parameter. However, the function currently miscalculates the swapped amount.

This is due to the fact that the `swapExactOutput` function is called, whereas the `swapExactInput` function is the one that should be called. Because users specify the exact amount of input tokens, not output.

**Impact:** Users will swap the wrong amount of tokens, which is a severe disruption of protocol functionality.

**Proof of Concept:** The `swapExactInput` is needed for the user to specify that they want to input a specific amount of LP tokens and get the out as weth, however, right now, the `swapExactOutput` specifies that user wants to get a specific amount of output to get, both are completely different.

#### **Recommended Mitigation:**

Consider changing the implementation to use `swapExactInput` instead of `swapExactOutput`. Note that this would also require changing the `sellPoolTokens` function to accept a new parameter (ie `minWethToReceive` to be passed to `swapExactInput`)

```
1     function sellPoolTokens(  
2         uint256 poolTokenAmount,  
3 +         uint256 minWethToReceive,  
4         ) external returns (uint256 wethAmount) {  
5 -         return swapExactOutput(i_poolToken, i_wethToken,  
poolTokenAmount, uint64(block.timestamp));  
6 +         return swapExactInput(i_poolToken, poolTokenAmount,  
i_wethToken, minWethToReceive, uint64(block.timestamp));  
7     }
```

Additionally, it might be wise to add a deadline to the function, as there is currently no deadline. (MEV later)

#### [H-5] In TSwapPool : : \_swap the extra tokens given to users after every swapCount breaks the protocol invariant of $x * y = k$

**Description:** The protocol follows a strict invariant of  $x * y = k$ . Where: -  $x$ : The balance of the pool token -  $y$ : The balance of WETH -  $k$ : The constant product of the two balances

This means, that whenever the balances change in the protocol, the ratio between the two amounts should remain constant, hence the  $k$ . However, this is broken due to the extra incentive in the `_swap` function. Meaning that over time the protocol funds will be drained.

The follow block of code is responsible for the issue.

```
1     swap_count++;  
2     if (swap_count >= SWAP_COUNT_MAX) {  
3         swap_count = 0;  
4         outputToken.safeTransfer(msg.sender, 1  
_000_000_000_000_000_000);  
5     }
```

**Impact:** A user could maliciously drain the protocol of funds by doing a lot of swaps and collecting the extra incentive given out by the protocol.

Most simply put, the protocol's core invariant is broken.

**Proof of Concept:** 1. A user swaps 10 times, and collects the extra incentive of 1\_000\_000\_000\_000\_000\_000 tokens 2. That user continues to swap untill all the protocol funds are drained

Proof Of Code

Place the following into `TSwapPool.t.sol`.

```
1  
2     function testInvariantBroken() public {  
3         vm.startPrank(LiquidityProvider);
```



```
4      weth.approve(address(pool), 100e18);
5      poolToken.approve(address(pool), 100e18);
6      pool.deposit(100e18, 100e18, 100e18, uint64(block.timestamp));
7      vm.stopPrank();
8
9      uint256 outputWeth = 1e17;
10
11     vm.startPrank(user);
12     poolToken.approve(address(pool), type(uint256).max);
13     poolToken.mint(user, 100e18);
14     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
15         timestamp));
16     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
17         timestamp));
18     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
19         timestamp));
20     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
21         timestamp));
22     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
23         timestamp));
24     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
25         timestamp));
26     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
27         timestamp));
28     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
29         timestamp));
30     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
31         timestamp));
32     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
33         timestamp));
34
35     int256 startingY = int256(weth.balanceOf(address(pool)));
36     int256 expectedDeltaY = int256(-1) * int256(outputWeth);
37
38     pool.swapExactOutput(poolToken, weth, outputWeth, uint64(block.
39         timestamp));
40     vm.stopPrank();
41
42     uint256 endingY = weth.balanceOf(address(pool));
43     int256 actualDeltaY = int256(endingY) - int256(startingY);
44     assertEq(actualDeltaY, expectedDeltaY);
45 }
```

**Recommended Mitigation:** Remove the extra incentive mechanism. If you want to keep this in, we should account for the change in the  $x * y = k$  protocol invariant. Or, we should set aside tokens in the same way we do with fees.

```
1 -     swap_count++;
2 -     // Fee-on-transfer
3 -     if (swap_count >= SWAP_COUNT_MAX) {
4 -         swap_count = 0;
5 -         outputToken.safeTransfer(msg.sender, 1
```

## Medium

**[L-2]: Define and use constant variables instead of using literals**

If the same constant literal value is used multiple times, create a constant state variable and reference it throughout the contract.

**4 Found Instances**

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 276](#)

```
1      uint256 inputAmountMinusFee = inputAmount * 997;
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 295](#)

```
1      ((outputReserves - outputAmount) * 997);
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 454](#)

```
1      1e18,
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 463](#)

```
1      1e18,
```

**[L-3]: Event is missing indexed fields**

Index event fields make the field more quickly accessible to off-chain tools that parse events. However, note that each index field costs extra gas during emission, so it's not necessarily best to index the maximum allowed per event (three fields). Each event should use three indexed fields if there are three or more fields, and gas usage is not particularly of concern for the events in question. If there are fewer than three fields, all of the fields should be indexed.

**4 Found Instances**

- Found in src/PoolFactory.sol [Line: 35](#)

```
1      event PoolCreated(address tokenAddress, address poolAddress);
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 52](#)

```
1      event LiquidityAdded(
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 57](#)

```
1      event LiquidityRemoved(
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 62](#)

```
1 event Swap(
```

**[L-4]: PUSH0 is not supported by all chains**

Solc compiler version 0.8.20 switches the default target EVM version to Shanghai, which means that the generated bytecode will include PUSH0 opcodes. Be sure to select the appropriate EVM version in case you intend to deploy on a chain other than mainnet like L2 chains that may not support PUSH0, otherwise deployment of your contracts will fail.

## 2 Found Instances

- Found in src/PoolFactory.sol [Line: 15](#)

```
1 pragma solidity 0.8.20;
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 15](#)

```
1 pragma solidity 0.8.20;
```

**[L-5]: Large literal values multiples of 10000 can be replaced with scientific notation**

Use *e* notation, for example: *1e18*, instead of its full numeric value.

## 3 Found Instances

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 45](#)

```
1 uint256 private constant MINIMUM_WETH_LIQUIDITY = 1
  _000_000_000;
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 294](#)

```
1 ((inputReserves * outputAmount) * 10000) /
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 402](#)

```
1 outputToken.safeTransfer(msg.sender, 1
  _000_000_000_000_000_000);
```

**[L-6]: Unused Custom Error**

it is recommended that the definition be removed when custom error is unused

## 1 Found Instances

- Found in src/PoolFactory.sol [Line: 22](#)

```
1 error PoolFactory__PoolDoesNotExist(address tokenAddress);
```

Index event fields make the field more quickly accessible to off-chain tools that parse events. However, note that each index field costs extra gas during emission, so it's not necessarily best to index the maximum allowed per event (three fields). Each event should use three indexed fields if there are three or more fields, and gas usage is not particularly of concern for the events in question. If there are fewer than three fields, all of the fields should be indexed.

#### 4 Found Instances

- Found in src/PoolFactory.sol [Line: 35](#)

```
1 event PoolCreated(address tokenAddress, address poolAddress);
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 52](#)

```
1 event LiquidityAdded(
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 57](#)

```
1 event LiquidityRemoved(
```

- Found in src/TSwapPool.sol [Line: 62](#)

```
1 event Swap(
```

#### [L-7] TSwapPool::LiquidityAdded event has parameters out of order

**Description:** When the `LiquidityAdded` event is emitted in the `TSwapPool::_addLiquidityMintAndTransfer` function, it logs values in an incorrect order. The `poolTokensToDeposit` value should go in the third parameter position, whereas the `wethToDeposit` value should go second.

**Impact:** Event emission is incorrect, leading to off-chain functions potentially malfunctioning.

#### Recommended Mitigation:

```
1 - emit LiquidityAdded(msg.sender, poolTokensToDeposit, wethToDeposit);  
2 + emit LiquidityAdded(msg.sender, wethToDeposit, poolTokensToDeposit);
```

**[L-8] Default value returned by TSwapPool::swapExactInput results in incorrect return value given**

**Description:** The `swapExactInput` function is expected to return the actual amount of tokens bought by the caller. However, while it declares the named return value `output` it is never assigned a value, nor uses an explicit return statement.

**Impact:** The return value will always be 0, giving incorrect information to the caller.

**Recommended Mitigation:**

```
1      {
2          uint256 inputReserves = inputToken.balanceOf(address(this));
3          uint256 outputReserves = outputToken.balanceOf(address(this));
4
5      -      uint256 outputAmount = getOutputAmountBasedOnInput(inputAmount
6      +      , inputReserves, outputReserves);
7      +      output = getOutputAmountBasedOnInput(inputAmount,
8      +      inputReserves, outputReserves);
9
10     -      if (output < minOutputAmount) {
11     -          revert TSwapPool__OutputTooLow(outputAmount,
12     +          minOutputAmount);
13     +      if (output < minOutputAmount) {
14     +          revert TSwapPool__OutputTooLow(outputAmount,
15     +          minOutputAmount);
16     }
17
18     -      _swap(inputToken, inputAmount, outputToken, outputAmount);
19     +      _swap(inputToken, inputAmount, outputToken, output);
20     }
```

**Informational****[I-1] PoolFactory\_\_PoolDoesNotExist is not used and should be removed**

```
1 -      error PoolFactory__PoolDoesNotExist(address tokenAddress);
```

2nd instance found in `TSwapPool::deposit`

```
1 -      uint256 poolTokenReserves = i_poolToken.balanceOf(address(this
2      ));
```

**[I-2] PoolFactory::constructor Lacking zero address check**

```
1     constructor(address wethToken) {
2 +         if(wethToken == address(0)) {
3 +             revert ();
4 +         }
5         i_wethToken = wethToken;
6     }
```

**[I-3] PoolFactory::createPool should be .symbol() instead of .name()**

```
1 -     string memory liquidityTokenSymbol = string.concat("ts", IERC20(
    tokenAddress).name());
2 +     string memory liquidityTokenSymbol = string.concat("ts", IERC20(
    tokenAddress).symbol());
```

**[I-4] TSwapPool::constructor Lacking zero address check**

```
1     constructor(
2         address poolToken,
3         address wethToken,
4         string memory liquidityTokenName,
5         string memory liquidityTokenSymbol
6     ) ERC20(liquidityTokenName, liquidityTokenSymbol) {
7 +         if(wethToken == address(0)) {
8 +             revert ();
9 +         }
10 +         if(poolToken == address(0)) {
11 +             revert ();
12 +         }
13         i_wethToken = IERC20(wethToken);
14         i_poolToken = IERC20(poolToken);
15     }
```